rel.

t-class tailors

usually found in
the class used by
nd follow closely

o carry out our
nost perfection of
and can fit from
ere necessary to

& Co.

EVELL'S

AND CARPET
SALE.

MLEY'S REVERSIBLE
RUGS.

feet.. .....$11.50
0.6 feet.....$8.50
eet.....$5.90

DANTSU RUGS.

feet.....$10.50
0.6 feet.....$7.75
eet.....$5.75
eet.....$3.00
eet.....$1.75
feet.....$1.28
inches.....45c

CARPETS.

sels.....75c
.....78c
Vool Extra Super Ingrains..59c
Vool Extra Super Ingrain Art
, in all sizes, per sq. yd.....60c

SMYRNA RUGS.

.....$19.50
0.6.....$14.50
.....$9.00

INE WILTON RUGS.

by 6 feet wide.....$20
ches long by 8 feet 3
vide.....$28
g by 9 feet wide.....$35

OATSKIN RUGS.

.....$1.75

ABASH AV.
and Adams St.

Not
a
ator
be kept
rd time
ny trou-
pense to
ou can-
to be
oney to
ock or
old re-
en you
one so cheaply. For par
l on or address
NUNEMAKER,
Dearborn-st.
wanted.

ESTERN
AGE WRECKING AGENCY
AY AT 10 A. M.
PUBLIC AUCTION for account
rs, at our salesrooms, 207 and 209
icago, the entire salvage of
CO., ... Chicago,
—and—
BROS. & MAYER, Chicago,
consisting of
000 Worth of
and Worsteds,
and a quantity of
D TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

RNES
ATS
ER SHAPES.
rpassed for Quali-
ty and Style. $4
W. BARNES,
bash and Monroe.

BUNE
ALL THE NEWS

THIS ISSUE CONTAINS THE
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Patriotic Supplement.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THIS ISSUE CONTAINS THE
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Patriotic Supplement.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 103. FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNION PICKETS START A RIOT.

During Fight with Workmen from Merchants' Loan Building Seventeen Are Injured.

WOMAN URGES ATTACK.

Miss Anna Baird Incites the Strikers with Cries and Is Quieted by the Police.

MEN TO SLEEP INSIDE NOW.

Rioting started by union pickets at the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Clark and Adams streets, yesterday afternoon, resulted in seventeen men being injured more or less severely. At 4:45 p. m. 200 pickets, led by a score of business agents, attacked thirty non-union men who were leaving the building, and in the ensuing fight revolvers were drawn and "billies" used.

A few moments later, at Dearborn and Adams streets, Miss Anna Baird, a well-dressed South Side woman, incited the union men to a fresh attack with cries of: "Get them!" "Don't let them take your bread from your mouths!" "Come on, boys!"

The rioters finally were dispersed by the police and special officers with drawn revolvers.

Those most seriously hurt during the afternoon's affrays were:

Crosier, William, policeman; cut on head by brass knuckles; remained on duty.

Griffith, Charles, son of John A. Griffith, contractor for building; beaten and knocked down; not serious.

Kelly, John, member of Building Laborers' union; head cut with "billy" wielded by special detective; not serious; arrested and locked up at Central detail; later released on bonds signed by Herman Lilien, business agent of Hod Carriers' union.

Ransom, Lester W., bystander; mouth cut by brick; went home unassisted.

Tinsley, Thomas R., Oak Park, superintendent of building for Burnham & Root, architects; beaten with blunt instrument; taken home; not serious.

Besides these eight non-union men were more or less seriously hurt and three union pickets suffered at the hands of the special officers and police. Several bystanders were knocked down when the police charged the crowd and others were hit with bricks and stones.

Assault on Tinsley.

Superintendent Tinsley was the first man hurt. Shortly after 4 o'clock, as he was going with young Griffith to the Rookery Building across Adams street, he was assaulted by three union pickets. One of them hit him in the back of the neck with a "billy," and he dropped to the ground. Griffith was knocked down, but escaped serious injuries. The police dispersed the pickets, and Tinsley was carried back to the Field Building, and later was taken home.

Half an hour after the assault on Tinsley the non-union men started to leave the building. Two hundred pickets, led by a score of business agents, and 300 or 400 bystanders had congregated in the neighborhood, and the twelve policemen near the building were practically powerless. The crowd commenced to hoot and jeer, and then a few bricks were thrown. At Clark and Adams streets three union pickets, led by John Kelly, a plasterer's laborer, broke through the lines of police and special officers and attacked the non-union men. Kelly, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, knocked down three men before he was felled by a blow on the head. Then the entire crowd of union pickets rushed across the street, and several detectives and non-union men were knocked down and trampled on before the police managed to draw their revolvers and drive back the mob.

Miss Baird Appears.

Then the police started east in Adams street with the non-union men. At Dearborn street the pickets caught up with them. Then Miss Anna Baird appeared. She joined in the cries and urged the union men to return to the attack. She ran after the men for nearly a block, becoming almost hysterical. Finally Detective Sergeant John Kelly quieted her, and, after obtaining her name, allowed her to return to her residence, which she said was on the South Side.

When asked her reasons for urging on the lawbreakers, she declared she was in sympathy with them and wanted to see them beat the contractors. She said she was not personally interested in the cause of union labor.

Miss Baird was apparently between 40 and 50 years old. She wore a tailor-made gown and a fur cape, and carried a silk umbrella. She refused to give her residence, and Sergeant Kelly believes she gave him a fictitious name.

At the elevated station another attack was made on the workmen. The pickets were beaten back by the special officers, who were compelled again to draw their revolvers.

While the men were being escorted down the street a mob of strike sympathizers tried to rescue Kelly from the police. He finally was locked in patrol box until the patrol wagon arrived. During the fight an unsuccessful attempt was made to upset wagons loaded with cots, bedding, and provisions for the use of the men in the Field building.

Special Police Guard Ordered.

Immediately after the disturbance Henry Dibblee, George Manierre, and Ernest Graham, the latter for Burnham & Co., applied to Acting Mayor Walker for police protection, and Chief Kipley was given orders that twenty-five men be placed at the building day and night until the work is finished or the labor troubles are settled. The detail will be under the command of a Lieutenant.

Acting Mayor Walker said: "I have told the Chief to keep the people moving along the walks near the building, and I do not look for any further trouble. The contractors have been assured that every possible thing would be done to protect their interests and the men at work in the building."

As Corporation Counsel, Mr. Walker expects to have ready today an opinion requested by Chief Kipley as to the rights of pickets and the duties of the police under the law to deal with them.

Sleep in the Building.

One hundred and twenty-five cots have been placed in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, and in the future the workmen will sleep there. Fifty men slept there last night.

During the evening, while a bakery wagon was delivering bread for the workmen in the building, it disappeared. It is believed strike sympathizers drove it away to cut off the non-union commissary.

SUMMARY OF

The Daily Tribune.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Two hundred union pickets attacked thirty non-union men coming from Merchants' Loan and Trust Building. During the riot seventeen men were injured. Miss Anna Baird incited the strikers to a fresh attack. Men will sleep in building hereafter.

Manufacturers said to threaten removal of plants to smaller cities, alleging demands of labor unions, lack of police protection for property, and "political sandbagging" as reasons. Firms contemplating coming here said to have abandoned plans.

Steel stocks, especially American Steel and Wire, hammered in New York market, American preferred going to 83, one point lower than in December, and common to 50.

Illinois Manufacturers' association urged reduction of war revenue tax, members arguing that it causes business depression.

Board of Trade decided to collect and distribute its own quotations and cut off service from all bucketshops.

Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads said to have obtained control of Jersey Central and Reading.

New York Supreme Court refused to enjoin Pullman-Wagner consolidation.

Telegraphers on Southern railway struck.

Frick likely to stick to Carnegie.

LOCAL.

Six buildings in "levee" district condemned and ordered torn down because unsanitary and unsafe. "Squatter" tenant found in Drainage Trustee Smyth's building who has lived there rent free for a year.

General James F. Wade, U. S. A., will head Dewey parade. Ball invitations out tomorrow.

E. Parmalee Prentice, a Chicago attorney, engaged to marry Miss Alta Rockefeller.

Professor Long's analyses show drainage canal has improved Illinois River water.

Bakeries supply 50,000 dozen hot cross buns today and dealers ask for more.

Republican organization of Council threatens disruption of the Aldermanic club.

Judge Dunne declined to liberate Dreyer on a writ of habeas corpus.

Anton Boenert, banker, found guilty of embezzlement.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Boer Peace Commissioners conferred with German Ambassador at Naples and will meet at Berlin on May 6, during Franz Josef's visit.

Roberts' forces are now in good condition and London war experts expect an important battle at an early date.

Paris rumor that the Czar has prepared a demand for intervention.

Kimberley uneasy owing to Boer activity.

Boers moving upon Smithfield.

FOREIGN.

German government will not approve any meat bill that interferes with importations beyond hygienic precautions.

Czar will drop demand for repatriation of Armenian refugees, having secured railway concessions from Sultan.

French Chamber voted the budget and adjourned until May. Party strife to cease until after the exposition.

Casino company arrived in London. "Somehow America is not London," said Edna May.

Paris hears that an entente has been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria.

Clerical leader in Bavarian House of Delegates opposes indirect election.

Russia is determined to overcome British influence in southern Persia.

Physicians in Cracow Hospital threaten to strike for increased pay.

Czar's demands on Corea for Masampo said to have been renewed.

Franz Josef washed feet of twelve oldest men in Vienna.

London Mail praised Viceroy Curzon.

Destructive floods in Austria.

POLITICS.

Platt is said to have concluded Woodruff can't get Vice Presidential nomination; he favors Long.

Ex-Governor Altgeld is opposed to nomination of Pattison for Vice President by Democrats.

Robert E. Burke told Kansas City reporter Illinois delegation will do Harrison's bidding.

Bank Presidents and capitalists interviewed all say they vote at every election.

Instructions voted down in Fiftieth Senatorial District Republican convention.

Lake County Democratic delegates failed to agree on legislative candidates.

Tazewell County refused to instruct for Yates; Reeves may win delegates.

Judge Carter addressed university students and professors in Rosalie Hall.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Minister Denby gave American missionaries credit for open door in China.

House passed resolution authorizing government depositories in dependencies.

C. H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of Navy, appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

Mason introduced bill to increase pay of employés in first-class postoffices.

Senate refused to take up Nicaraguan Canal bill by a vote of 15 to 33.

Lorimer resolution for survey of Illinois River likely to be adopted.

Porto Rico is "one vast poorhouse." Many towns without physicians.

Pay of census supervisors in big cities may be increased.

No demand on Congress to reduce the tariff on tea.

Burrows, in Senate, spoke against seating Quay.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Naval Board of Construction decided against double turrets for new battleships.

Schley may get pay as Rear Admiral from date when his promotion was first proposed.

Miles' friends believe his promotion to rank of Lieutenant General is certain.

Suggested that fund be raised to pay for cablegrams for sick soldiers.

Contractors will not have guns for coast defense ready on time.

DOMESTIC.

Building being remodeled at Pittsburg collapsed, killing three people. Many marvelous escapes.

Ebenezer Burges Ball, nearest surviving relative of George Washington, died.

Richard Mansfield canceled engagement at Cleveland on account of laryngitis.

Mme. Sembrich, prima donna, earned $95,000 during the last six months.

Man in Kansas City married a woman in Mulhall, Ok. T., by telegraph.

Dr. J. R. Corke, Boston's blind surgeon, died.

EDUCATION.

Lake View High School pupils decided to do away with commencement exercises.

Harvey University of Applied Science will give evening instruction in Chicago.

Nebraska University regents expect Dr. Andrews to remain in Chicago.

SPORTING.

American league magnates adopt a schedule giving Comiskey home games on Decoration day, Labor day, and thirteen Sunday games.

George R. Thorne elected President of Western Golf association.

Lady Schorr won race for 2-year-old fillies at Memphis.

Rain prevented Chicagos from practicing.

McCoy and Jeffries to fight on July 30.

ATTACK ON LEVEE SHACKS

SIX SOUTH CLARK STREET BUILDINGS ORDERED TORN DOWN.

War on Unsanitary and Unsafe Buildings Being Pushed in That District—Work Is Only Now Begun—Drainage Trustee Smyth Discovers He Has Had a Rent Free Tenant for a Year—Lively Clash Over Local Improvements.

The levee district was invaded yesterday by the Building Commissioner's forces and the attack will be continued today with the Fire department as an adjunct in the assault. The objects of the attack are the unsafe and unsanitary tenements prevalent there.

As a result of yesterday's work six buildings were condemned and ordered torn down. And today, unless in the early hours the owners themselves pull down the rickety structures, relics of a past era, the firemen will assault the buildings and raze them.

The condemned buildings are all in the neighborhood of Clark and Twelfth streets. Inspectors worked until late at night in the district.

The utmost difficulty has been met with in many instances in finding the real owners of the properties pronounced a menace to public health and safety. In many cases "squatters" have been found occupying these places. Stringent measures have been required on the part of the Building department to bring about vacation of the condemned buildings.

In all cases acted on the building inspectors have been careful to place estimates of damage, as a provision by which the city may be protected should lawsuits result.

Six Buildings Condemned,

The six buildings passed on yesterday were:

House at 535 Clark street (front)—Two-story frame structure, old and unoccupied. Inspector's estimate of damage 75 per cent of original value. Condemned.

Building at 535 Clark street (rear)—One-story shack occupied by John McDonald, sailor, who says he has lived there five years without paying rent. Roof leaks, windows are boarded up. East part of hovel formerly was occupied as a stable. Estimate of damage on original value 80 per cent. Condemned.

House at 537 Clark street—Two-story frame building; unoccupied. Damage estimated at 70 per cent. Condemned.

House at 539 Clark street—Two-story frame building. Rooms on level with viaduct occupied, but down-stairs empty. Damage estimated at 70 per cent. Condemned.

One and a half story cottage at 541 Clark street—Part of first floor used by Shepard Brown, colored barber, as a domicile. Straw and other refuse found in various rooms, adding to the danger from fire. Owner of building is unknown, but tenant says he pays rent to some one in the City Hall. Damage estimated at 80 per cent. Condemned.

One-story brick building at 543 Clark street—With wooden sills; condemned as unsafe. Rear wall cracked and sills rotting and bulging. Owner will be notified to tear down structure.

Unwilling Landlord.

Through the discovery of "squatters" in the crusade against unsanitary and unsafe buildings, Sanitary Trustee Thomas A. Smyth has found himself to have been unwittingly a landlord for the last year, though he has presented no monthly rent bills. He owns an old building in West Jackson boulevard, near Jefferson street. Passing this place in the morning he was surprised to see smoke issuing from the chimney, for he had supposed the place vacant. A knock at the door brought a large Irish woman.

"Do you live here?" he asked.

"Certainly, sir, and won't you just step right in, sir."

"How long have you lived here?"

"O, just about a year now, sir, we've been here."

"Have an accommodating landlord?" queried the Sanitary Trustee.

"O, very, but we never bother about him much, you know. But the folks say we've got to move—something about the city officials, you know."

"Move!" replied Trustee Smyth. "Move, did you say? Well, I guess not. Here's my card. Just send any kickers to me. Your nerve is the limit! Been here one year? I guess you would better stay here just one year longer."

And the family reigns supreme, still paying no rent to the "accommodating landlord."

When the South Clark street inspection is finished the search for fire traps and unsanitary buildings will be carried into the southwest and northwest portions of the city. Commissioner McAndrews insists that every dilapidated building must come down.

Clash Over Improvements.

Another incipient riot developed at the public meeting of the Board of Local Improvements in the Council chamber during the afternoon. Three hundred citizens crowded into the room, climbed over desks and chairs, and all but charged the members of the board in their fist-shaking arguments against sidewalk and other improvements in various portions of the city.

"We won't take the sidewalk department's word as to whether we need new sidewalks," shouted one resident from the West Chicago avenue district.

"I'll put down my own sidewalk on Armour avenue," shouted one man, who protested against this improvement. "If the city goes at this without my consent I'll run its men out with a gun."

There were charges of juggled inspections, shaking of fists, and threats, the board passing on the various improvements in the midst of this uproar. Superintendent of Streets Doherty explained that only those with bad sidewalks before their property would be assessed, and the board offered to let objectors go with city inspectors and decide whether pavements were bad.

A long list of sidewalks, small sewers, and water service pipes was passed on, and work ordered begun. The more important improvements ordered were cement sidewalks on both sides of Halsted street, from Root to Sixty-ninth, asphalt paving in Locust street, from Wells street to La Salle avenue, macadam paving in Stewart avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-third street.

KILLED BY FALL FROM PORCH.

Railing Breaks and Wife of Policeman Thomas Luff Breaks Her Neck Near Hyde Park Station.

Mrs. Annie Luff, the wife of Thomas Luff, a policeman at the Stock-Yards Station, fell thirty feet from the rear porch of her flat at 115 East Fifty-third street yesterday afternoon and was killed. Mrs. Luff lived with her husband in the third flat, the rear of which overlooks the Hyde Park Police Station. She leaned against the porch railing, which gave way, and precipitated her to the brick pavement of the alley. She struck on her head and her neck was broken. An inquest will be held this morning. Mrs. Luff was 40 years old. Her husband is detailed at the Stock Yards Police Station on the patrol wagon.

SPLIT IN ALDERMANIC CLUB.

Democrats Say Republicans Were Unfair in Organizing Council—Will Not Attend "Non-Partisan" Dinners.

The Aldermanic club, recently organized on a goodfellowship platform by members of the City Council, is in danger of going to pieces owing to the vigorous hostility of Mayor Harrison's Democratic contingent to the Republican majority in the new Council.

The Democratic "big chiefs" openly assert that they no longer will sit at club dinners and aid in passing along the merry "non-partisan" quip over the cigars. They contend that the "majority is sure to run things on party lines," and therefore they refuse to play. They assert that they will gather up their sewing and organize another circle, which shall have a three-ply Democratic circumference.

"The Republicans didn't give us a show in framing up the new Council—or, at least, we don't think they did," said one West Side Alderman who follows the Mayor's party; "so, you see, I guess the Aldermanic firm, with its dinners at so much a plate, will have to be given the go-by."

The Republican side of the Council, however, is preparing to fight its way whenever Mayor Harrison may force matters to a crisis, as he threatens. His announcement that he will adjourn the body should the Republicans "try any political games" is not seriously regarded.

"I'd like to see him try that," said Alderman Bennett. "We have forty-two Republicans, and he might be surprised if we reconvened, put an Alderman in his chair, and went right ahead with Council work. I believe, though, that the Mayor will not take the threatened steps."

In the meantime, Republican chairmen of various important committees are gathering material for needed reforms, including Chairman Pike of the Police committee, Smulski of the Civil Service committee, and Eidmann of the Committee on Special Assessments.

REMARKABLE BLIND MAN DEAD.

Dr. James R. Cocke, Surgeon and Hypnotist of Boston, Dies as Strangely as He Lived.

Boston, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—Dr. James R. Cocke, the blind surgeon and hypnotist, was found dead in his home on Pinckney street late this afternoon under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Cocke says in the afternoon she found the doctor sitting in his office in a stupefied condition. She got him to bed and then went out for a few hours. When she returned he was dead, with a bullet in the back of his head, the pistol having been placed in his mouth.

Dr. Cocke was well known in Boston because of his blindness and success in spite thereof, and his domestic troubles.

He came to Boston from the South fifteen years ago. He was successful from a financial standpoint and his money was spent in pursuing a course of medicine in Boston University, where he graduated with honors. He first married Mrs. Green of Springfield, Mass. They did not live long together, and at a subsequent court trial it was proved that before getting a divorce Cocke married a Miss Townsend of Hartford, Conn. His second wife left him, and in the resulting litigation Cocke lost all his money, his standing as a physician, and came so near losing his mind that he was confined for a time in a city institution in Boston Harbor. Four months ago he returned to the city and married a Miss Carlotta Harrington of Ohio, who found him dead today.

Dr. Cocke, although blind, was able to go about the city at will, could play a piano with much skill, and was highly educated.

ONE MORE BANKER CONVICTED.

Anton Boenert, 88 La Salle Street, Found Guilty of Embezzlement and Sent to Jail Pending Arguments.

Another banker was committed to the County Jail yesterday with a term in Joliet threatening him. Anton Boenert of A. Boenert & Co., 88 La Salle street, was convicted by a jury in Judge Brentano's court of embezzlement. A motion for a new trial was entered for the defendant and he was committed pending the outcome.

The complaining witness was Johann Ewald, a shoemaker. On Nov. 26, 1896, Ewald went to Boenert and asked him to make out a power of attorney for his brother in Germany. Ewald had some money owing him there and wished his brother to collect it. Boenert handed him a blank power of attorney and Ewald signed it. Boenert then told him that he would send the paper to his brother.

Instead of sending the paper to Ewald's brother, Ewald says, Boenert inserted his own name in the blank, sent the paper to his correspondent in Berlin, and collected $173 on it. The draft for this money was cashed on Jan. 27 at the bank of H. Claussenius & Co., 94 Dearborn street.

Ewald wrote to his brother and found how the money had been collected and found out that Claussenius & Co. had cashed the draft for Boenert. Boenert refused to settle and Ewald had him arrested. Three other indictments are pending against Boenert.

FOR PERMANENT ART GALLERY.

Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia Launches Well Planned Idea.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—The Fairmount Park commission has approved by unanimous vote the beginning of a permanent art museum with whatever funds are available and contemplating an ultimate expenditure of several million dollars.

The fund of $200,000 set aside to be expended on city art galleries needs only the approval of the Council to make it available for carrying out the design of a permanent art gallery in Fairmount Park and to erect the central or main building, according to the designs accepted and paid for five years ago.

It will be increased by the Franklin fund of $100,000 available and waiting for a purpose of this kind.

COUPLE WEDS BY TELEGRAPH.

Andrew M. Candell of Washington and Miss Penelope Cundiff of Perkins, Ok. T., Married by Wire.

Kansas City, Kas., April 12.—A marriage service by telegraph, with the bride and groom 200 miles apart, was carried out between Kansas City and Mulhall, Ok. T., at noon today. The groom was Andrew M. Candell of Washington, D. C., an entomologist attached to the Department of Agriculture of the United States government, and the bride was Miss Penelope Cundiff of Perkins, Ok. T., the daughter of a prosperous farmer of that place. He asked Miss Cundiff to come to Kansas City so that the wedding could take place today at the home of his sister. Miss Cundiff was unable to reach Kansas City in time and arrangements were made with the Western Union Telegraph company to have the marriage ceremony conducted by wire.

WINS MISS ROCKEFELLER.

MR. E. P. PRENTICE'S ENGAGEMENT TO HER ANNOUNCED.

Chicago Attorney to Wed the New York Young Woman, Who Is a Sister of Mrs. Harold F. McCormick and Mrs. Charles Strong of This City—Facts Given Out by Her Parents in the East and at a Dinner Party Here—Occasions Surprise in Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller formally announced in New York last evening the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alta Rockefeller, to Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice of Chicago.

Miss Rockefeller is at present in this city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place, who gave a large dinner party last evening. At this party announcement was made of the engagement in Chicago.

Miss Alta Rockefeller is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. Her elder sister, Bessie, is the wife of Professor Charles Strong of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Prentice is the son of Mr. Sartell Prentice, 10 Tower court. He is a lawyer, and occupies offices at 115 Monroe street. Mr. Prentice is prominent socially. He was graduated from Amherst College and studied law in Chicago and at the Harvard law school. For over four years he was general counsel of the Illinois Steel company, resigning a few years ago. Since then he has published a work on interstate commerce and has contributed several articles to the North American Review and other magazines.

Mr. Prentice's brother, Sartell Prentice Jr., is a Presbyterian minister, living at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Prentice is a nephew of Mr. Edward S. Isham.

Is Often in Chicago.

Miss Rockefeller is well known in Chicago, having spent much of her time here with her sisters. Mrs. McCormick planned a ball in her honor in the winter, which was postponed owing to illness. She arrived in the city a week ago.

It was at one time reported that Miss Rockefeller was engaged to the Rev. I. A. Crandall, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, to which the Rockefellers belonged during their residence in that city, but soon after the story of the engagement was published Dr. Crandall resigned his pastorate and removed to another city.

Miss Rockefeller was educated with her sisters at Rye, N. Y. She is an accomplished musician, and, like her sisters, devotes much of her time to charitable work. She is the teacher of a Sunday school class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, with which the Rockefellers united on their removal to New York City a few years ago.

Miss Rockefeller, like her sisters, never has been identified with so-called fashionable society. Her tastes are musical and religious. She is a skilled linguist, being particularly proficient in German and French. She is thoroughly democratic. It is said of her in New York that she never has occupied a box during the grand opera seasons.

For many years Miss Rockefeller, when studying music, devoted three hours a day to the work.

Miss Rockefeller has light brown hair and brown eyes. She is about five feet three inches in height, with a strikingly good figure, animated and athletic. She is fond of horseback riding.

When Miss Rockefeller is married to Mr. Prentice and lives in Chicago all of the children of John D. Rockefeller will be here, excepting one, John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Guests at the Dinner.

The guests at the dinner given by Mrs. McCormick in the evening were as follows:

Miss Mary Isham Prentice,
Miss Bertha Dibblee,
Miss Alice Poole,
Miss Margaret Day,
Mr. Dwight Lawrence,
Mr. John Chapman,
Mr. Stanley McCormick,
Mr. Richard Crane Jr.,
Dr. Edwin Ryerson,
Miss Alice Stone,
Miss Florence Higinbotham,
Miss Louise Peasley,
Miss Alice Barrett,
Mr. Parmalee Prentice,
Mr. Ralph Isham,
Mr. George Dewey Jr.,
Mr. Walter Ayer.

Miss Rockefeller will return to New York on Sunday.

Causes Surprise in New York.

New York, April 12.—[Special.]—The engagement of Miss Rockefeller to Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice, announced here formally tonight, came as a surprise. The announcement as given out was brief and formal, as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller tonight announced the engagement of their daughter, Alta, to E. Parmalee Prentice of Chicago."

From a financial point of view, Miss Rockefeller is one of the richest unmarried young women in the world. It is said that she would receive $50,000,000 if the estate of her father were to be divided among the children now.

WILL EXPERIMENT IN ALTRUISM

Town to Be Started at Belle Meade, New Jersey, by Students of Social Science.

Trenton, N. J., April 12.—[Special.]—An experiment in altruism is to be made at Belle Meade, Somerset County, twenty miles above this place. The capitalization is $350,000 and the scheme is to be developed by Dr. W. H. Tolman and Dr. Josiah Strong of the Social Service league of New York. The place selected is a farm of 1,200 acres.

The development of the plan will be made by a corporation composed of men who are students of the subject. The President is John G. Muirheld, the treasurer is William G. Moore, and the general manager is William J. Robinson of Redbank. The stock is to be guaranteed by the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit company.

Dr. Strong and Dr. Tolman will have charge of the social and industrial development of the colony.

The Krupp Town of Essen, Germany, is their model, except that the colony will be made up of many and smaller industries, and every scheme known to sociologists for the betterment of the condition of the working people will be presented at once.

MRS. STOWE'S COMPANION DIES

"Hetty" Arms, a Bitter Southener, Who for Years Nursed Famous Author, Passes Away.

Hartford, Conn., April 12.—[Special.]—"Hetty" Arms is dead, and so passes away the sole link that existed between the writer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the South. Mrs. Henrietta McKay Arms was Southern to the core, but she nursed Mrs. Stowe to her dying day. She was her friend and companion for years.

Mrs. Arms was a Virginian. Her father was Taverner McKay, and a hotter Southerner never drew breath. Her [illegible] equally anxious for war. Mrs. [illegible] band died soon after the war [illegible] in the end she lost all her property.

She drifted to Hartford and took up nursing. Fate led her to Mrs. Stowe's employ, and this hater of all things Northern became the friend and nurse of the writer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

UNLUCKY VESSEL STARTS BACK

Steamer New England Sails from Liverpool for Boston—Several Deaths from Smallpox.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—After a thorough fumigation the steamship New England sailed this afternoon for Boston with 1,100 passengers, including about 150 Clark excursionists.

When the ship arrived here from Naples on March 30 it had on board twenty cases of smallpox among the crew, and three convalescent cases among the passengers. On the voyage from Naples to this port the boatswain had died.

Three of the New England excursionists who had been sick have fully recovered.

Several cases of the disease have been reported among the Clark excursionists left behind at Rome and elsewhere. The disease is supposed to have been contracted in Jerusalem.

Boston, Mass., April 13.—It is known here that at least two and probably three members of the Clark excursion party have died of smallpox. The known victims are the Rev. G. F. Love, pastor of a Baptist church at Oswego, N. Y., and Miss Annie Seuotem of Winona, Minn. Both died in Rome. Mr. Love's parents live in Winthrop, Conn. Besides these, it is now thought probable that the death of Mrs. A. S. Lowell, wife of a wealthy business-man of Worcester, Mass., who died in Rome within three days after leaving the New England, was also caused by smallpox.

Worcester, Mass., April 12.—Mrs. Edwin Sanderson of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a letter to her mother, Mrs. George P. Rogers of this city, states that nine members of the Clark excursion party died of smallpox on board the New England. Mrs. Sanderson writes that no medical attendance was provided, and that when she wanted a physician in Rome she was persuaded for several days not to call one in. She afterward understood that the managers feared the doctors might pronounce her sickness varioloid, in which event the party would be quarantined.

GRADUATING ESSAYS GIVEN UP.

Lake View High School Pupils Vote to Take Diplomas Informally—Hyde Park Keeps Old Custom.

Graduating pupils of the Lake View High School have decided to do away with commencement exercises. There will be no essays, no orations, no addresses, and little formality when the members of the class get their diplomas. The school is the first to adopt the suggestion of the Superintendent of High Schools, A. F. Nightingale, and abolish the formality of graduation, which is held to be a burden upon many pupils.

The question was left to the class, and was decided unanimously against graduation exercises. Principal James H. Norton, at the suggestion of Dr. Nightingale, referred it to the pupils, and they changed the old order to one which will include a reception to their parents on graduation day. Some members of the Hyde Park High School graduating class were in favor of abolishing formal exercises, but a majority preferred the old way, and the exercises are to be held in the Auditorium.

"The Lake View High School pupils are in the right direction," said Dr. Nightingale. "A formality which works a hardship upon one pupil in the class is not right."

PORTO RICO NEEDS DOCTORS.

Many Thickly Populated Districts Without the Services of a Resident Physician.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 12.—The startling fact was recently made public that in many districts of Porto Rico, where the population reaches thousands, there is no resident physician. For instance, Wayuya, a town of 1,500, must depend on the simplest remedies in the case of illness, as there is no physician within call. At Utuado the death rate is 8 per cent annually, and this town is a day's ride from Ponce through the mountains.

It appears that physicians have been sent to these districts; but, they refuse to remain, largely because no town is able to support one. As a result of this condition of things the order providing a physician for every 500 people is now difficult of enforcement, because the towns reply that there is no fund to pay for such service.

This island is one vast poorhouse and there are opportunities for charity at every step. Were $10,000 to be expended immediately for medicine and medical aid, it would possibly save the lives of 3,000 people. At one time the government considered the feasibility of assigning a physician to each town, at an aggregate cost of $80,000 per year, but the funds for such an outlay are not available.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Showers or snow flurries.
Sun rises at 5:24; sets at 6:38.
Moon sets at 4:25 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Riot at Field Building.
Decide to Destroy Levee Shacks.
Miss Rockefeller Betrothed.
Lord Roberts Ready to Move.
2 General New York News.
Carter Talks to Students.
3 London Times' News and Views.
High Praise for Curzon.
France Ready for Fair.
To Defy the Agrarians.
Czar Gains His Point.
To Talk Peace at Berlin.
Manufacturers Threaten Removal.
4 Choice Dates for Comiskey's Club.
Lady Schorr Wins Ardelle Stakes.
See Death in Many Forms.
5 Setback for Canal Bill.
C. H. Allen Porto Rican Governor.
7 Bankers as Regular Students.
Expect Dr. Andrews to Stay.
8 Move to Down Bucket Shops.
9 Move for Lower War Tax.
12 Ruling Adverse to Dreyer.
13-16 Jefferson Patriotic Supplement.

Pages. 6 Editorial.
7 Society.
7 Fontenoy.
7 Amusements.
Pages. 8 Insurance.
8 Commercial.
9 Railroads.
9 Courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Corinthia	New England.
LIVERPOOL	Belgenland	Tauric.
NEW YORK	Werra	Hispania.
NEW YORK	Lahn	L'Aquitaine.
NEW YORK		K. Friedrich.
NAPLES	Aller	
QUEENST'N		Teutonic.
YOKOHAMA		Olympia.

LORD ROBERTS READY TO MOVE.

Every Indication That British Forces Will Soon Take the Field from Bloemfontein.

PLANS ARE KEPT SECRET.

Boers Again Threaten Railroad Line South of the English Forces' Main Position.

ENEMY BUSY AT LADYSMITH.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 13, 3 a. m.—Lord Roberts' cheerful telegram to the Prince of Wales, taken in conjunction with Lord Kitchener's message to the Wepener garrison, is construed by some of the London war experts as an indication that an important move is contemplated at an early date.

Then, too, the word has been quietly passed in military circles tonight that the long period of inactivity is at an end. There have been no official dispatches for public consumption to the effect, but War office men are in a complacent mood that augurs well for the speedy opening of the campaign.

Lord Roberts now has 200,000 effective troops at his disposal, and when he is ready to move the campaign will doubtless be vigorous.

Lord Methuen, concerning whose movements since his defeat of Villeboise Nareuill little has been heard, is this morning reported between Boshof and Kroonstad, eighty miles from the latter place. The dispatches from Kimberley this morning, stating that De Beers employés are guarding the mines, indicates that Kimberley has been well divested of troops, and that Methuen's force is therefore a strong one.

Ever since the occupation of Bloemfontein Lord Roberts has been busy reorganizing his transports, securing remounts for his cavalry, and supplying his troops with heavier clothing, so now his forces are suposed to be in good condition for any sort of a campaign.

Some news has been received from Wepener, but not much. A message from Aliwal North says that yesterday (Thursday) the garrison was holding out well and that the Boer attack was slackening. Pretoria telegrams, however, affirm that the fighting is proceeding well from a Boer standpoint, but the London papers insist that there is a tone of disappointment in the dispatches from a Boer source, because Wepener does not prove as easy a success as they had in the actions at Koorn Spruit and Reddersburg.

Boers Prepare for Battle.

The Boers at Brandfort continue the work of intrenching themselves parallel to and to the east of the railway. They still hold the Bloemfontein waterworks in great force, also Waterval Drift, no doubt to secure their communications with Olivier's commandos.

Olivier's force is moving upon Smithfield, a town thirty-five miles north of Aliwal North, where five important roads meet. According to Boer accounts this town has already been occupied.

Several points on the railway line between the Kaffir River and Springfontein are threatened by the Boers, and no less than five laagers are located in this quarter. Olivier's force is now placed at from 3,000 to 5,000, and Dewet's commandos something under 10,000.

Situation Near Ladysmith.

There is practically nothing new in the situation at Ladysmith. Since yesterday Boer parties have been seen near Dewdrop, west of Ladysmith, which may indicate an intention to attack the British line of communications, and other parties are said to be moving via Helpmakaar towards Weenen, which lies twenty miles southeast of Colenso. The British are still unable to make out the Boers' intentions.

Uneasiness at Kimberley.

There has been a certain amount of uneasiness at Kimberley the last few days owing to the renewed activity of the Boers in the Orange Free State and the known hostility of many Dutch farmers in Griqualand West and neighboring districts, the more outlying portions of which are still in open rebellion. The force at Kimberley, however, is supposed to be ample for all eventualities. The De Beers workmen are sleeping in the mines to guard against any possible marauding Boer expedition.

Roberts Ready to Move.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, April 13, 4:50 a. m.—Quiet assurances are passed around among military men that Lord Roberts is employing his great army effectively and that the adventurous Boer commandos are likely to be enmeshed. Scraps of news—a detail here and another there—have reached England tonight over comparatively idle cables, but they do not illuminate the situation.

Methuen Near Kroonstad.

Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within eighty miles of Kroonstad. The officers of Buller's irregular horse estimate the Boers in Natal as 18,000, but these figures are probably excessive, 10,000 being regarded here as the outside number.

After General Hart's brigade leaves him, General Buller will still have close upon 35,000 men. It is generally assumed that this brigade is going to join Lord Roberts, but its destination is really unknown.

Italy and the Boer Envoys.

The work of the Boer peace commissioners has begun. Mr. Fischer has asked Italy to intervene, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di Visconti-Venosta, has replied that, while he would receive the envoys, the best he could do would be to transmit their proposals to London, thus following the course of the United States.

Milner's Emphatic Declaration.

Sir Alfred Milner, when replying to a deputation of clergymen in Cape Town yesterday (Thursday) said:

"'Never again' must be the motto of all

thinking and humane men, but not from lust of conquest or a desire to trample on the gallant, if misguided. There must be no compromise or patchwork in the settlement, and no opportunity for misunderstanding, intrigue, the revival of impossible ambitions, or the accumulation of enormous armaments.

"The British will no longer tolerate dissimilar and antagonistic political systems in a country which nature and history have declared to be one."

In these absolute utterances of Sir Alfred Milner he speaks for the imperial government.

Roberts Has 214,000 Men.

It is calculated that Lord Roberts now has 214,000 effective troops, with 12,000 more afloat or under orders. The War office has instructed officers not to take any more expanding bullets to Africa for revolvers.

Hilyard Steyn, brother of President Steyn, in the course of an interview at Bloemfontein, said:

"The original war plan of the Boers was to overrun all Cape Colony, but, on being involved in the sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the burghers found the design spoiled. To this I attribute the Boer failure to conquer the British. I expect the war to last until Christmas."

The seventh month of the war is beginning with Eastertide, and the morning-paper editorials expatiate upon the need of soberness.

Lord Roberts Is Hopeful.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the Prince of Wales tendering congratulations on behalf of the troops in south Africa upon the escape of the Prince at Brussels, spoke hopefully of the situation at the front."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marquez, dated Thursday, says:

"It is reported from Pretoria that a Boer commando is moving through Basutoland. This is said to be a clever ruse to draw the British away from Wepener.

"About 2,000 foreigners constitute the new foreign legion in Pretoria, including some Cossacks in uniform. Several fresh recruits left here for Pretoria today, including a French Captain, brother of the late General de Villebois Mareuil."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Lord Roberts wisely declines to exhaust his men and horses in hunting the elusive Boers until his preparations are complete. He will leave to the enemy the barren comfort of the occupation of a few farms for a short time."

Firing North of Brandfort.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, says that a heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bultfontein, situated midway between Winburg and Boshof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Brandfort.

LONDON, April 12.—Elandslaagte and Wepener still monopolize attention. At both places a series of indecisive actions are in progress. The Boer report of the fighting on April 10 at Elandslaagte avers that the advance on the British camp was made with the loss of only three mules and two horses, while the British losses, says the same report, must have been heavy. The bombardment lasted all day.

British Claim Victory.

A special dispatch from Elandslaagte, dated yesterday, says:

"Fighting was renewed beyond Elandslaagte this afternoon. The Boers steadily advanced upon the British positions. There was a continuous rifle fire, and the Boer big guns were in action. The British replied effectively, and after two hours' fighting the Boers were checked."

On the other hand, dispatches from Boer sources, dated at Pretoria, say:

"Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retiring in the direction of Ladysmith and the federals are going to their old positions."

Wepener Holding Out.

A dispatch dated at Aliwal North, April 12, at 6 p. m., says:

"The colonial troops are still holding their own splendidly at Wepener. Cannonading recommenced this morning. The Boer attack yesterday was not serious. The British are carefully husbanding their ammunition, and their guns are making excellent practice. The Boers are short of ammunition."

It now appears that General Brabant himself is at Aliwal North, and that only a portion of his column is at Wepener.

MAY CALL FOR INTERVENTION.

Portugal's Action in Favoring Great Britain Called a Breach of International Law.

BERLIN, April 12.—In the forthcoming number of the Nation Professor von Bar of the University of Göttingen will discuss the international law aspect of the transportation of British troops through Portuguese territory and the action of Lord Roberts in requiring the Boers of the Free State to take an oath not to participate in further hostilities against England.

He considers the former a serious breach of neutrality. The authorities whom he cites, including American and English jurists, are unanimously opposed to such proceedings where a previous treaty providing for it does not exist. Where such a treaty does exist the authorities are divided.

FEED TRAMP IN ATONEMENT.

Constable of Fishkill Forgets Lodger in Cell for Four Days and Then Serves Him a Feast.

Fishkill, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—William Reilly, a corpulent and ragged tramp, was a guest of this town today, living in pampered luxury, eating unaccustomed dainties, and drinking the best.

Fishkill's hospitality was an act of atonement which would surely have killed a less sturdy campaigner. Reilly spent four days and a night in the town lockup, forgotten by his jailer and without food or water.

Reilly strolled into Fishkill on Saturday night, and, as the air was somewhat too nipping, he asked Abram R. Weltse, the local constable, for lodging. At 10 o'clock that night the wanderer found himself in the village lockup with blankets.

The lockup is a 10 by 5 foot cell, built in one corner of the new Fishkill engine-house. A grating six inches square in the center of a heavy door admits a little air and light.

In this little box Reilly remained without food or water, forgotten entirely by the constable, until he was discovered by chance today. He was so weak he could hardly stand. He had come to the conclusion they were trying to starve him to death.

BOUND WHILE THIEVES WORK.

Thugs Tie Gottlieb Hoerger to Fly Wheel of Engine at Phœnix Brewery, but Fail to Open Safe.

Gottlieb Hoerger, night watchman for the Phœnix Brewing company, lay bound hand and foot in the engine-room of the plant at 55 West Division street for more than an hour early yesterday morning while three thugs vainly tried to open and rob the safe in the office. Failing in their attempt the would-be thieves released him and departed. The men entered the place at 3 a. m., found Hoerger in the office, bound him, and dragged him to the engine-room, where they tied him to the flywheel of the engine, warning him not to cry for help or he would be killed. When they let him go they made a similar threat if he should follow them. The safe contained $500. The thugs used no explosives and left behind them tools by which the police hope to trace them. No arrests have been made.

FIGHT OVER FOSTER SON.

HUSBAND AND WIFE CREATE SCENE ON PIER AT HOBOKEN.

Custody of a 4-Year-Old Boy the Cause of Fierce Controversy Between Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fecker—Allegation Made That Child Was Kidnaped from Rich Parents in Milwaukee—Brokers Wager $25,000 on Price of Pacific Stocks.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 12.

Controversy Over Custody of Child.

A dispute between Charles Fecker and his wife of this city over the custody of their foster child, Conrad Benjamin Fecker, a 4-year-old boy, led to an exciting scene on the North German Lloyd pier at Hoboken today and the arrest of Fecker. The boy is now in the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Judge Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court next Monday, will decide what disposition shall be made of him. The boy arrived at Hoboken from Bremen on the steamer Lahn in care of a steward. Fecker boarded the steamer down the bay. When the Lahn arrived at the pier Fecker was served with a writ of habeas corpus demanding that he produce the boy in court. On the advice of his lawyer Mr. Fecker refused to obey the writ of the court and was placed under arrest.

Mrs. Fecker arrived at the pier an hour before the ship. As soon as the boy came ashore, his father carrying him, Mrs. Fecker attempted to force her way in his direction. The boy, when he saw the woman who claims to be his mother, put his head on Mr. Fecker's shoulder, saying: "No, no, no."

A controversy between Mr. and Mrs. Fecker and the law officers ensued. Mrs. Fecker was violent and abusive, and Fecker seemed afraid of her. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered about the pier. The whole party was taken to the police station in Hoboken. The demonstration against Mrs. Frecker in Hoboken was violent, and as she went along Hudson street to the station-house arms were brandished from windows and the crowd hooted at her.

The Hoboken police sent the disputants to New York, where they appeared before Judge Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. Frecker was in the lead, the lad's hand clasped tightly in his. The court proceedings lasted only a few minutes. Judge Fitzgerald suggested that Conrad be turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children until Monday, when, he said, he would decide which, if either, party should have custody of the child.

Mrs. Fecker says she adopted the boy, taking him from a foundling asylum in Milwaukee in 1897. Fecker says his wife told him she kidnaped the boy from wealthy parents in Milwaukee. At another time she told him the lad was the son of her former husband, Dr. Charles Hamilton of Chicago.

* * *

P. E. Dowe, a member of the Executive committee of the American Anti-Trust league, has resigned as Vice President of the Commercial Travelers and Hotelmen's Anti-Trust league. In a letter to the secretary of that organization he says his action is prompted by a belief that the organization is bent on supporting Admiral Dewey for President.

* * *

Brokers Bet on Price of Pacific Stocks.

Wall street brokers are much interested in the course of the common stocks of the Union and Northern Pacific railroads because of a wager of $25,000 between two of the biggest operators in Wall street that the common stock of the former road would cross the latter before May 1. The bet was made when the Northern Pacific was selling at 60¾ and Union Pacific at 59¼. Since that time the two stocks have sold from 1¼ to 2½ points away from each other.

About noon today Union Pacific took a sudden upturn, and for the time it looked as if it would be certain to overtake its rival. There was great excitement around the Union Pacific post in consequence. At 12:30 o'clock a sale of 100 shares of Union Pacific stock was made at 60. At the same moment a sale of Northern Pacific was made at 60¾. The broker who represents the big operator who took the Northern Pacific end of the bet appeared to be utterly indifferent, though his client was within three-fourths of 1 per cent of losing the big wager.

Northern Pacific, however, took on fresh strength just at the time that the situation began to look precarious, and moved up to 61¼, while Union Pacific began to sag off and finally dropped to 59¼. Union Pacific closed at 59¾ and Northern Pacific at 60⅞. There are conflicting reports as to identity of the parties to the big wager.

* * *

A cablegram was received from Kingston, Jamaica, tonight announcing the death of Alexander J. Wormser, aged 33 years. He was a member of the firm and a nephew of Isidor Wormser. He was a son of Simon Wormser, who died suddenly in 1895. Alexander J. Wormser had been suffering from asthma for years and started South on a cruise for the purpose of benefiting from a warmer climate.

* * *

Mme. Sembrich's Earnings for the Season.

When Marcella Sembrich, the operatic prima donna, starts for her home in Dresden on May 17 she will take with her as tangible evidence of the public's recognition of her art a sum approximating $95,000. This fortune will represent her earnings during the six months of her professional activity in the now ending season. Her appearance in opera at the Metropolitan here and in the other cities visited by the Grau company have brought her in about $72,000. She will have sung at four music festivals—at Portland, Me.; Worcester, Mass.; Cincinnati, and Louisville. For these her fees will amount to $12,500. Her engagement as soloist for three concerts by the Boston Symphony concert is estimated as netting her $4,000.

Finally, she gave two song recitals, one in Boston and one in New York. According to figures published at the time these individual concerts showed a profit of $6,500. This makes a total of $95,000. All told, she will have appeared on the stage—opera and concert—more than seventy times.

There is little rest for Mme. Sembrich. She has engagements abroad at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna. It is safe to estimate her European profits will bring the year's total past the $100,000 mark.

* * *

Governor Roosevelt has signed the Marshall-Hill bill, which appropriates $200,000 for a preliminary survey of the State canals preparatory to the construction of a barge canal to cost some $62,000,000, which improvement was recommended by the canal advisory commission.

* * *

Frick Not Likely to Split from Carnegie.

Conferences in this city between Andrew Carnegie and President C. M. Schwab on one side, and Lawrence C. Phipps, representing the Frick holdings, have been concluded, Mr. Schwab returning to Atlantic City and Mr. Phipps going to Pittsburg. Those competent to talk about the matter say that it is foolish to suppose that Henry C. Frick will spite his pocketbook by any animosity he may have toward Mr. Carnegie. He holds $30,000,000 interest in the new $160,000,000 concern, and, as one man said, people are trying to get into the company and are not anxious to sell out.

When the Carnegie company was reorganized recently there was a surplus of $5,000,000, which it was agreed should be used for the betterment of the plant. A man interested in the concern said it was likely that the disposition of this amount possibly in getting control of the Cramps' shipbuilding plant was the cause of the recent conferences here. No statement could be obtained today from Mr. Carnegie.

* * *

Statue of Washington on Exhibition.

The equestrian statue of Washington, which is to be unveiled in the Place d'Iena, Paris, on July 3, was put on exhibition today at the Henry Bennard bronze foundry. The statue weighs 8,200 pounds, and is twenty-two feet in height from the point of the pedestal of Tennessee marble to the point of the sword, which is held upright. It is the first bronze statue cast in the United States to be sent to Europe. It is also the first equestrian statue with the trunk of the horse and the legs cast in one piece. Washington is represented in a heroic attitude. The left hand holds the reins, with the chapeau resting in the crook of the elbow. The sword is held in the right hand. The sculptors were Daniel C. French and Edward C. Potter.

* * *

Dying Woman Robbed of Her Jewels.

While Mme. Adelina Murio-Celli, noted as a vocal teacher, lay dying at her home, 18 Irving place, her wedding rings and several diamond rings were stripped from her fingers by pretended friends, who crowded about her death couch. On the chiffonier had been placed a gold watch and diamond brooch when she became ill last Friday with pneumonia. These also were taken. Mme. Murio-Celli lived with her husband, E. Ravin d'Elpeux, and her mother, nearly 80 years old. She retained her maiden name, under which she had had a successful operatic career in Paris. For eighteen years she had been known in the musical circles in New York. On Monday the house was filled with sympathizers. A score of old pupils offered to nurse the dying woman.

"It is too late," announced the doctor on Tuesday morning. "She will be dead by noon."

Mme. Murio-Celli's mother, who was upstairs, was notified. When she arrived her daughter was dead. It was she who found that the rings had been stolen.

"Thieves!" she said, facing those in the room. "American dogs! You have robbed my child while she was dying."

* * *

The twelfth annual Jeffersonian dinner, given under the auspices of the Single Tax club, was held tonight at the Marlborough Hotel.

* * *

Tighe Will Case Is Settled.

The famous Tighe will case is a thing of the past. Today the Appellate division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision which winds up the contest. The court rendered no opinion and there was nothing in the papers to indicate the nature of the arrangement reached by the parties to the contest, but it is known that they all agreed to the probating of the entire will. Richard Tighe was the nonagenarian recluse of 32 Union square, who on his death, May 6, 1896, astonished the world by proving to have been worth $3,000,000.

The discovery of such a large fortune speedily resulted in the appearance of fifty relatives, mostly cousins, and the will was protested. The Surrogate's court admitted to probate so much of the will as was written in ink, but certain portions which were written in lead pencil were refused probate.

Wheeler H. Peckham, who appeared as counsel for several of the beneficiaries, said tonight: "The Tighe will contest is ended. The estate will be distributed. Just how many will share in the distribution I cannot now recall, but I should say about a dozen. All have agreed to this settlement. I cannot say how much the estate is worth at present—probably $2,500,000."

* * *

Michael C. Sexton, 138 West Twenty-eighth street, has just received official notice that his son, Edward F. Sexton, was captured by the insurgents in Luzon on Feb. 22. He was attached to the hospital corps now stationed at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, Luzon. While bathing in a river near the hospital Sexton and two companions were captured by an outpost of Filipinos. The prisoners were hurried into the mountains without their clothes. Sexton served during the Spanish-American war on the hospital ship Relief.

* * *

Pullman-Wagner Consolidation Held to Be Legal.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court today denied the application of a minority stockholder named Taylor for a temporary injunction restraining the proposed consolidation of the Wagner and the Pullman Palace Car companies. In his decision the Justice touches on the question of trusts and monopolies. Taylor owns 100 shares of Wagner stock of the par value of $100 a share. He alleged that he was being forced to accept stock in the proposed consolidated company, and also that the consolidation established what practically amounted to a gigantic monopoly in violation of the laws.

Justice Beekman finds that Taylor need not accept stock in the new company, as he has the alternative of turning in his stock at a valuation of $180 a share. Taylor was the only stockholder who openly objected to the consolidation.

On the trust and monopoly charge, the Justice says: "I fail to see that this would be the result in any sense which is obnoxious to the law, as the plan in question in no way involves any restraint upon others from freely engaging in the same kind of business."

* * *

E. Boudinot Colt, a member of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, died suddenly in the company's offices, 120 Broadway, this afternoon. Death was due to apoplexy. He was 76 years old.

* * *

Developments in Beer Stamp Theft.

Internal Revenue Agent Frank G. Thompson late today admitted that Thomas Blaney, the Brooklyn barkeeper who was arrested on Wednesday at the Astor House with internal revenue beer stamps worth $10,000, which had been stolen in Washington and Chicago, in his possession, had made a statement which implicated a former criminal prosecutor in Brooklyn and a suspicious character, said to be named Reilly, in the transaction which was prevented by his arrest and the seizure of the stamps. Thompson said that four of his men are looking for Reilly. Thompson says that, while the Washington and Chicago robberies amount to only $16,000, there were some time ago two other robberies of the same sort, which aggregated $26,000. It is said that the beer stamp thieves who have been operating for the last three years in the United States have stolen altogether stamps worth $100,000.

* * *

Sees Chance for American Diplomats.

J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, who is in this city after a trip around the world and an extensive visit to Corea, said tonight: "There is no telling what the outcome of the present strained relations between Russia and Japan will be. Those two nations are watching each other across the mountains of Corea. It would be wisdom if the nations interested in the open door on the Asiatic coast would guarantee the political autonomy of Corea and make her a buffer state, as nature designed her to be.

"It seems to me that the situation offers a most promising opportunity for American diplomats to gain a victory full of the fruits of peace and prosperity in the Orient. It is no secret that the relations between the overshadowing power of Russia on the north and the restless, magnificently compact strength of Japan on the south are at a point of high tension."

* * *

Vanderbilt Estate Must Pay Tax.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the matter of the appraisal of the estate of William H. Vanderbilt. An order of Surrogate Fitzgerald declaring a certain fund subject to the inheritance tax law was affirmed. This was a fund of $5,000,000 held in trust for the benefit of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The latter apportioned said fund among his children under a power contained in the will of William H. Vanderbilt, and the Surrogate held that it was subject to taxation. A motion to declare the fund exempt from taxation was made on behalf of William K. Vanderbilt, as an executor and trustee under the will of William H. Vanderbilt. This motion was denied.

FORM HUGE MINING COMPANY.

King Solomon Corporation Said to Have $30,000,000 Capital and Claims in Kootenay Region.

Spokane, Wash., April 12.—The formation of the King Solomon Mining company, headed by James B. Townsend of Lima, O., was made public today. It has been capitalized for $30,000,000 and has secured claims for two and a half miles along Lake Kootenay, near Ainsworth, B. C.

DROP BOOKS FOR CARTER.

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY HEAR HIM.

Enthusiastic Meeting Held in Rosalie Hall, Dean Harry Pratt Judson Presiding—The Judge Urges Civil Service Reform as Requisite to All Others—Law Here Good, Fault Being in Enforcement—Earlier Meeting at Grand Crossing.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION RESULTS.

[No conventions yesterday.]

Instructed for Reeves	123
Instructed for Yates	101
Instructed for Hanecy	23
Instructed for Brown	7
Contested	46
Uninstructed	402
Delegates selected	702
Delegates to State convention	1,532
Delegates yet to be chosen	830

The University of Chicago greeted Judge Orrin Carter at Rosalie Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Rosalie court, last night, and cheered his utterances in favor of honest nominations, civil service reform, and restricted franchises to corporations. Dean Harry Pratt Judson, acting President of the university in the absence of President Harper, presided over the meeting and made a speech indorsing Judge Carter as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Many professors and students came out to listen and to cheer.

The usual resolution indorsing Judge Carter and Senator Cullom was adopted.

Judge Carter, who arrived late, received a hearty greeting. He discussed mainly the necessity of civil service reform, insisting that no other reforms were possible without this.

"Judge Hanecy," he said, "is quoted in the newspapers as saying that the results of the civil service law here show that the law should be amended or repealed altogether. I have compared this law with similar laws in other States and I consider it the best civil service law, in form, to be found anywhere. The trouble, if there is any, is with its enforcement. You must not expect good effects simply because you have good laws. There must be a strong public sentiment back of the law to secure its enforcement. To repeal the law would be to take a backward step. When we have gained civil service reform we will be in a position to solve the franchise, the gas, and other corporate questions.

"The first step in securing these reforms is to come out to the primaries and see that the right men are nominated to carry them out. On election day there is no chance of success in independent movements."

Professor Judson, in a short address, said that he favored the nomination of Judge Carter because he would represent the best traditions of leadership in the Republican party. Thomas A. Banning, A. W. Staten, and Arthur B. Cody also spoke.

Judge Carter also addressed another Thirty-fourth Ward meeting in Turner Hall, Grand Crossing, earlier in the evening. He dwelt mainly upon the question of franchises, and presented some interesting statistics, showing the marvelous increase in street railways in the last ten years. Jan. 1, 1890, there were ninety miles of street railways in Chicago, in 1898 there were 430 miles, and at the present time there are approximately 570 miles. He argued from these figures that the street railway problem has just begun, and that to grant 50-year franchises under such rapidly changing conditions would be unfair.

ALTGELD OBJECTS TO PATTISON

Strongly Opposes Pennsylvania Ex-Governor as Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld yesterday came out in a prepared interview against the nomination of ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. Among other things Mr. Altgeld said:

"Personally, I believe that the nomination of Mr. Pattison for the Vice Presidency would be as great a misfortune as the nomination we made in 1896 for that place, if not greater. Mr. Pattison has not been positively with us on any proposition. Our people are in earnest all over the country, and they demand not only the enunciation of definite and progressive principles but they demand the nomination of men whom they know to be intense in their support of those principles. For us to be guided by high principles in the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency and then undertake to play old-fashioned, cheap politics in the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency would be unworthy of a great party, and would so far weaken that party as to make it incapable of performing any great mission for the country or for humanity.

"Let me say that I have great respect for Governor Pattison as a man. He is a gentleman and a man of great ability, and in any other manner I should be glad to honor him and serve him."

SAYS HARRISON WILL CONTROL.

Robert E. Burke Talks of Position of Illinoisans at National Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—Robert E. Burke, Secretary of the Cook County Democratic Central committee, was here today and secured headquarters for the Cook County Democracy Marching club and the delegates from Chicago to the national convention. Before he leaves, which will not be before tomorrow night, he will secure accommodations for Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago and his private party.

Chief Hale of the fire department tendered Mr. Burke the use of the firemen's gymnasium as the headquarters for the Cook County Democracy, and the offer was gladly accepted.

Mr. Burke tonight scouted the published statement that his visit here had anything to do with the proposed candidacy of ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency.

"That is all nonsense," he said. "I never met Governor Pattison, and am totally uninterested in his candidacy. Illinois will be for whomever Mayor Harrison wants for Vice President, and Mayor Harrison will be for whomever Mr. Bryan is for. The Illinois State delegation will be dominated by Mayor Harrison. Mayor Harrison is for Bryan and whatever Bryan wants."

The subcommittee of the National Democratic committee met the local Committees on Arrangement today, and, after going over the situation thoroughly, drafted and signed a statement saying it had found the people of Kansas City would be able to restore the convention hall, recently destroyed by fire, and have it ready for occupancy by the Democratic National convention July 4. The directors of the Auditorium company have, the subcommittee finds, entered into contracts with responsible firms for the completion of the building, and consequently "no necessity will arise for any change, either in the time or place of holding the convention." The report is signed by William J. Stone, C. A. Walsh, J. G. Johnson, Adair Wilson, and John S. Rilling, the latter proxy for J. M. Gaffey, and is final, reading: "We do not consider there is any necessity to trouble the full committee with the further consideration of this subject."

PLATT OPPOSED TO WOODRUFF.

New York Senator Said to Favor Secretary Long for Vice President.

New York, April 12.—[Special.]—Senator Platt has been giving much time and thought to the Vice Presidential question. He has reached the conclusion, after a number of talks with the President and Senator Hanna, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff cannot be nominated. He arrived at this decision with regret, because personally he desired the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor.

He found the men who will control the national convention were unyielding in their refusal to accept Mr. Woodruff. He is of the opinion the selection of a man for the position is far from being settled, but believes the man most likely to be chosen is Secretary of the Navy Long.

Senator Platt has advised Governor Roosevelt not to go to the national convention as a delegate, because he believes the presence of the Governor in the convention may tend to bring about the result which Roosevelt says he is trying to avoid—a stampede to him.

Senator Platt is opposed to the adoption of any resolutions at the State convention either suggesting Lieutenant Governor Woodruff for Vice President or the renomination of Roosevelt for Governor. He has not committed himself to the renomination of Governor Roosevelt, and he does not want a convention to try to tie his hands in advance.

It seems settled Cornelius Bliss will not be named. Senator Platt never favored his nomination, and the recent talk of Congressman Sherman is said to be without basis.

OREGON REPUBLICANS MEET.

State Convention Nominates a Ticket and Commends the National Administration.

For Justice of Supreme Court—C. E. Wolverton.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner—J. W. Bailey.
For Presidential Electors—O. F. Paxton, J. C. Fullerton, W. J. Furnish, Tilman Ford.

Portland, Ore., April 12.—The above ticket was nominated by the Republican State convention here today. Delegates to the national convention were also selected, but not instructed.

The platform commends the recent currency legislation, declares for the gold standard, and the course of the administration toward the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba, favors the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the control of this government, and advocates State legislation controlling trusts.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

Name State Ticket and Order Primaries to Select Candidate for Senate.

For Governor—Charles B. Aycock.
Lieutenant Governor—W. D. Turner.
Secretary of State—J. B. Grimes.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacey.
Auditor—B. F. Dixon.
Attorney General—Robert D. Gilmer.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—William S. Toon.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Samuel L. Patterson.
Commissioner of Labor and Printing—Henry B. Varney.

Raleigh, N. C., April 12.—The above ticket was nominated by the Democratic State convention after a continuous session of twenty hours. It also ordered primaries held on the first Tuesday in November to nominate a candidate for United States Senator.

CANDIDATES NOT INSTRUCTED.

All Resolutions Voted Down at Marion Republican Senatorial Convention.

Marion, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—An attempt to instruct the candidates for the Legislature, nominated by the Republican convention for the Fiftieth Senatorial District, in favor of Senator Cullom failed today. A motion was made to name a Committee on Resolutions, but it was voted down, and the convention did no other business than to select candidates. They were O. H. Burnett of Williamson County for State Senator and Sydney Miller of Alexander and J. E. N. Edwards of Union County for Representatives.

Lake Democrats Not United.

Libertyville, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—All attempts to unite the Lake County delegation to the Democratic convention for the Eighth Senatorial District failed in the Democratic county convention held here today, and the best which could be done was the passage of a resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit for some Lake County man, it to determine who that man should be. The trouble grew out of a multiplicity of candidates, F. C. Rogers and J. K. Orvis of Waukegan, George Wait of Grant, George F. Lynch of Libertyville, and W. M. Dooley of Highland Park all seeking the indorsement of the convention. No instructions were given for either State or Congressional candidates.

Yates Instructions Beaten.

Pekin, Ill., April 12.—Resolutions instructing the forty delegates from this township to the Tazewell County convention here April 19, in favor of Richard Yates, were voted down in the Republican primary tonight. The Cullom-Tanner fight was not mentioned. It is probable from the reports in from the various townships Congressman Reeves will have the Tazewell County delegation in the State convention.

G. F. Williams a Candidate.

Boston, Mass., April 12.—George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was formally named as a Vice Presidential possibility by the Bryan club of Massachusetts at a banquet in the Quincy House tonight. His sponsor was George F. Washburn, member of the Populist National committee.

Opposes Renomination of E. H. Alling.

James J. Barbour, an attorney of Rogers Park, is out in an open letter to the Republicans of the Seventh District asking them not to renominate Edward H. Alling for the General Assembly. The reasons given are Mr. Alling's relations with Senator Humphrey and his opposition to Mayor Dyche of Evanston for appointment on the State Pharmacy board.

Polish Republican League Officer Out.

Frank Wengierski has resigned his position as Financial Secretary of the Polish Republican league on account of troubles growing out of the alleged unfair organization of the recent convention of that body.

Want W. H. Baker on Drainage Board.

A number of Twelfth Ward Republicans met at the house of Emil Schaefer last evening and indorsed W. H. Baker as a candidate for nomination as sanitary trustee.

Nominated for Congress.

State.	Dist.	Nominee.	Party.
Ohio	8	William R. Warnock	Rep.
Neb.	1	*E. J. Burkett	Rep

*Renominated.

To Go to Philadelphia.

State.	Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
Ohio	1	*C. P. Taft	L. Kruckemeyer
		*George B. Cox	A. J. Conroy
Ohio	2	*J. A. Caldwell	S. Bonham
		*H. Bremfoerder	J. D. Morris
Ohio	8	*D. E. Stroyer	
		*Jesse Cameron	
Ind.	4	*A. Overstreet	J. P. Thompson
		*W. P. Masters	W. Wingate
Ore., at Large.		H. E. Ankeny	L. Simpson
		J. D. Daly	E. L. Holgate
		W. McCammant	W. Nash
		H. P. Kuck	J. W. Knowles
N. J.	7	Flavel McGee	
		Edward M. Watson	
Neb.	1	*E. A. Tucker	
		*G. M. Spurlock	

*Instructed for McKinley.

To Go to Kansas City.

	Delegates.	Alternates.
District of Columbia	*J. L. Norris	F. B. Lord
	*J. A. Clark	J. Campbell
	*W. F. Hart	C. F. Shelton
	*J. F. Kelly	G. Davidson
	*W. T. Whalen	D. W. Hancock
	*W. J. Donovan	J. Bradley
N.C., at Large	J. S. Carr	
	E. J. Hale	
	W. E. Moore	
	T. A. Jones	

*Instructed for Bryan.

TO ABSORB EASTERN LINES.

Rumor of Deal by B. and O. and Pennsylvania Seems to Have Good Foundation.

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—[Special.]—There seems to be reason for the belief that the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads will absorb the Philadelphia and Reading and the Jersey Central systems.

The plan is to divide the properties among their systems, the Baltimore and Ohio taking the Philadelphia and Reading division, extending from Philadelphia to Bound Brook, one or two other important branches, and the New Jersey Central division, extending from Bound Brook to New York, and the Pennsylvania the remaining divisions.

This would give the Baltimore and Ohio an unbroken line of its own from New York to St. Louis and Louisville via Cincinnati, and would secure to the Pennsylvania absolute control of the anthracite coal tonnage of the Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk districts of Pennsylvania, which are now dominated by the New Jersey Central.

Measles at Northwestern University.

Northwestern University students suffered a mild scare yesterday when it became known that Edward Dietz, a junior, was suffering from an attack of the measles. Dietz lives at the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house in Foster street, and there are fifteen other students rooming there. His case is not serious, but he has been isolated.

MICROBE KILLER.

More About the New Bacilicide Remedy for All Diseases Due to Germs.

Acts on the System as a Disinfectant and Cures Literally by Purification.

Those who are beginning to feel an interest in Microbe Killer, the new bacilicide drink for invalids, through the excitement made over it and the number of great scientists known to be back of it, should remember one thing. Those drinking it for rheumatism, for kidney disease, for bronchitis—for any microbic ailment—claim for it the same marvelous corrective and curative energy. The point to be borne in mind, to elucidate this versatility of remedial power, is that it acts upon the human system as a disinfectant against disease germs, and, hence, as an antidote to germ diseases. It simply kills the microbe of rheumatism, of bronchitis, of catarrh, etc., absolutely without injury to the sufferer, and that, of itself, constitutes a cure. In other words, it cures literally by purification—by eliminating the inflaming poisons that cause the malady.

L. P. Converse, scientist, 48 College-pl.:
"This new drink for invalids, this Microbe Killer, is the 'coming remedy.' It reaches disease by eliminating the disease principle—the germ—and is a new thing in medicine."
Prof. Reynolds, Bryant-Stratton College:
"It's a magnificent remedy. I always use it when ailing."
Rev. Wm. Fawcett, D. D.:
"Marvelous in curative energy, but harmless."
Prof. Kimball, Kimball Training School:
"An incomparable remedy."
Rev. J. W. Allen, W. S. Christian church:
"It ought to be in every home."
Dr. C. I. Thatcher, Masonic Temple:
"Nothing like it was ever known."
John V. Farwell, wholesale dry goods:
"I drank it with excellent results."
D. A. Arnold, Sec. Rand-McNally Co.:
"Drank it for dyspepsia. Cured me."
W. H. Russell, Best, Russell & Co.:
"Used it for catarrh. Cured me up."
H. H. Honore, Chicago:
"Splendid for stomach trouble."
G. F. Cram, publisher:
"It cured me of stomach disease."
Adam Brewer, 1715 Wrightwood-av.:
"Cures indigestion—every time."
Hon. D. T. Foster, mayor of Bloomington:
"It's great for rheumatism."
R. T. Green, 9 Board of Trade:
"Cures rheumatism—kills the germ."
Wm. Thomas, architect, Metropolitan blk.:
"I know it cures rheumatism."
D. B. Ward, C. & N. W. R. R.:
"I know it cures diphtheria."
Arthur Page, 223 Wabash-av.:
"Cures diphtheria—saved my son's life."
Mrs. S. C. Cummings, 306 30th-st.:
"Kills the diphtheria germ. I know that."
H. B. Tuttle, with Lyon & Healy:
"Cures throat disease—kills the germ."
A. E. Rawson, Sec. Junction R. R. Co.
"Drank it for kidney disease. Got well."
D. O. Thompson, Exchange Bldg., U. S. Y.:
"Cured my wife of Bright's disease."
A. Taylor, 106 Exchange Bldg., U. S. Y.:
"Drank it for lung disease. Got well."
R. G. Hall, 515 Continental Bank Bldg.:
"It cures skin disease—kills the microbe."
F. F. Bluhm, 400 Washington-blvd.:
"Cured me of a terrible skin disease."
W. J. Wisdom, 215 E. Lake-st.:
"I know it cures eczema."
Henry Marx, 3015 South Park-av.:
"Cures nasal catarrh—kills the germ."
Samuel Betts, 415 Dearborn-st.:
"It cured me of stomach catarrh."
J. C. Willoughby, 6825 Yale-av.:
"The real remedy for stomach catarrh."
Miss J. Walter, 6321 Evans-av.:
"Drank it for stomach catarrh. Cured me."
John Snelling, 7 Dearborn-st.:
"Cured my wife of nervous dyspepsia."
Mrs. J. Gotthelf, 591 W. 14th-st.:
"Drank it for dyspepsia. Got well."
O. D. Orvis, 2443 Prairie-av.:
"Cured my daughter of indigestion."
C. O. Van Duzee, 25th and Fuller-sts.:
"Drank it for indigestion. Cured me."
J. B. Lindsey, 7124 Lafayette-av.:
"Drank it for indigestion. Cured me."
L. G. Frank, 6138 Peoria-st.:
"It imparts life to the stomach."
M. S. Cochrane, 3605 S. Hamilton-av.:
"It allays bladder inflammation."
Mrs. R. Ransom, 7211 Webster-av.:
"Cured me of bladder disease."
Mrs. C. C. Bonnoson, 835 W. North-av.:
"In bronchitis it's just fine."

BOWELS MUST BE KEPT OPEN.

In using Microbe Killer, see that the bowels move freely and regularly. Natural Sangcura Sprudel Water or Salts, which is commended by Prof. R. G. Eccles and other eminent authorities as the safest and best among natural laxatives, will be supplied to applicants.

BOOK OF MICRO-PHOTOS FREE.

All are invited to call or write and receive book of micro-photographs free.

Radam's Microbe Killer Co.
310 Dearborn Street,
Half Block South of Van Buren-st.
TEL. 2189 HARRISON.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 193 Clark St
Tel., Express 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM	FAST MAIL Fox River points, Ashland Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM	FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM	BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM	GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM	COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM	WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM	WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee
5.00 PM	ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.00 PM	IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM	PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM	DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM	NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM	PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

Remember the Label!

BLATZ BEERS

possess the qualities that people like.

BOTTLE BRANDS: EXPORT, WIENER, PRIVATE STOCK, MUENCHENER.

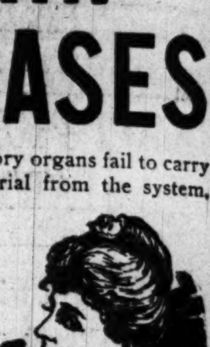
Our triangular label on all bottles.

Blatz

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE.

CHICAGO BRANCH:
CORNER UNION AND ERIE-STS.,
Telephone Monroe 364.

SKIN DISEASES



When the excretory organs fail to carry off the waste material from the system, there is an abnormal accumulation of effete matter which poisons and clogs the blood, and it becomes sour and acid.

This poison is carried through the general circulation to all parts of the body, and upon reaching the skin surface there is a redness and eruption, and by certain peculiarities we recognize Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Erysipelas and many other skin troubles, more or less severe. While the skin is the seat of irritation, the real disease is in the blood. Medicated lotions and powders may allay the itching and burning, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and skin permanently injured by their use.

The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

The many preparations of arsenic, mercury, potash, etc., not only do not cure skin diseases, but soon ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

S. S. S., nature's own remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, of great purifying and tonical properties, quickly and effectually cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions. S. S. S. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to referment in the blood and cause a fresh attack.

SSS

Healthy blood is necessary to preserve that clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion so much desired by all. S. S. S. can be relied upon with certainty to keep the blood in perfect order. It has been curing blood and skin diseases for half a century; no other medicine can show such a record.

S. S. S. contains no poisonous minerals—is purely vegetable and harmless.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of large experience in treating blood and skin diseases, who will take pleasure in aiding by their advice and direction all who desire it. Write fully and freely about your case; your letters are held in strictest confidence. We make no charge whatever for this service. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases will be sent free upon application.

The Swift Specific Company,
ATLANTA, GA.

CONSUL MACRUM

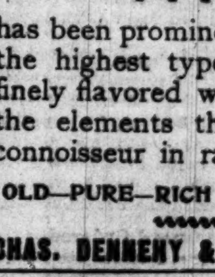
Came into sudden prominence by charging the English with having opened the private dispatches of the United States, addressed to him officially, and delaying telegrams that should have been forwarded to the United States.

OLD UNDEROOF RYE

has been prominent for years as the highest type of pure and finely flavored whisky. It has the elements that please the connoisseur in rare beverages.

OLD—PURE—RICH AND MELLOW.

CHAS. DENNEHY & CO., CHICAGO.



Right Heels.

Walking on rubber is a relief—walking on virgin rubber is a pleasure. The "O'Sullivan" is the right heel—don't forget that. They are resilient, jarless, all-rubber cushions and cost no more to you than the poor heels. But some dealers advise the poor heels because they turn them a little more profit and wear out sooner. That is why you must insist on O'Sullivan's. 50 cents attached, of all dealers. Sample pair sent those who encounter substitutes for 35 cents. Booklets free.

O'SULLIVAN BROS., Lowell, Mass.

It Pays to Advertise... In The Tribune.

KIN
EASES
tory organs fail to carry
aterial from the system.

e skin surface there is a
tion, and by certain pecu-
ognize Eczema, Tetter,
m, Psoriasis, Erysipelas
skin troubles, more or less
e skin is the seat of irrita-
ase is in the blood. Med-
d powders may allay the
ning, but never cure, no
and faithfully continued,
n is often aggravated and
y injured by their use.
se is more than
; the entire cir-
is poisoned.
eparations of arsenic, mer-
c., not only do not cure
t soon ruin the digestion
the constitution.
e's own remedy, made of
d barks, of great purifying
operties, quickly and ef-
lood and skin troubles, be-
rect to the root of the dis-
ates and restores normal,
to the different organs,
riches the blood, and thus
tem of all poisonous secre-
cures permanently because
f the original poison to re-
blood and cause a fresh at-
SS
d is necessary to preserve
oth skin and beautiful com-
h desired by all. S. S. S.
pon with certainty to keep
perfect order. It has been
nd skin diseases for half a
er medicine can show such
ains no poisonous minerals
etable and harmless.
department is in charge of
arge experience in treating
n diseases, who will take
ing by their advice and di-
o desire it. Write fully and
our case; your letters are
t confidence. We make no
er for this service. Our
d and Skin Diseases will be
application.
Specific Company,
TLANTA, GA.

UL MACRUM
sud-
mi-
harg-
glish
ving
pri-
ches
ited
ad-
him
and
tele-
hat
ave
ard-
nit-

OLD
EROOF
RYE
ominent for years as
type of pure and
ed whisky. It has
ts that please the
in rare beverages.
RICH AND MELLOW.
NY & CO., CHICAGO.

Right
Heels.
ubber is a relief—walk-
ubber is a pleasure. The
is the right heel—don't
They are resilient, jar-
er cushions and cost no
an the poor heels. But
vise the poor heels be-
them a little more profit
oner. This is why you
O'Sullivan's. 50 cents
l dealers. Sample pair
encounter substitutes for
klets free.
BROS., Lowell, Mass.
o Advertise...
In The Tribune.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorial Leader Makes Light of Boer Protests to Portugal.

MAFEKING HAS NO FEAR.

Pressure of the Siege Relaxed as Relief Column Draws Nearer.

GIVES BULLER A SURPRISE.

The [illegible] Times.
LONDON.

FRIDAY (4 A. M.), APRIL 13.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times, in its editorial leader this morning, says:

"The protests which Presidents Kruger and Steyn are said to have lodged in Lisbon do not appear to be more promising than the peace mission itself. They declared, it is alleged, that they regard the transmission of British troops and munitions of war through Beira as tantamount to hostile action on the part of Portugal. The government at Lisbon seems not yet to have made any reply to the Boer communication, but it is supposed that if they receive no answer they will take their stand upon the exceptional relations existing between Portugal and this country by virtue of ancient treaties between us, going back to the reign of Charles I., and which are still in force.

"This, it will be remembered, was the attitude adopted by the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs on an interpellation addressed to him in the Chamber of Deputies on April 3. He declared that Portugal had assented to our request for facilities to forward troops by the Beira-Umtali line, because we were merely exercising rights secured to us under existing treaties. They were concluded before the war and were not abrogated by it.

"The Minister further made the gratifying announcement that the relations maintained by the British Cabinet with Portugal could not be surpassed for cordiality and loyalty.

"The refusal of passports for the Transvaal to twenty-five out of seventy recent arrivals at Lourenzo Marquez because ammunition was found upon them is a satisfactory indication that Portugal means to maintain those relations in a similar spirit.

"In the meantime, the disembarkation of General Carrington's force will doubtless proceed. As a New York message anticipates, Boer reprisals do not seem probable for the simple reason that the Boers cannot afford to convert Delagoa Bay into a hostile port under the protection of the British fleet, a protection we are unquestionably pledged to afford Portugal whenever she desires it, for all her colonies and against all her enemies."

Mafeking May Relieve Itself.

The Times this morning prints the following from its special correspondents:

MAFEKING, March 27.—Our effective occupation of the advanced trenches of the enemy, eastern and western fronts, has caused an appreciable diminution of the strain of the siege and suggests that now Mafeking may relieve itself. Extraneous influences, including Plumer's approach from the north to a point six hours distant, and the advance of the southern troops to within fifty miles, have sensibly affected the investment, and, coupled with the exertions of the garrison, are bringing about such a change in the scene that relief is practically in the transition stage. Native runners now communicate with Colonel Plumer and return before morning. There is no further cause for alarm for the safety of Mafeking.

Anxiety Over Wepener.

BLOEMFONTEIN (Thursday)—The last news from Wepener received at headquarters is that Dalgetty's force held a position outside the town and the Rouxville commando occupied the town. All our force is most hopeful that the pressure should be partially relieved within the next twenty-four hours. The Dutch military attaché, Nix, who was wounded by our fire at Koorn Spruit, died today under an operation.

Buller Taken by Surprise.

LADYSMITH (Wednesday)—The center and right of the position held by the Boers yesterday consisted of a line of low hills following the semicircular curve of the Sunday River. They are the foothills of the Biggarsberg range, forming the northern side of the valley in which the river runs. Our camp is on lower ground, south of the river and north of the railway.

To the outer crest of these hills the Boers dragged four field guns—one west of the Dundee road, the others east. Though it was reported by Kaffirs the previous evening that a Boer attack was intended, only the usual precautions were taken, and the first shell came as a complete surprise. The Durham Light Infantry was drilling in front of the camp, and one man was wounded. The first few shells fell among the Second Division, one passing through the West Yorkshire Regiment's mess tent while its officers were at breakfast.

The Boer fire was then concentrated on the naval camp. The naval guns were still lashed behind the wagons, the usual method of transport, and it took some time to get them into action. Some of them finally opened from the naval camp while the rest were being dragged to the emplacements previously built.

In half an hour all the naval guns were in action and the enemy's fire checked. The firing remained brisk for two hours, during which half a battalion of the West Yorkshires advanced to a kopje close to the river, west of the Dundee road, where they came under a heavy shell and Maxim-Vickers fire. They were also subjected to a musketry fire, but were lucky in having only three casualties. About midday it appeared as if the enemy was about to envelop us on the east. They came around till in touch with our mounted infantry patrolling the other side of the river, immediately in front of the railway bridge. However, they retired after exchanging a few shots.

On the west the Boers were also seen, having crossed the river, making for Jononos Kop. The South African Light Horse and Thorneycroft's mounted infantry were sent out, and they came in contact. Our five-inch guns shelled them from near Elandslaagte station, and Warren also advanced his infantry to the lower slopes of Jononos Kop.

In the evening the Boers were seen trekking towards the northwest with their wagons. The Kaffirs later reported the enemy returning, but their guns are still on the hills. Yesterday morning three imperial guides, sleeping the previous night in a kraal between the river and Biggarsberg, were cut off.

Lese Majesty in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Wednesday)—Eguzzia Fifik Bey, a State Councillor and a distinguished littérateur, was arrested on Monday night and dispatched to Konieh by an early train yesterday, for having published in a periodical which he edits matter displeasing to the Sultan.

View of American Politics.

WASHINGTON (Thursday)—Only by the unflinching use of whip and spur was the Porto Rican bill forced through the House yesterday by a majority of eight. He who plied the whip and spur was the President. Had he chosen or should he now choose to exert the same authority in behalf of the canal treaty that treaty could have been ratified by the Senate, but he did not and will not. Political expediency and party necessities, and not his convictions of public duty stirred him to action in the case of Porto Rico. In a matter where national good faith and good relations with England are concerned he remains lethargic. He is for the treaty, but not actively for it. No votes are to be won by pressing it, and some might be lost. The question of votes the next six months is the paramount question with the leaders of both parties. The President hopes to evade difficulty by preventing the passage of Hepburn's canal bill, which violates both the old and the new treaty.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN PERSIA.

Neither Money Nor Pains Will Be Spared to Increase Trade in the Province.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY HENRY R. KABITZ.]

BRESLAU, April 12.—The Russian government will spare neither money nor pains to further Persian trade.

A million and a quarter of the annual interest upon the recent loan will be applied to establishing new consulates, banks, and mercantile concerns, and in improving communications. Russia is determined to overcome British influence in southern Persia. The St. Petersburg authorities esteem it an indication of cordial German and Russian relations that Emperor William has decided to send a military deputation to participate in the Suwaroff celebration.

STORY OF CUBAN REVOLT FALSE

General Wood Runs Down Report of Uprising Arranged to Take Place June 1.

HAVANA, April 12.—The Havana Journal published a statement to the effect that it had received information from a Cuban officer going to show that an outbreak had been arranged for June 1, on which day the whole Cuban army would be ready to take the field. General Wood summoned the editor, and his so-called "information" turned out to be valueless. It was merely the statement of a woman that a man, unknown to her, had remarked that if the Americans had not given the island independence by June 1, as the United States Congress had promised, there would be trouble. The woman asserted that the man told her he was a Captain in the Cuban army. Undoubtedly the story is made out of whole cloth.

WILL PART FROM MACDOWELL.

Blanche Walsh Says She Will Sever Business Relations with the Actor.

Omaha, Neb., April 12.—[Special.]—As the result of the scene at Boyd's Theater on Tuesday night, when Melbourne MacDowell, it is claimed, was not in condition to enact the rôle of Marc Antony to the Cleopatra of Miss Blanche Walsh, the latter says tonight in an interview that she will sever the business partnership which has existed between them for several years. Miss Walsh will sail for Europe May 19 to remain for an indefinite period. She says she has no other plans for the future.

The management of McVicker's Theater stated last night that the difference of opinion supposed to exist between Melbourne MacDowell and Blanche Walsh would not interfere with the Chicago engagement announced to begin on Sunday night. Manager Ben Stern of the MacDowell-Walsh organization sent word from Omaha during the day that no further difficulty was anticipated.

POLICEMEN STOP A HOLDUP.

Joseph Masquelt Followed Two Days and Attacked in an Alley at 117 Clark Street.

After being shadowed for two days by three mysterious characters Joseph Masquelt, a clerk living at 5441 Bishop street, was dragged into an alley adjoining 117 Clark street at 10:30 o'clock last evening. The robbers tore open his clothes and even ripped the linings from the garments in the search for valuables. They were surprised by Policemen O'Connell and O'Keefe of Central Station, and two of them fled up the alley and escaped, but the third was captured. He gave his name as William Merkin, 44 North Clark street. In his possession were several federal secret service stars and police patrol box keys. Masquelt was cut about the head before assistance arrived. He suffered no loss of property.

SAYS POLICE REFUSED TO AID.

George Bruck Reports Disappearance of His Partner, Dugal Henderson, in Vain.

Dugal Henderson, a tailor at 45 La Salle street, disappeared from home on Sunday night, and his partner, George Bruck, thinks he committed suicide by jumping into the river. Bruck says his inquiries after Henderson at Central Station were given no attention, and he intends to report the fact to Chief Kipley. "The desk sergeant asked me if Henderson was any relative of mine," said Bruck, "and when I told him he was my partner he said: 'Well, what do you care if he is drowned? That ain't going to hurt you.' I mean to find out what the Police department is for." Henderson had no relatives in Chicago.

CHICAGO
NEW YORK
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
VIENNA
ROME

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

HIGH PRAISE FOR CURZON

VICEROY OF INDIA WINS COMPLIMENTS FOR RECENT SPEECH.

Tactful Remarks to the Native Chieftains at the Durbar at Bombay Calls Out Editorial Commendation from the Daily Mail—Future of the Empire in India Conserved—Edna May and the Casino Company Arrive in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 13, 3 a. m.—The Daily Mail this morning in a graceful editorial compliments Lord Curzon, saying:

"As Viceroy of India Lord Curzon has steadily revealed his real strength of character. The little mannerisms which once lent a handle to his detractors seem to have been wholly put out of sight. His unceasing energy, his apparently limitless capacity for work, his gift of saying the right word at the right moment, have helped place him in the front rank of our empire builders. His vigorous, outspoken address to the native chieftains at the durbar at Bombay yesterday is a good type. The Viceroy was at his best, and hit the exact method of appealing first to the instincts of the native chiefs, ever true. On these border chieftains largely rests the military future of India. Everything that quickens their loyalty and watchfulness adds to the security of the empire."

Casino Company Arrives.

The Casino company, headed by Edna May, on which George Lederer banks his hopes of another big London success, arrived today, though only three of the old favorites of "The Belle of New York"—Edna May, Ella Snyder, and Mabel Power—were in the party. A score or more of the young nobility of the Johnnie class were at the Waterloo Station to bid them welcome. Edna May was the most radiant of the lot, and was glad to be back. She said:

"I am just too happy for words. America is my native land, of course, and I love it, but somehow America is not London. There they don't have the enthusiasm and kind of general joy you find here, and then, I have heaps of friends in London, and, well, it's just the sweetest thing in the world to be back again."

The other girls listened to these rapturous words with good-natured smiles, at the same time surveying the string of long coats and high hats lined up beside the train with critical eyes.

"An American Beauty."

"An American Beauty," in which Lillian Russell made an unsuccessful struggle a few years ago, is the piece finally decided upon as "The Belle's" successor. Rehearsals began a few hours after the company's arrival. Among the men in the company are Eddie Foy, Nick Long, Albert Parr, Gilbert Gregory, and Willard Simms.

FRANCE READY FOR FAIR

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS UNTIL MAY AND FESTIVITIES BEGIN.

Chamber of Deputies Holds Two Sessions, Votes the Budget, and Bids Farewell to Partisan Strife—Dreyfus Affair Provokes Another Discussion—Rumor in Diplomatic Circles That Russia Will Demand European Intervention to End Transvaal War.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, April 12.—There were two sessions of the Chamber of Deputies today, and after voting the budget and completing odds and ends of work Parliament adjourned for a recess that will last until May.

Tomorrow France officially enters the period of holiday festivities in honor of the opening of the exposition, and for the coming six months politics will be relegated to the rear.

Still the Dreyfus Affair.

The Paris papers have chosen the death of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil in Africa as a fit occasion for raking up the Dreyfus affair. The Dreyfusard papers insist that De Villebois left the army because he was disgusted with the Generals. The anti-Dreyfusards declare that the Colonel belonged to their party. The brother of De Villebois-Mareuil today issued a note to the press declaring that the Colonel was for neither one nor the other, and that, guided only by a sense of justice, he had approved the military evidence at Rennes.

Russia and Bulgaria.

A diplomatic dispatch announces that despite all official denials a real entente has just been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria. It is noticeable at Sofia that Bulgarian officers who have just returned from Russia are the objects of marked governmental favor.

Another Intervention Rumor.

It is rumored in political circles that the Emperor of Russia has prepared a demand for intervention between Great Britain and the Transvaal, to be sent shortly from Moscow.

Lubersac Fights Rothschild.

The second of the series of duels fought by the Count of Lubersac took place today, near the city. The Count this time fought with Baron Edouard Rothschild, and swords were the weapons. Young Rothschild was slightly wounded in the first round, after which the duel was stopped by the seconds.

The condition of Edmond Rostand has improved.

Mme. Melba has arrived in Paris.

Progress in the Cameroons.

BERLIN, April 12.—In the Colonial Zeitung Lieutenant Dominik has an article dealing with the last five years of progress in the German Cameroons. The number of Europeans has more than doubled; that the German trading firms have increased 100 per cent in number, and that the total exports have risen from 4,000,000 marks to something above 5,000,000.

TO DEFY THE AGRARIANS.

GERMAN MINISTRY TAKES A STAND ON THE MEAT BILL.

Adheres Unalterably to Its Determination Not to Approve Any Law Which Will Interfere with Importations Beyond the Requirements of Hygienic Precautions—May Make Alliance with the Liberals — Kaiser's Summer Plans.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, April 12.—The North German Gazette learns that the government adheres unalterably to its determination not to approve any meat bill which interferes with importations beyond the requirements of hygienic precautions. Referring to the Agrarian league's latest antics, the Gazette says:

"Intransigent threats against the government will further neither the present nor future interests of agriculture. All far-sighted agriculturalists should therefore help to pass the bill in a form acceptable to the government."

This apparently means that the government will not only drop the inspection bill altogether if the Agrarians continue their opposition, but will face about toward the Liberals in a general policy.

Kaiser's Summer Plans.

The usual gossip about Emperor Wilhelm's summer travels has already begun. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern has been overhauled, and a local newspaper reports that the Emperor and the Czar will each journey by sea to Dantzig June 1, where a German and Russian cruiser will be launched.

In Honor of Franz Josef.

The Berlin Assembly has voted 50,000 marks to decorate Unter den Linden for Emperor Franz Josef's visit.

ELECTION REFORM IN BAVARIA.

Clerical Leader in House of Delegates Offers a Resolution for Change in System.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 12.—The Frankfort Zeitung's correspondent at Munich says in a dispatch to that paper:

"The Clerical leader, Dr. Ruedoerffer, chairman of the Elections committee in the Bavarian House of Delegates, has offered a resolution demanding that the government introduce a bill abolishing indirect elections.

"Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his mother have withdrawn their promise to attend the wedding of Prince Ludwig's daughter. Courtiers here construe this as an additional indication of religious apostasy."

CZAR GAINS HIS POINT.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON TURKEY TO BE DROPPED.

Having Secured the Desired Concessions for Railways in Asia Minor the St. Petersburg Cabinet Relinquishes Its Efforts to Secure the Repatriation of the Armenian Refugees—Emperor Franz Josef's Annual Act of Humility.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, April 12.—The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, having delivered to the Porte the formal acknowledgment by the St. Petersburg Cabinet of the receipt of Turkey's agreement concerning the concession for the Asia Minor railway, not only closes those negotiations, but the fact seems to prove that Russia is entirely content with what she has obtained. The demands repeatedly made of late for the repatriation of the Armenian refugees has been suddenly dropped by Russia, and, according to a robust rumor in diplomatic circles in Constantinople, the Porte has received assurance that a repetition of these demands will not be made, now that the railway concessions have been granted.

Humility of the Kaiser.

In the presence of the entire court, the leaders of the aristocracy and the principal members of the diplomatic corps, Emperor Franz Josef this morning performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the twelve oldest men of Vienna, none of whom was under 90 years of age. Each man received a bag containing thirty pieces of silver and a large box of edibles, and was sent home in a court carriage. Twelve old women received similar gifts.

Serious Floods in Austria.

The melting of the vast quantities of snow which fell two weeks ago and the heavy rains which have fallen since have resulted in inundations which have destroyed large amounts of property in all parts of the empire. Railroad traffic is severely disturbed everywhere by washouts, and at Klappai, a village of 800 inhabitants in Bohemia, fifty-two houses were carried away today by a landslide and it is feared that the entire village will be swept down the mountain side on which it is built.

Horses for British Army.

The seventh English steamer with Hungarian horses for south Africa left Fiume last night. The seven boats have carried 4,545 horses for the British cavalry and artillery.

Doctors Threaten a Strike.

Cracow is threatened with a doctor strike. The assistant doctors in the large Lazarus Hospital there have demanded an increase in pay and declare that if their demand is not granted they will strike May 1.

TO TALK PEACE AT BERLIN

BOER MISSION TO MEET AT GERMAN CAPITAL MAY 6.

Envoys of the Orange Free State and Transvaal Republics Have a Brief Conference with the German Ambassador—Leave Naples for Milan, Where They Will Meet Dr. Leyds—Emperor Franz Josef Counted On for Aid in Ending the War.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, April 12.—The Boer Peace mission, composed of Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmerans, representing the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, held a conference with the German Ambassador at Naples today, according to a dispatch to the Tribuna. Afterwards Mr. Fischer exchanged a number of cipher messages with Dr. Leyds.

It is announced, evidently as the result of today's developments, that the Peace commission will meet at Berlin on May 6 and that not only will Berlin be visited but also Vienna, where the Austrian Emperor, Franz Josef, the dean of European monarchs, is recognized as a strong advocate of peace.

The Peace commission left Naples this afternoon, taking the train direct for Milan, where the Boer envoys will meet Dr. Leyds.

In political circles in Rome the Boer mission is looked upon as of considerable importance, and the fact that it will meet in Berlin, that it held its first official conference with the German Ambassador, that it depends much on the coöperation of Emperor Franz Josef, and that the latter will be in Berlin May 6 on an unknown mission are facts all looked upon as having significance.

Just before taking the train for Naples Mr. Fischer was asked his opinion as to the final outcome of the war. Throwing up his hands the envoy said, earnestly:

"The Almighty alone knows the future. The two republics may, perhaps, be defeated. They can never be subdued."

PLAGUE RIOTS IN INDIA.

Segregation Camp Destroyed and Fifteen Persons Killed in an Outbreak at Cawnpore.

BOMBAY, April 12.—Plague riots have taken place at Cawnpore, where the segregation camp has been destroyed and ten persons have been killed.

The rioters killed five constables and threw their bodies into the burning camp.

Order is now restored, but all business is suspended and the populace is sullen.

Troops and volunteers are patrolling the city guarding the mills and factories.

Czar's Demands on Corea Renewed.

YOKOHAMA, April 12.—Advices from Seoul, capital of Corea, announce that Russia has presented to the Corean government renewed demands referring to Masampo.

TALK OF MOVING PLANTS.

MANUFACTURERS SAY CHICAGO CONDITIONS ARE HARASSING.

Complain of Demands of Labor Unions, Lack of Police Protection for Property, and "Political Sandbagging"—Contend Smaller Cities Offer Superior Inducements for Enterprises—Large Houses Alleged to Have Abandoned Locating Here.

The inducements held out in the Aurora mass-meeting of Wednesday for factories to be removed from Chicago to that point are duplicated in St. Joseph, Mich., Elkhart, Hammond, Kenosha, Elgin, and other cities near enough to Chicago to reach the ear of the city's manufacturers. It is said that the owners of some of the factories here are threatening to avail themselves of the invitations.

According to members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association conditions in Chicago are rapidly becoming serious. The demands of the labor unions, the alleged lack of police protection for property, and what the manufacturers term "political sandbagging" are the reasons assigned for the contemplated removals.

"There is a growing feeling among Chicago manufacturers that this city in many ways is becoming antagonistic to industries," said one of the officials of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. "Complaints are heard on all sides. The demands of the labor unions are hurting all industries, but this is not the only thing complained of. They are bothered by the different inspection ordinances of the city. Complaint is not heard against the ordinances themselves, but against the manner of their enforcement. Often inspectors look only for technical infractions of the law. Members of the association term the methods by which some of the ordinances are enforced 'political sandbagging.' Something must be done at once or many of our large firms will seek locations outside of Chicago."

Scores Labor Unions.

A leading member of the association, who now has his plant in one of the small cities west of Chicago, said:

"There is a most deplorable condition existing in Chicago. Lack of police protection and the arbitrary demands of the labor unions are driving employers to leave the city. Everything being equal, they would much prefer to remain here, but they find it impossible to do business here. The demands of the unions prevent Chicago firms from competing successfully with firms located in the smaller cities where they are not driven to despair by constant labor difficulties. There must come a change or Chicago will lose its prestige as an industrial center."

The following is an extract from a letter written to a Chicago firm by one of the largest plow manufacturing houses in the United States, which at one time was planning to move to Chicago:

> We regret much that we will not be able to make a change of location. Indeed, the labor trouble which you are having now in your vicinity does not conduce to the desirability of the tract which you offer. I will admit that we are having troubles of our own, but I do not think they are as difficult as those which obtain in your general location. THE MOLINE PLOW COMPANY,
> Moline, Ill.

Charles F. Quincy of the Q. & C. company, large machinery manufacturers, said:

"Yes, we are located outside of Chicago. We find the location satisfactory. While we have had labor difficulties, yet we are removed from the sympathetic feature of the strike. Our men are more content, and we find that we are not harassed by constant demands stirred up by the 'great unwashed' element existing in the city."

The J. V. Farwell company recently has established a factory in Benton Harbor.

"We think there are many reasons why we should locate in the country," said Arthur L. Farwell. "We had no desire to employ sweatshop labor such as we have in the city. Over at Benton Harbor we are enabled to employ a better class of labor than we can in Chicago. The workmen are more content and their work is more satisfactory."

Lays All to Labor Troubles.

"Prior to the recent labor troubles Chicago was becoming recognized as the great industrial center of America," said M. H. Kilgallen, manager of a land association. "Manufacturers were attracted to Chicago and the immediate vicinity, because of shipping facilities, the nearness of the fields of Illinois and Indiana, and its superior railroad facilities. The city's proximity to the center of population is another advantage for the manufacturer. Since the labor trouble firms are leaving Chicago, and many companies seeking location in this city and the immediate vicinity have called off negotiations. The labor troubles have given Chicago a hard blow, and it will take at least five years for it to recover its position as an industrial center. I know of two machinery manufacturers who have closed contracts for locations outside the city and who are preparing to move, but I am not at liberty to give their names. Public sentiment should compel some settlement of the difficulties or Chicago's industries will suffer."

The feeling that other locations than Chicago must be sought by big manufacturing houses first became strong among the piano firms after their recent trouble. It is said that the Cable company, Smith & Barnes, George P. Bent, the Kimball Piano company, and a number of others are planning to make a change.

TELEGRAPHERS GO ON STRIKE.

Employes on Southern Railway System Called Out by President Powell of Their Order.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—President Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers today called on the telegraphers employed on the Southern railway system to quit work. Reports received at strike headquarters are said to be satisfactory. Railroad officials, however, say the strike has caused them no inconvenience, and has not interfered with traffic.

In a statement which President Powell has issued he says:

"The strike was inaugurated to secure reinstatement of members who were discharged by the Southern railway; for the right to be heard through committees in the adjustment of individual grievances; for a set of rules and rates of pay to govern train dispatchers, telegraphers, agents, and other station employés in their employment, discipline, etc.; twelve consecutive hours' work per day where one or two telegraphers are employed, including one consecutive hour for dinner; ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, in all relay, dispatchers' offices, and offices where more than two telegraphers are employed; eight consecutive hours for train dispatchers; pay for overtime; to abolish the practice of compelling agents to load cotton and the performance of other manual labor; a minimum wage scale of $45 and $50 per month for operators and $120 for dispatchers; fair and equitable rules regarding promotion."

The Southern railway officials claim tonight that but 10 per cent of the men have quit work, while President Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers says 90 per cent of them are out. There has been considerable delay to both passenger and freight traffic, but the effect of the walkout is not yet known to the extent which would warrant the assertion as to the situation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 12.—Information was given out tonight by railroad officials and partly confirmed by representatives of the Order of Telegraphers that the operators on the Cincinnati Southern (Queen and Crescent) will be ordered on strike tomorrow morning.

HISTORIC EDIFICE DESTROYED.

First Parish Church at Concord, Mass., Where First Congress Was Held, Burned.

Concord, Mass., April 12.—The First Parish Church, one of Concord's best-known historic buildings, was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is $25,000. The church was on the site of the first structure, which was built in 1712, in which the First Provincial Congress was held in 1775. Many of Concord's noted men were buried from the church, and it was there that Emerson, Thoreau, and other literary men worshiped.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 12.—Rugby Inn, situated at Rugby, Tenn., on the Cumberland plateau, was burned this morning. Rugby is the English colony established by Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

GOOD WEATHER TOMORROW.

Storm's Departure from Chicago, Predicted for Yesterday, Delayed—Is Expected to Leave Soon.

The center of the storm which has enveloped Chicago for the last two days did not move on eastward yesterday, as was expected, and as a result much the same sort of weather is predicted for today as prevailed yesterday. It is expected to clear up tomorrow, however.

TO CONFER ON CONDUIT WORK.

Agents of National Surety Company Will Discuss Star Construction Company Failure.

Agents of the National Surety company, the firm which gave a bond of $390,000 that the Star Construction and Dredging company would complete the Thirty-ninth street conduit, will consult with the city authorities today. The surety company practically has acceded to the city's demands that it complete the work or suffer the consequences. An agreement by which the delay on the construction of the twenty-foot bore may be overcome is expected.

Controller Kerfoot and the other officials of the Police Pension board decided at a meeting in the afternoon to make close inquiry before adding more pensioners to the list. The property held by all would-be beneficiaries will be looked into closely, and if the applicant can live without assistance of city funds his name will not be listed. Widows of pensioners who leave sufficient estates will be deprived of pensions. Controller Kerfoot insists that both the fire and police pension funds are in good condition and will continue so if properly cared for. Two pensioners were tentatively added to each list.

REFUSES TO LET A THIEF GO.

Lieutenant Gallagher Denies Request of Mrs. C. Lane That He Liberate Her Colored Butler.

"If Mrs. Lane will not prosecute him we will," said Lieutenant Gallagher of the Hyde Park Police Station, and he refused to liberate Alexander Gearing, a butler, who confessed that he stole a purse containing $27 from his employer.

Mrs. C. Lane, 5034 Washington avenue, left her pocketbook on the dining-room table, and it disappeared. She told the police, and Detectives Farrell and Roebuck finally found the purse under the rear porch of the residence. They accused Gearing. On being confronted by Mrs. Lane, he confessed, and begged for mercy. She agreed not to prosecute him.

"There is too much sneak thieving," said Lieutenant Gallagher. "We don't propose to let any one off once we have caught him."

TROLLEY CAR IN WOLF RIVER.

Jumps Track of South Chicago City Railway South of Roby, Ind.—All on Board Jump.

Electric car No. 614 of the South Chicago City railway jumped the tracks south of Roby, Ind., shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, ran over an embankment and into the Wolf River. The motorman and conductor and the two passengers on the car all escaped injury by jumping. The car was running slowly, but Mortorman John Dercson was unable to stop it. The accident was caused by the breaking of a flange on one of the front wheels.

MERCHANT TAILORS ARE FIRM.

Secret Meeting of the Exchange Decides Not to Recede in the Fight with Journeymen.

A secret meeting of the Merchant Tailors and Drapers' Exchange was held last evening at the Wellington Hotel, forty members being present. Afterward it was announced that the members of the exchange were opposed unalterably to receding in any particular from the stand taken in the fight with the Journeymen Tailors' union in their de-

ADVICE TO NEW COMMISSION.

Whitelaw Reid Addresses Members at Banquet in San Francisco on Coming Duties.

San Francisco, Cal., April 12.—At a banquet given the Philippine Commissioners tonight by the merchants of this city the principal address was made by Whitelaw Reid, who said he assumed in the first place that the commission was going out to govern the most perplexing people the nation has had to deal with.

"We cannot well help uniting," he said, "in the future hope that your first success will be the reëstablishment of order throughout regions lately filled with violence and bloodshed, and that you can then bring about a system of just and swift punishment of the future crimes and disorders.

"Above all, if there is a trace of politics in your work or of seeking for political effect at home, you will fail, and deserve to fail."

MAY FIGHT A FRENCHMAN.

Charles H. Sims, with American Art Exhibit in Paris, Challenged to Duel.

PARIS, April 12.—Charles Harries Sims, assistant director of the department of liberal arts and chemical industries for the United States at the exhibition, may have to fight a duel.

A French newspaper man has challenged him, probably because of some remarks he made on French dilatoriness in view of the nearness of the opening day of the exhibition and the woful state of unpreparedness in which everything is.

Sims is only 32 years of age, and was proprietor of the Evening News of Dayton, O. His friends are aroused at the challenge.

DOUBTS SHE IS A SOCIALIST.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin Tentatively Replies to a Charge That M. H. McCarthy Denies He Made.

"I should have to know what Mr. McCarthy means by a 'Socialist' before I could say whether I am one," said Mrs. Charles Henrotin yesterday. "I might be a 'philosophical Anarchist,' if I knew what it meant."

Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Jane Addams, and other women interested in the cause of the journeymen tailors in their strike were said to have been called "Socialists" by President M. H. McCarthy of the Merchant Tailors' association.

"I do not know what a Socialist is," said Mr. McCarthy. "I did not make the statement."

OBITUARY.

EBENEZER BURGES BALL, Washington, D. C., the nearest surviving relative of George Washington, died at his residence in Washington yesterday morning. He was 84 years of age and unmarried. Mr. Ball bore a striking resemblance to General Washington, and it is said his photographs have been mistaken for reproductions of portraits of the first President. Mr. Ball was born in Loudon County, Va., but early in life went West as a pioneer, and was at one time a scout and Indian fighter in the army. He came to Washington about thirty years ago and engaged in trade, during the last years of his life conducting by special permission a tobacco stand in the Pension office.

THE REV. WALTER DELAFIELD, D. D., Chicago, will be buried tomorrow. His body will lie in state at the Church of the Transfiguration, Forty-third street, near Drexel boulevard, of which he was rector, from 10 a. m. today till 9 a. m. tomorrow, when funeral services will be conducted at the church by Bishop C. P. Anderson. Interment will be at Forest Home, Milwaukee.

BLOCK CICERO APPROPRIATION.

Newly Elected Members of Town Board, Though Not Sworn In, Prevent Passage of Ordinance.

Newly elected members to the Town Board of Cicero effectually blocked the passage last night of the appropriation ordinance for the ensuing year by members on the retiring board.

The three new members from the South Side of Cicero, E. M. Cole, trustee; B. B. Dutton, Supervisor, and W. W. Waters, Collector, attended the meeting with the expectation of being sworn in. Town Clerk James A. Martin, whose duty it is to swear in new members, has been ill for several days, but had promised to attend. He failed to arrive and charges were covertly made by one of the members that he remained away purposely, so that the appropriation ordinance could be passed without the changes that the new members were certain to demand.

After a short consultation Supervisor-elect Dutton informed President Lewis that if any attempt was made to pass the appropriation ordinance the newly elected members would present their certificates of election and demand to be seated. President Lewis, who has labored three weeks on the salary end of the ordinance, knew that the implied threat meant trouble and a possible sensational session of the board, rivaling the one at which the famous "midnight" ordinance was adopted. Desiring to avoid trouble, he announced that the appropriation ordinance would not be presented.

The retiring board settled the differences it has had for three years with the Chicago Suburban Water and Light company, and the suits instituted against the town last week will be dismissed by the company. The board agreed to pay the bills, aggregating $42,000, and accepted a rebate of $2,600.

GIRL DRIVES BURGLAR AWAY.

Ten-Year-Old Annie Ziewiscz Seeks Source of Noise and Finds a Thief at Work.

Annie, the 10-year-old daughter of Paul Ziewiscz, 1012 North Hoyne avenue, prevented a burglar from securing much plunder at her home last evening. The family was gathered in the front part of the house when the child heard a noise in the rear, and went back to investigate. In a bedroom she found a man bending over the open drawer of a bureau. She spoke to him. When he saw her he sprang to a window and jumped into the court a few feet below.

Running to the window the child shouted to several passers-by and they started in pursuit of the burglar, who was joined by a confederate in the court.

A number of policemen were attracted by the chase and joined it, but were unsuccessful in capturing the men. Beyond a few small trinkets the burglars secured nothing.

MAGNATES' QUICK WORK.

AMERICAN LEAGUE COMPLETES ALL ITS BUSINESS IN ONE DAY.

Adopts a Schedule, Increases President Johnson's Salary, Approves the Agreement Reached with President Hart, and Decides That Frisbee Belongs to the Cleveland Club—Comiskey Gets Good Dates—Rain Keeps Loftus' Men Idle.

Comiskey's Chicago American league team fared well in the distribution of dates at the schedule meeting of the league held at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. He has two big holiday engagements at home, playing two games with Kansas City at the South Side grounds on Decoration day and two games with Detroit on Labor day. Besides this, he has thirteen Sunday games on the home grounds and eleven Saturday dates. Of the thirteen Sunday games, three conflict with the National league team, but it is likely this number will be reduced.

On July 4 Comiskey will play in Minneapolis, two games being scheduled.

The schedule adopted calls for 140 games, the season opening April 19 and closing Sept. 18. Cleveland and Indianapolis, however, will open the season with a game on the Hoosiers' grounds April 18, as Sunday ball is not allowed in Indianapolis. The schedule will be given out today.

The American league magnates went into session at noon and adjourned at 7:30 last night. It was the quietest meeting ever held by the organization, there being little discussion on any proposition. It resolved itself into a love feast after a few minor changes had been made in the schedule, and on motion of Mr. Franklin of Buffalo, seconded by Killilea of Milwaukee, President Ban Johnson's salary was raised $1,000 a year, this step being taken in recognition of the skillful manner in which President Johnson steered the league through an exceedingly bad year last year and the manner in which he conducted negotiations with the National league which resulted in securing a foothold in Chicago.

President Hart a Visitor.

President Hart of the Chicago National League club was present at the meeting for an hour, during which the baseball situation so far as the two local clubs were concerned was thoroughly discussed. It was a most friendly session, and after the agreement between the American league and the National league had been discussed the individual magnates affixed their signatures to the document. They had nothing but kind words and praise for President Hart, and said he had acted most magnanimously with them. President Hart has not yet signed the agreement, but he is expected to do so in a short time. It is now merely a formality, as the agreement was ratified some time ago.

The American league decided that a club could claim only three players during the season. The rule had been abused when clubs laid claim to so large a number of men that it was impossible for them to use them all, but cutting off any club which wished them from a chance to secure them.

The Frisbee question was taken up and discussed at great length. The correspondence between President Johnson and Manager Tom Loftus of the Orphans and telegrams were submitted and it was decided that the American league had a claim to the player. President Johnson will take up the matter with the Boston club, which transferred Frisbee to New York, and an endeavor will be made to settle the question, the Cleveland club agreeing to pay Frisbee the same salary as New York has contracted to pay him. Cleveland believes it is entitled to the player. The baseball public there want him, and every effort will be made to secure him.

Detroit and the Padden Case.

The Detroit people came down with blood in their eyes over the Padden dicker. Detroit thought it had Padden, but when the whole matter was explained the Detroit delegation went home, vowing there wasn't anybody on earth they thought better of than Comiskey and Johnson. Comiskey said he was heartily sorry a misunderstanding arose, particularly as he was innocent of any unfair tactics.

Managers Killilea and Comiskey are making elaborate preparations for the opening game of the season next Thursday. Comiskey says he will have the field in readiness if he has to build bonfires all over the diamond to dry out the ground. There is a great deal of rivalry between the two clubs, and bets were interchanged as to which would win the opening game. Milwaukee was taking all the bets offered.

Comiskey wired his team to remain at Champaign, as the training facilities there are excellent, and he believes the practice will put them in better shape for the opening contest. Comiskey will invite Mayor Harrison to pitch the first ball over the plate, and is arranging for an extensive opening ceremony. He will have bands and possibly a procession. Milwaukee expects to send down a big delegation, if the weather is favorable, to root for the team. Patterson is slated to pitch the game if he is in condition. Milwaukee will probably put Dowling, the left hander, in the box.

Comiskey Likes His Team.

Comiskey says he will have the best outfield in the business when he gets it together. It will consist of Brodie, right field; "Dummy" Hoy, center field; McFarland, left field. His infield will be Motz, first base; Padden, second base; Shugart, shortstop; Hartman, third base. Comiskey declares it is a fine team, and one which will compare favorably with some of the National leaguers. His outfield is made up men all of whom hit over .300, and his infield is not far behind. With a pitching staff made up of Gettig, Patterson, Denzer, Isbell, Katoll, and Fisher, Comiskey thinks he is well fixed, if they "make good," and if they do not he says he will secure others. Sugden and Buckley he regards as capable catchers as could be desired.

"They may not get away right at first, but they will be right there when they get to playing together. The one thing I am afraid of is they may not play together at first. I have a lot of left-handed batters, and that is going to help me a lot, for they are fast and will get to the base."

Hartman and Sugden arrived yesterday forenoon and left in the afternoon for Champaign. Hartman is in excellent condition. He weighed 180 pounds last year while playing, but has worked down to 156. The entire team will arrive in Chicago next Wednesday, Comiskey having canceled all engagements.

STILL RAINING AT LOUISVILLE.

Chicago Players Discouraged at Their Inability to Practice.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Louisville, Ky., April 12.—[Special.]—Between showers today the majority of the Chicago players worked hard on the soggy grounds, striving to beat out the raindrops. All the pitchers worked out, although the weather was too cold, and after the practice the delegation, led by Childs, raced round and round the lot. Five of the men, with Wolverton as pacemaker, ran in from the grounds, and, losing the way, ran ten blocks out of the route. Tonight rain is still falling dismally and the chances of getting work tomorrow are not good. The men are fretting under their enforced laziness and are anxiously watching for the sun and longing for warm weather.

The team will have hard work getting into condition before next Thursday, when the big gun goes off, but all the Western clubs are in the same fix, rain-bound and unable to practice.

The Chicago players have much to rejoice over this Easter. The great cause is that salary begins. This has been a hard spring for the spendthrifts, for advance money was hard to get, especially by those who needed it most. Griffith is contemplating starting a clearing house after the first pay day, when the squaring up begins.

Manager Loftus' decision to start Wolverton at third and his announcement of his team stirred up the players wonderfully. Most of the men thought McCormick was slated to play third, but McCormick was slow rounding into form and Wolverton played nice ball almost from the start, so he got the place. Last year Wolverton had all kinds of hard luck, and played bad ball, so bad that his fellows even began to lose confidence in him, but this season he promises well.

Last season Jack Taylor had Cincinnati at his mercy in every game he pitched against them, so it is probable Loftus will give him a chance to demonstrate his ability to throw down Allen's men in the opening series. Griffith probably will open the season.

So far from abandoning the idea of going to Cape Nome is Griffith that he is still offering bets he will leave May 20 from Seattle. Dexter and Griffith still have their rings posted as forfeits. Many of the men believe Dexter and Griffith are joking, but Grif bet Menefee $50 and made several other wagers that he would go and has not shown the least sign of weakening.

Griffith, Everitt, and the racehorse enthusiasts spent the afternoon in a poolroom laying bets. The conversation in the club runs more to horses than to baseball this spring.

Tonight Manager Loftus read that fish was excellent brain food and at supper he ordered fish especially for a quartet of his players at the table, and promised to buy them each a whale on the first Eastern trip.

DAY ADMONISHES THE PLAYERS.

Inspector of Umpires Asks for Gentlemanly Conduct on the Field.

New York, April 12.—[Special.]—John B. Day, who was appointed chief of umpires at the last meeting of the National league, has issued a letter of instruction and caution to players as to what is expected of them during the coming season. Mr. Day's letter follows:

"It is generally admitted the conduct of some players has been largely responsible for the great lack of interest taken in the game by its patrons in recent seasons. The league fully realizes this fact and is determined to correct the evil. I have been appointed with full power to conduct a thorough investigation in cases where trouble occurs during a game. It will be my duty to locate the fault by taking necessary evidence and to report my findings to the President of the league.

"I sincerely trust no friend of mine among the players will be responsible for trouble on the field this season, as the patrons of the game are so strongly opposed to a repetition of past offenses their censure would almost amount to ostracism.

"Players must be gentlemanly in their conduct and language, and must absolutely refrain from useless kicking and fault-finding with the umpire, even when they think him wrong; players should remember he is only human and is just as likely to make errors as a player is, and that it is not permissible at any time to call down a player for making errors. Players can work just as hard to win in a legitimate way as they could in the old way.

"I strongly urge every player to use all his vitality, to keep his eyes on the ball, and to be in the game all the time, from start to finish. This is what is expected from them and is what wins games.

"The league managers have recently done more than could have been asked of them to do for the best interests of the game. The umpires are all of them competent and trustworthy, and they should have the implicit confidence of the players. If now, the players will correct their habits and give us straight, clean ball playing there will be nothing to prevent having the most successful season the game has ever known."

BALTIMORE BASEBALL ATTRACTION.

Amateur and Professional Double Header Arranged.

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—[Special.]—Baseball will be given a unique bargain day exhibition here tomorrow. By some error in booking Union Park was leased to two parties for this afternoon. Manager Hanlon had arranged to play a practice game between his regulars and reserves, and the manager of the Maryland University nine had secured the grounds for a contest with Yale. Hanlon was determined to put his men through one more trial performance before bringing them home to New York.

McGraw and Robinson have been around the Eutaw House, where the Brooklyn players are quartered, considerable of their time. McGraw said tonight if he is forced to remain out of the game this year because his business interests won't permit him to go to St. Louis, he would never play ball again, and Robby seconded his partner's ultimatum. Brooklyn will leave for home after tomorrow's game.

Comiskey's Team to Resume Practice.

Champaign, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Comiskey's White Stockings and the Illinois baseball teams took another lay-off today because of the bad weather, but will come together tomorrow if the weather continues fine. The diamond was in first-class condition this evening after the clearing up of the atmosphere, and as the indications are for fair weather and warmer temperature tomorrow the game will undoubtedly be played. So far the professionals have won four out of the eight games played, while the collegians claim three won and a tie, so the contest will doubtless be a good one. Falkenberg and Miller will twirl for the home team, while Katoll will probably get a trial in the box for the leaguers.

Makeup of Pittsburg Infield.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—Secretary Pulliam announced today that Manager Clarke had decided to play "Bones" Ely at shortstop with Williams third, Ritchey second, and Dillon first, thus leaving Leach utility man. Pulliam says Ely is of great aid to the infield because of his old head.

Cincinnati Lets Three Players Go.

Cincinnati, O., April 12.—[Special.]—The superfluous material on the Cincinnati team was weeded out today. The players to go are Pitchers Jack Cronin and Case Patton and Catcher Victor Accorsini. Cronin goes to the Detroit club, while Patton is returned to Manager Manning of Kansas City, to which club Accorsini is also going. None of these players was released outright.

Wedding Presents for Lange.

A number of costly wedding presents have been sent to Bill Lange, Chicago's former outfielder who is to be married next Monday. The players of the Chicago team sent a $150 silver set. Jimmy Callahan and Billy Malcolm sent a cut glass set costing $200.

EVENTS FOR THE GAMES AT PARIS.

Committee in Charge of Athletic Contests Announces Its Program.

New York, April 12.—The committee having in charge the athletic games which are to take place during the Paris exposition have arranged for the following events up to date:

Professional contests for the world's championships on July 1 and 2, as follows:

100 meters, 400 meters, 1,500 meters, 110 meters hurdles, 2,500 meters steeplechase, long jump, high jump, throwing the weight; prizes ranging from 100 to 500 francs.

July 3—Six hours' run, three-legged races, leapfrog races; prizes ranging from 50 to 1,500 francs, the latter for the distance run.

The handicaps will be held on July 5, as follows: 100 meters, long jump, 400 meters, throwing the weight, 1,500 meters, high jump, 500 meters [scratch]; prizes ranging from 100 to 300 francs.

The amateur contests will cover four days, July 15, 17, 19, 22, as follows:

World's championships, 100 meters hurdles, 100 meters flat, 400 meters, 800 meters, 1,500 meters, 400 meters hurdles, 2,500 meters steeplechase, high jump, long jump, vaulting, throwing weight; prizes, objects of art valued at 250 francs to 400 francs.

The handicap championships will include a 4,000-meter steeplechase, 200 meters flat, tug-of-war, hammer throwing, 5,000 meter relay, teams of five; hop, skip, and jump; prizes, objects of art valued at from 250 to 500 francs. Applications for entry must be made before July 14.

The Rugby football contests will be held on Oct. 14, 21, 28, between French and German, English and German, and French and English teams. The association football contests will be held on Sept. 16, 23, 30, and Oct. 7, between French and Swiss, French and Belgian, French and German, and French and English teams.

The hockey contests will be held on Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 between French and Belgian and English and Belgian teams.

The cricket contests will be held on Aug. 4 and 5, 11 and 12, and 19 and 20, between French and Belgian, French and Dutch, and French and English teams.

The lawn tennis contests will be held beginning on July 6, including for amateurs singles, doubles, singles for women, doubles for women, and handicap for men and women; prizes in value from 200 to 1,200 francs; for professionals, singles, for a prize of 1,000 francs.

The croquet events will be played on June 24 and following Sundays.

The bowling contests will be held on Aug. 15 and following days.

The international baseball program has not yet been arranged. A special match between two American teams, however, will be played on Sept. 2.

The international golf contests will be held on Oct. 2 to 9. The games will be medal play. A grand prize is offered by the exposition for the amateur championship for men and amateur handicap for men. The City of Compaigne, where the contests will be held, offers a prize for the women's championship and for the women's handicap; applications will be received up to Sept. 1. There will be five prizes in each of the amateur and women's contests.

GEORGE R. THORNE IS PRESIDENT.

Western Golf Association Elects Officers—Admits a New Club.

The annual meeting of the Western Golf association was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Delegates were present from eleven of the twenty-three clubs, as follows:

Kenosha—C. W. Allen and G. H. Yule.
Onwentsia—W. B. Smith and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
Glen View—F. P. Frazier and P. B. Hoyt.
Midlothian—E. C. Potter and L. W. Noyes.
Riverside—E. A. Ferguson and A. P. Bowen.
Evanston—Stewart Clarke.
Edgewater—F. E. Donohue.
Westward Ho—E. W. McCready.
St. Louis Field club—J. G. McGee and J. S. Carter.
Belmont—C. H. Fyffe and H. J. Tweedie.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—George R. Thorne, Midlothian Country club.
Vice President—A. P. Bowen, Riverside Golf club.
Secretary—D. A. Edgar, Milwaukee Country club.
Directors—B. F. Schurmeier, Town and Country club of St. Paul; Phelps B. Hoyt, Glen View Golf club; J. G. McGee, St. Louis Field club; Alan Reid Jr., Chicago Golf club; J. Moorhead Jr., Allegheny Country club.

In order to comply with the State law regarding corporations the Executive committee was changed to a Board of Directors. In the absence of Treasurer Thorne his report was read by Secretary Hoyt, the same showing the organization to have gone through the last year successfully, coming out with a balance on the right side of the ledger.

The River Forest Golf club was elected to membership. Nothing was done in the matter of selecting the course on which to hold the Western championship, this being left in the hands of the Board of Directors. From informal talk among the delegates Midlothian seems to be the most favored. The championship cup presented by George R. Thorne was on exhibition at the meeting. It is of handsome design, with a silver satin finish.

The Nominating committee of the Glen View Golf and Polo club, consisting of Messrs. Brown, Hoyt, and Grinstead, has submitted the following ticket:

President—William H. Bartlett.
Vice President—Hugh R. Wilson.
Secretary—George P. Merrick.
Treasurer—Fred S. James.
Directors—William H. Bartlett, William Holabird, Fred S. James, W. J. Littlejohn, Frank P. Frazier, James C. Plasley, John W. Scott, James P. Merrick, T. S. Creighton, and R. Ortman.

The annual meeting of the club will be held on May 12 at the clubhouse at 8 p. m. At this meeting a proposal to change the name of the club to the Glen View Golf club will be submitted. Though possessing the finest polo field in the West, the club has but few polo players, and as the sport is practically dead it is thought advisable to drop that part of the name. It is also proposed to increase the dues from $50 to $60.

FATALLY INJURED AT A POLO GAME.

Pitcher Hurt of the Muncie Ball Club Struck Over the Heart.

Muncie, Ind., April 12.—Gus Hurt of Fort Madison, Ia., a pitcher here for the Muncie State league baseball team, was struck over the heart by the hard rubber polo ball at the championship game tonight and will probably die before morning at the hospital. He was a spectator. In the polo game Hartford defeated Muncie 5 to 2.

Michigan Starts on Its Spring Trip.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—Tomorrow morning the baseball team leaves for Bloomington, Ind., where the first game of the spring trip will be played. The players who will go are: Pitchers, Utley and Beistle; catchers, Whitney and Bennett; first base, Condon; second base, Davies; short stop, Mattison; third base, Flesher; middle field, McGinnis; right field, Snow; left field, Blencoe. Manager Baird, Coach Watkins, and Guy Miller accompany the party. Miller, although ineligible to pitch regularly, will occupy the box against Dixon and Beloit.

Normal Girls Victorious.

The basketball team of the Normal School yesterday defeated the young women representing the Lake High School by a score of 9 to 2. There were about 200 spectators. The Normals have not lost a game this season.

Abandon the European Trip.

New York, April 12.—[Special.]—Cooper and Kiser have abandoned their European trip and left for Louisville to train tonight.

STAKE FOR LADY SCHORR.

WINS THE ARDELLE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES AT MEMPHIS.

Senator O'Brien's The Mecca Is Only a Neck Behind at the Finish, While Miss Bennett Is a Poor Third—Thrive Shows Himself to Be Poor Derby Material, The Conqueror Now Seeming to Have the Race at His Mercy—Florizar Shows Good Form.

Memphis, Tenn., April 12.—[Special.]—The best 2-year-old fillies at the track met today in the Ardelle Stakes, and John F. Schorr's Lady Schorr, by Esher, dam War Mantle, won by a neck from Senator O'Brien's The Mecca. Miss Bennett, hitherto considered the fastest 2-year-old filly at the track, was a poor third, but had an excuse. She is a high strung filly, and acted nervous at the post, delaying the start six minutes. When the field was sent away she was last, and she had a couple of lengths to make up to get on even terms with Lady Schorr, who went off sailing.

She and Lady Schorr raced on practically even terms for the first three-eighths, where Crowhurst made a fumbling attempt to draw his whip, and let go of Miss Bennett's head. This gave Lady Schorr a clear advantage, but she needed every bit of it, and also Burns' superiority in the saddle. The Mecca appeared to be beaten at the head of the stretch, and Vititoe lost more ground by taking her wide. But she came like a streak from the eighth pole home, and got within a neck of Lady Schorr at the end. Crowhurst eased up on Miss Bennett when he saw he could not make up his lost ground, and she finished three lengths back of The Mecca.

The latter was transferred this morning from the stables of J. J. Marklein to that of J. S. O'Brien, who paid $4,000 for her and the 2-year-old, Harry Pulliam. O'Brien bet enough on The Mecca to win her out, and he did not appear to be much disappointed when she was beaten, as she showed plainly she was worth the price he paid for her.

The race was worth $1,420 to the winner.

J. C. Cahn's colt Thrive, who has been depended upon to give The Conqueror an argument in the Derby, has showed himself far short of Derby class in the race at a mile for 3-year-olds in which he was badly beaten by the filly, The Lady, who was giving him weight. Parmenion, another Derby colt, finished behind him. Florizar, who has not been considered as even a Derby possibility, fairly galloped over Thrive and was crowding The Lady at the end, and Florizar made this showing, too, after sulking completely for the first half mile. Thrive had speed enough to race with the leaders to the stretch, but he displayed a cowardly streak when The Lady got to him. Had Vititoe been able to keep Florizar straight he probably would have beaten The Lady.

The Rush, who was stricken out of the Derby at the first declaration, showed himself to be a better 3-year-old than any of the Derby horses that have been out so far this year, beating Miss Mae Day, Triaditiza and Ed Gartland II. in a race at six furlongs.

The Conqueror, who seems now to have it all his own way in the Derby, was given a workout this morning, which did not impress horse-owners. He went a mile and a quarter in 2:18, the first half being in :51, the mile in 1:48, and the mile and a furlong in 2:02¼.

Memphis Summaries April 12.

Weather clear. Track slow and improving.

First race, 4½ furlongs, purse $300, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-1	South Breeze, 105 [Boland]	1	4^{nk}	3^{nk}	1^{1}
16-5	Odnor, 104 [L. Rose]	6	$6^{½}$	5^{h}	2^{2}
40-1	Frank Johnson, 100 [Waters]	5	7	7	3^{nk}

Time, :57¾. Janowood, 90; The Auditor, 106; Telephone Girl, 105; Icon, 107½; and Georgia Rose, 106, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Sir Dixon—Lake Breeze. At post 12 minutes. Start straggling. Won driving.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	A. Turner, 86 [Dominick]	1	4^{1}	4^{4}	1^{h}	1^{5}
12-1	Grayless, 92 [Wed'strand]	3	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	2^{2}
5-1	Larkspur, 90 [Ransom]	2	2^{h}	2^{nk}	2^{h}	$3^{¼}$

Time, 1:16¾. The Light, 96; Evelyn Byrd, 106; Domsie, 111; Montevidean, 90; Orietta, 98½; Pan Jette, 98; and Loose Sleeve, 100, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Regalis—Lady Clyde. Good start. Won easily. The Light tired in the stretch. Loose Sleeve off badly.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-5	The Lady, 107 [L. Rose]	1	3^{1}	2^{1}	1^{nk}	1^{n}
15-1	Florizar, 106 [Vititoe]	7	8	8	5^{2}	2^{h}
4-5	Thrive, 107 [J. Mathews]	3	2^{h}	1^{h}	2^{3}	3^{1}

Time, 1:44¼. Parmenion, 103; Arthur Behan, 112; Glen Lake, 112; Two Annies, 102; and Californian, 102, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Kingston—Seville. Start good. Won in a hard drive. The Lady went to the front gamely on call. Two Annies quit after running well for about three-quarters.

Fourth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies, the Ardelle Sweepstakes, value $1,000:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
16-5	Lady Schorr, 115 [T. Burns]	1	1^{h}	2^{2}	1^{nk}
8-1	The Mecca, 115 [Vititoe]	2	3^{2}	3^{5}	2^{3}
7-10	Miss Bennett, 115 [Crowhurst]	5	2^{2}	1^{h}	3^{3}

Time, :50¼. Lilly Pantland, 115, and Madam Gene, 115, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Esher—War Mantle. Start good. Won driving to the limit. Lady Schorr raced Miss Bennett into submission going to the last sixteenth and then stalled off The Mecca's rush gamely. Madam Gene was cut down.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Ben Chance, 87 [Tally]	2	5^{3}	5^{2}	$4^{½}$	1^{h}
15-1	Russell R., 79½ [Ransom]	4	6^{2}	4^{h}	1^{1}	2^{8}
50-1	Bonnie Ione, 93 [Lyne]	1	2^{2}	$1^{½}$	2^{h}	3^{4}

Time, 1:58½. Henry Launt, 106; Julius Cæsar, 101; Atlantus, 98; Plantain, 104; Miss Patron, 100; George B. Cox, 98; and Frank McConnell, 95, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Chance—Belgale. Start good. Won driving to the limit. The first two raced head and head all through the last sixteenth. Henry Launt closed a big gap.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-2	The Rush, 103 [Winkfield]	3	$1^{½}$	1^{1}	1^{1}	$1^{½}$
5-1	Miss Mae Day, 92 [W'd'st'd]	1	2^{h}	2^{h}	2^{nk}	2^{4}
7-5	Triaditza, 90 [Dominick]	5	$3^{½}$	3^{8}	3^{8}	3^{6}

Time, 1:15¼. Ed Gartland II., 105, and Goebel, 101, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Oddfellow—Chantress. Start bad. Won easily. The Rush was never in trouble.

Memphis Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Incidental, 111 pounds; Morea, 111; Belle of Erin, 109; Pauline J., 106; Winter, 106; Harry Yocum, 100; Russelline, 100; Auster, 97; Round O, 97; Add Ran, 95; Elsie Venner, 95; Princess Maleen, 95; Azua, 95; Etta Fonso, 95; Louisville, 95.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Farmer Bennett, 113 pounds; The Conqueror, ch. c., by Jim Gore—Bacchante, 113; Gawaine, 108; Wall, 108; Sard, 105.

Third race, 1 mile—Bridal Tour, 111 pounds; Myosotis, 111; Nellie Prince, 111; Tigris, 96; Larkspur, 96; Loka, 96; Two Annies, 96.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Duke of Baden, 112 pounds; Cherry Leaf, 112; Ed Tipton, 108; Hurricane, 108; Compensation, 106; Greatland, 105; Dissolute, 95; Maud Wallace, 90.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Kyrat, 111 pounds; Jimp, 106; Julius Cæsar, 105; Traveler, 105; Freak, 101; Crocket, 100; Clara Meader, 96; Kittie Regent, 96.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Deceptive, 111 pounds; Trombone, 111; Chopin, 111; Myrtle Van, 109; Harry Floyd, 109; Her Favor, 109; Menu, 108; Maggie Davis, 106; Brown Vail, 106; Free Hand, 106; Edinborough, 100; Shillingburn, 100; Martin Duke, 97; Alpaca, 95; Tildy Ann, 95.

RACE IN THE MUD AT BENNINGS.

Philadelphia Contingent Makes a Killing with Gwynne.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—For the first time since the meeting opened the horses ran over a track deep in mud. Rain fell all night and changed the going from fast to slow. Several of the horses could not navigate successfully through the uncertain earth and ran below their best form, particularly among the 2-year-olds. The majority of them were unable to keep an even stride.

Philadelphia turf speculators pulled off a good coup in the opening race. The public backed Charley Moore, while the men from Philadelphia placed a number of bets on Gwynne, getting as high as 60 to 1. They kept backing the horse till his odds dropped to 15 to 1. Gwynne won after a hard struggle by a neck.

Washington Summaries April 12.

Weather cloudy. Track heavy.

First race, 5½ furlongs, $300 added, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
15-1	Gwynne, 96 [Weisse]	9	4^{nk}	$3^{½}$	3^{1}	1^{nk}
8-1	Ch'tmas Carol, 96 [J. Slack]	2	3^{nk}	5^{1}	5^{2}	$2^{1½}$
25-1	Shamokin, 101 [Hothersall]	5	$2^{½}$	2^{1}	1^{h}	3^{2}

Time, 1:12. Charley Moore, 96; Merriness, 107; Al Reeves, 108; Christopher C., 112; News, 94; Rough Rider, 96; and Allie H., 94, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Ordway—Caprice. At post 23 minutes. Start fair. Won driving. Gwynne went to the front easily in the last furlong, but was under a drive to stall off Christmas Carol's rush at the end. Shamokin ran away in the first three breakaways, going a quarter each time. Allie H. was eased up when Seaton saw he had no chance.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, $300 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Educate, 113 [McJoynt]	1	1^{1}	1^{1}	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$
9-2	Light Ball, 109 [Mitchell]	2	3^{2}	3^{2}	3^{2}	2^{h}
50-1	About, 98 [Vest]	5	4^{4}	4^{3}	4^{3}	3^{1}

Time, :57 4-5. Scurry, 109, and Moor, 94, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Russell—Edith. Start good. Won ridden out. Scurry was swerving all over the track.

Third race, ¾ mile, $300 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-5	SirChristopher, 107 [M'hell]	3	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	1^{1}	1^{2}
15-1	Lex. Pirate, 108 [Hothersall]	1	2^{h}	3^{nk}	2^{2}	2^{1}
50-1	Racebud, 105 [Landry]	7	5^{h}	6^{1}	5^{nk}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:17. Speedmast, 105; Diminutive, 107; Protus, 105; Dutch Comedian, 108; Sensational, 107; and Aloha II., 86, finished as named. Winner, br. g., by Pontiac—Calypso. Start good. Won easily. Racebud finished strongly. Speedmast and Diminutive tired. Dutch Comedian was bumped into.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, $300 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	First Whip, 106 [Clawson]	2	3^{2}	$2^{½}$	$1^{½}$	1^{2}
2-1	Sw. Caporal, 113 [Mitchell]	4	1^{nk}	$1^{½}$	2^{1}	2^{1}
8-1	Tony Honing, 123 [O'Leary]	1	2^{1}	3^{8}	3^{15}	3^{20}

Time, 1:31 3-5. Judge Wilcox, 112, also ran. Winner, br. c., by Duke of Montrose—Theora. Start poor. Won ridden out. Sweet Caporal would probably have won with an even break.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, $300 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-10	K. of Ellerslie, 126 [O'Leary]	1	$2^{½}$	$2^{½}$	1^{2}	1^{2}
7-2	D. Dummy, 112 [Mitchell]	2	3	3	$2^{½}$	2^{4}
13-5	Magic Light, 98 [J. Slack]	3	$1^{½}$	1^{h}	3	3

Time, 1:54 2-5. Winner, b. h., by Knight of Ellerslie—Harvest. Start good. Won cleverly.

Washington Entries.

First race, ¾ mile—Lady Lindsay, 108 pounds; Ella Penzance, 105; Speedmast, 104; Golden Rattle, 94; Revonah, 92; Jamaica, 92; Decimal, 92; Allie H., 92.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Ten Up, 107 pounds; Lady Esterling, 104; Mowitzka, ch. f., by Onondaga—Miss Hight, 104; Gracious, b. f., by Charaxus—Young Grace, 104; Connie, 104; Lambkin, 104; William Ach, b. g., by Aloha—Wilinette, 104; Light Ball, 104.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Double Dummy, 110 pounds; Pickwickian, 108; Mail Bag, 108; Robert Bonner, 107; Owensboro, 106; Judge Wilcox, 105; Jack Gay, 105; Mouzeltoff, 103; Lula, 98; Robert Metcalf, 91; Matt Simpson, 91; Rough Rider, 88.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds—Post Haste, 108 pounds; G. E. Wightman, 106; Royal Sterling, 106; Magic Light, 106; Grandeur, 106; Thermos, 106; Aloha II., 103; Petit Maitre, 103; Alsike, 96.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Brisk, 126 pounds; Sidney Lucas, 122; First Whip, 115; Post Haste, 114; The Jefferson, 112; Sir Fitzhugh, 105; Magic Light, 103.

BAD LUCK FOR CORRIGAN STABLE.

Three Favorites from This String Meet Defeat at Tanforan.

San Francisco, Cal., April 12.—[Special.]—The Corrigan stable is playing in the hardest kind of luck at present. Three hot favorites from the stable were bowled over today at Tanforan, including Sardine, a 1 to 2 shot. St. Casimir led to almost the last jump, when Heigh Ho passed him. My Gypsy, who has regained her form, beat Sardonic in handy fashion. The defeat of Bathos, the 1 to 4 favorite in the last race, was the sensation of the afternoon. Bathos sulked in unmistakable style and failed to even get the place in the worst race of the present season.

Weather cloudy; track sloppy. Results:

First race, 9-16 mile, purse, 2-year-olds—Homage, 112 pounds [H. Shields], 7 to 5, won; Ada N., 103 [O'Brien], 20 to 1, second; Bavassa, 103 [Powell], 6 to 1, third. Time, :57¾. Lilly Diggs, Sacharoid, Andrattus, Toah, Carilee, Cambaceres, Ada Fox, and Sublime also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Heigh Ho, 104 pounds [Enos], 3 to 1, won; St. Casimir, 101 [Henry], 6 to 5, second; Mortgage, 90 [J. Rauch], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Mountebank, Matt Hogan, and Boundlee also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile, handicap—Formero, 110 pounds [Ross], 8 to 1, won; Sardine, 98 [Henry], 2 to 5, second; Cormorant, 112 [Ames], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Dr. Sheppard also ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—My Gypsy, 82 pounds [J. Rauch], 2 to 1, won; Sardonic, 101 [Henry], 8 to 5, second; Prestome, 87 [Burke], 12 to 1, third. Time, 2:14. Jolly Briton, Lothian, Tom Calvert, Allenna, and Tappan also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Silver Tone, 103 pounds [Morgan], 2 to 1, won; Castake, 110 [Ames], 6 to 1, second; Captive, 113 [Ross], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Facade, Wyoming, Gauntlet, De Blaise, and Morinel also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse—Maydine, 106 pounds [Henry], 4 to 1, won; Urchin, 103 [Mounce], 50 to 1, second; Bathos, 110 [Ross], 1 to 3, third. Time, 1:48½. Rio Shannon, Burdock, Reginald Hughes, and Edgardo also ran.

Tanforan entries:

First race, ½ mile, purse, 2-year-old maidens—Grafter, Briton, Gaylon Brown, 103 pounds; Billy Lyons, Follow Me, Forbes, 106; Pegalong, Immodel, 114; Billy Taylor, 111; Phil Branson, Illilouon, 115; Loyal S., 105; Articulate, 118; Elkarn, 107.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—El Mido, Maxello, 103 pounds; Jennie Reid, Lou Rey, Ricardo, George Miller, Theory, 106; Miss Marion, Bonbibel, Euterpe, 101; Afghan, 111; Beaumonde, 109.

Third race, 5 furlongs, purse—Oemus, Louise Hayman, Flush of Gold, Young Morello, Garbo, Picalla, 110 pounds; Bona, Swiftwater, Ahwahnee, Lobosina, Red Cherry, Fille d'Or, 105; Palatine, Gold Finder, Sarsfield, Reginald Hughes, 107; Devereaux, 115.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Morinel, Rapido, Scotch Plaid, Perseus, 106 pounds; Chimura, 102; Laborgia, 85.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Casdale, 105 pounds; Montanus, Obsidian, 113; Storm King, 117; Lode Star, Grand Sachem, Donator, Duke of York II., Colonel Root, Montallade, Socialist, Inverary II., 114; Poorlands, Stromo, 110; Lena, 112.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, purse—Flamaway, 103 pounds; Dr. Nembula, 106; Sunello, 92; Bly, 108; Kickumbob, 95; Bathos, 100.

BUDD DOBLE JOINS THE RUNNERS.

Famous Driver to Help Train the "Lucky" Baldwin String.

San Francisco, Cal., April 12.—[Special.]—Budd Doble, the once famous reinsman, who drove Nancy Hanks and many other harness celebrities, is to try his fortune with the runners. He has formed a partnership with Johnny Campbell, who trained by Marcus Daly in 1898. Campbell has effected numerous coups on many different tracks during his connection with the thoroughbreds, especially with Castaway and Diablo. He was originally, like Doble, a trotting horse identity. Doble & Campbell have entered into an agreement with E. J. Baldwin to train and campaign a stable of Santa Anita horses for a period of three years. It is the present intention of Doble & Campbell to race at Chicago. Doble was once before identified with E. J. Baldwin, and took Mollie McCarthy East to try conclusions with Tenbroeck.

Washington Park Directors Meet.

The regular business meeting of the directors of the Washington Park club was held last night at the Wellington Hotel. The selection of track officials for the race meeting was deferred. Secretary Howard said many applications for membership were pouring in. Thirty new members were admitted last night. It is expected that at least seventy more will be admitted within the next few weeks.

M'COY AND JEFFRIES MATCHED.

Agree to Fight on July 30 at the Club Offering Largest Purse.

New York, April 12.—[Special.]—"Kid" McCoy's challenge to Corbett or Jeffries has borne fruit. The clever young Hoosier and the champion were matched today to meet in a twenty-five-round bout on July 30, before the club offering the largest purse. Billy Muldoon, McCoy, and Brady met at the latter's office in the Manhattan Theater Building and agreed on the details with little ado. They are to sign articles tomorrow afternoon.

Brady said Jeffries was willing and anxious to take on the "Kid," and asked a reasonable length of time for preparing after the battle with Corbett. This was easy to grant, so July 30 was agreed upon. Each deposited $2,500 forfeit with Al Smith. It was decided that Marquis of Queensberry rules should govern the contest.

Both men have to win the matches they now have on hand with other fighters to make the articles binding. If Jeffries is defeated by Corbett McCoy has the privilege of declaring off the whole affair; if Sharkey wins from McCoy the champion can annul the agreement to be signed tomorrow. However, despite defeats, the match will stand if neither party demurs.

Bids for the contest will be opened on May 15. The winner is to get 75 per cent of the purse and the loser 25 per cent. Charley White was named as referee.

Sporting men were much interested when they heard Jeffries and McCoy had come to terms, and the champion was immediately installed favorite in the betting, at 1 to 2 odds.

The Seaside Athletic club's bid will be accepted or all signs are no good.

Notes of the Fighters.

Harry Gilmore has decided upon May 8 as the date for his show at Tattersall's.

"Big" Alf Kennedy, Billy Myers' old backer, was in town yesterday in connection with matches for his new club at Davenport, Ia. The first of these is a twenty round battle on April 20 between Ole Olsen and Art Simms of Akron, O.

Sig Hart, matchmaker of the Suburban Athletic club, announces a boxing show for Saturday at Jefferson Park clubhouse. Clarence Forbes and Tim Ryan will meet in the windup at 118 pounds. Other bouts will be between Young Garfield and Denny Flaherty; Fred O'Neil and Henry Lumbard; Lew Ludwig and Fred Crane. James Bardwell will referee.

ADAMS IS THE TOURNAMENT WINNER

He Defeats Conklin in the Deciding A. A. U. Contest.

J. D. Adams last night won the A. A. U. billiard tournament at Mussey's, defeating C. F. Conklin in the play off by a score of 225 to 232. Adams' only defeat in the tournament was at the hands of Conklin, who won their first meeting by a score of 300 to 178. The deciding match drew a large crowd.

Conklin led by 40 points at the twenty-fourth inning. After making a cipher he corralled a pretty 19, and then miscued on a draw shot. Adams, after making 3, left a hard liner, and Conklin brought down the house by effecting a pretty bank shot which required lots of English. He ran 24, and then missed an easy one-cushion draw. The run gave him a lead of 74 points, and he looked like an easy winner. Adams, however, followed with a count of 20, and after Conklin came back with 12 made 20 more. After this Conklin did not get a look in, and had a number of hard leaves. Once he miscued and on another shot he was kissed off. Adams kept counting, and in ten innings added 42 points, while Conklin was making 4.

Score:

Adams [225]—3, 1, 4, 16, 0, 13, 9, 3, 1, 0, 9, 0, 7, 0, 3, 1, 3, 19, 14, 1, 0, 0, 10, 6, 7, 2, 20, 18, 0, 8, 14, 1, 1, 0, 4, 3, 7, 14, 3—225. High run, 20. Average, 5 30-39.

Conklin [300]—18, 0, 6, 0, 4, 14, 3, 7, 0, 5, 0, 12, 10, 2, 4, 25, 3, 10, 6, 7, 3, 1, 16, 7, 0, 19, 24, 12, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 10—232. High run, 25. Average, 5 31-39.

Parker and Brown, two of the four contestants who are tied for third place, met in the afternoon, the latter winning by a score of 225 to 120. The winner, whose last three games have been poor, showed some of the speed he displayed in the earlier part of the tournament, his average of 4 41-46 being his best performance, with one exception. Parker played poorly, his average being the lowest he has made in the tournament. Scores:

Brown [225]—3, 0, 0, 6, 31, 21, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 5, 1, 9, 26, 0, 7, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 1, 2, 4, 0, 17, 16, 18, 0, 0, 10, 0, 4, 0, 1, 3, 9, 0, 14—225. High run, 31. Average, 4 41-46.

Parker [225]—1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 5, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 22, 0, 1, 0, 9, 0, 5, 0, 27, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 5, 3, 10—120. High run, 27. Average, 2 28-46.

Tonight Brown will meet Kellogg and this afternoon Parker will meet McGinnis.

Schaefer Defeats Carter.

In the eighteen-inch balk line tournament at Green & Catton's academy Schaefer (200) last night defeated Carter (150) by a score of 200 to 69. The winner's high run was 31, and his average 15 5-13. Carter's high run was 22. Tonight Schaefer (200) will meet Catton (150).

GOOD ROADS FOR THE BICYCLISTS.

Many Improvements Are Promised by the Street Department.

The street department is preparing a number of streets that will serve as good cycle roadways. Sheridan road, from Devon avenue to the city limits on the north, will be completed with macadam, while it is the intention to put the path south to Hegewisch in shape. The latter was started last year. The Milwaukee avenue extension is another road which will be a delight to cyclists when it is paved. The path connecting the North and South Side boulevards, from Jackson street to the river, in Michigan avenue, will be resurfaced with asphalt. This, with the regular pavement work, will put the streets into good condition.

Decides Against the City.

Judge Wheatley yesterday decided against the city the case involving the spreading of assessments for brick paving proposed for West Lake street, between Fortieth and Forty-eighth avenues.

MANY CLOSE TO DEATH.

PITTSBURG BUILDING FALLS, KILLING THREE PERSONS.

Woman Making Purchase of Paint and Salesman Killed Instantly—Office Boy, Buried Under Wreck and Almost Suffocated, Cuts His Way Out—Carpenter Saves Young Woman Typewriter by Jumping from Window—Doctors Fight Over Victims.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—By the collapse of the four-story brick building at 113 and 115 Wood street, owned and occupied by the Armstrong & McKelvy branch of the National Oil and Lead company, three persons were killed and several more injured today. One man, pinned down by broken beams, etc., sawed his way out to liberty. When he appeared he looked like a clown. One side of him was bright yellow and the other was red paint. Another man escaped by jumping from the second story to a shed with a young woman in his arms.

Three Killed and Many Hurt.

One of the killed was a young man who had been married only three weeks. His wife sustained such a shock that she is not expected to recover.

THE DEAD.

BARNHARDT, EUGENE, aged 29, Allegheny; salesman for Armstrong & McKelvy company.
BIGLER, OSCAR, carpenter, Harrisburg; employed by contractors McGovern & Lytle.
JONES, MRS. MARTHA, aged 64, of 511 Second avenue.

THE INJURED.

Ferdegard, August, aged 64; found in cellar, severely shocked.
Casper, Noel, Emsworth; leg broken; badly bruised.
Shang, Michael, steamfitter; leg broken and arm crushed.
Sims, James V., carpenter; badly cut and bruised.
Closs, Joseph, Lieutenant Fire Company No. 1; ribs broken.
Sullivan, James, steamfitter; badly cut and bruised.

Killed While Making Purchase.

Mrs. Jones went into the place to buy paint, when she was caught under a falling wall. Her body was horribly crushed.

Eugene C. Barnhardt, the salesman who was killed, was selling paint to Mrs. Jones and was carried with her into the cellar, where both were found. He had been married only two weeks.

Barnhardt had a $5 bill in his hand and the woman clutched her pocketbook, the collapse having come so suddenly that neither had time to move.

Young doctors from the West Penn Hospital got hold of Noel first. Nearby was an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital. The latter was only two blocks away, while the West Penn Hospital is more than a mile. The doctors from each institution fought over the case. Mayor W. J. Diehl threatened the West Penn people with arrest if they did not give the man to the other hospital.

A carpenter named Bowles was working at an open window in the office on the second floor. There was no one else in the office except Miss Annie Stewart, the typewriter. Both heard the crash and felt the building lurch. Just below the window was a shed. Without waiting for an introduction the carpenter took Miss Stewart in his arms and jumped from the window to the shed. Both went through the roof of the small building. With the exception of a few scratches they escaped.

Office Boy Goes Through Many Perils.

Robert Wessel, the office boy, was in the cellar when the crash came. He made his way to a vault, where he confronted death in a more horrible form. The shock had broken some ammonia bottles and the fumes from the liquid made him sick. He knew that to stay in the vault meant death. After working several hours he made an opening, which he crawled through, and then climbed a rope hanging down the elevator shaft to freedom.

The loss to the firm will be about $40,000.

Building Inspector J. A. A. Brown will begin an investigation tomorrow to learn the cause of the accident.

STEINER GETS A SUPERSEDEAS.

Execution Set for Today Will Not Take Place—Supreme Court to Review the Trial.

Springfield, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today granted a writ of error to act as a supersedeas in the case of Frank Steiner, convicted in the Cook County Circuit Court of the murder of Joseph Karus. Steiner was under sentence to be hanged tomorrow. The writ will give his attorney an opportunity to get the case before the Supreme Court.

Steiner was reading a prayer book in the death chamber at the jail yesterday morning at 10 o'clock when Clerk Davies informed him that a supersedeas had been granted. Throwing the book on the table before him, the prisoner exclaimed: "Thank God." He was somewhat overcome by his emotions for a moment. "The strain upon me during the last two or three hours has been severe," he added. "No one but a man who has been in my position can realize what it is."

The prisoner had been taken from his cell to the death chamber over the office of the jailor early in the morning. He was cool and apparently resigned to his fate. After Jailer Whitman received the message regarding the supersedeas he sent Steiner back to his former cell. The prisoner was congratulated all along the balcony on his return trip. It is not expected the case will be reached until the next term of the Supreme Court.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Northwesterns Win from the Olympias—Ward's Good Score.

In the Northwest Bowling league the Northwesterns last night took two games from the Olympias. Scores:

Northwest.	1.	2.	3.	Olympia.	1.	2.	3.
Bordewick	190	155	177	Schalm	134	154	148
Waldorf	118	202	133	G. Hoeft	220	126	221
Lange	132	135	121	Ernst	121	118	150
Rathjen	168	184	164	Baring	138	140	197
Buenting	174	173	190	Johnson	151	162	162
Totals	782	859	795	Totals	764	700	878

In an exciting series in the Lake View league the Marquettes defeated the Unos. Scores:

Marquette.	1.	2.	Uno.	1.	2.
Labahn	193	169	Birren	206	173
Miesler	163	147	Zimmerman	203	169
Kurzka	198	160	Weber	193	104
Reuss	190	144	Albrecht	159	147
Heidorn	175	147	French	164	186
Benzin	185	164	T. Ruetter	158	192
Miller	171	179	Pease	166	186
Evers	165	200	H. Ruetter	159	146
Totals	1,449	1,310	Totals	1,408	1,303

The Jackson Park team last night won two games from the glee club team of the Lincoln Cycling club. Ward's score of 276 ties the best score made in any of the local competitions.

In the first half of the bowling match between Joe Wass, manager of the Bensinger alleys, and Joe Elzinger, manager for Green's North Side alleys, Wass gained a lead of 14 pins. Total number of pins count, and the last half will be rolled tonight on Bensinger's Randolph street alleys. Wass' score was 986; Elzinger's 972.

Spring Fever

During the winter extra work is thrown upon the body. Spring makes this manifest. The appetite becomes poor, sleep restless, bowels constipated; sometimes there is dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles. Life seems not worth living. This is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is better than any other spring tonic in the world. It refreshes strengthens, rebuilds and cures. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

The Conqueror of Stomach Ills

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Wool Soap

"I always use Wool Soap first Mama says no toilet is complete without it."

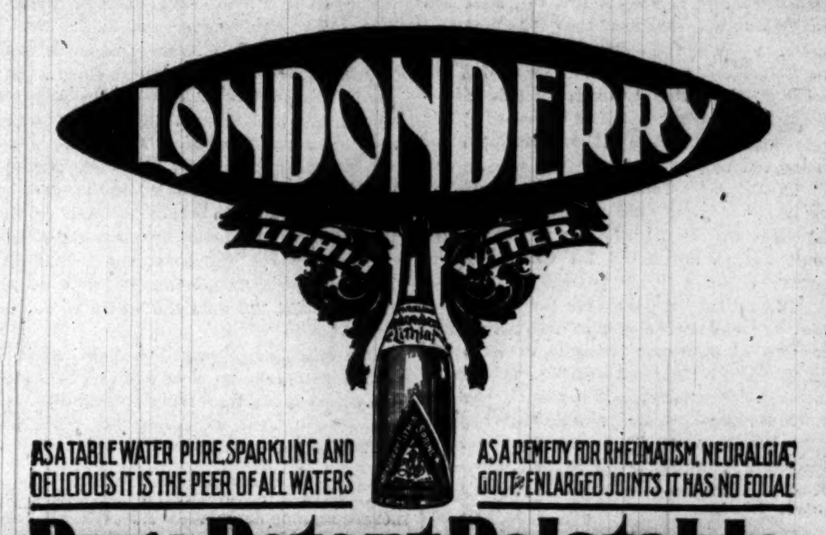
The foundation of cleanliness in many homes is Wool Soap. It was begun in the laundry. People found how good it is. Now it is the first necessity in the toilet. It's white. It's pure. It swims. It cleanses.
SWIFT AND COMPANY, Chicago.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Kansas City

"The Eli" leaves Chicago daily at 6.10 p.m. and reaches Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth early next morning. It is comfortably equipped with wide-vestibuled sleepers, reclining chair cars and dining car a la carte, all brilliantly lighted with Pintsch gas.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St. Telephone, Main 3831.



AS A TABLE WATER PURE, SPARKLING AND DELICIOUS IT IS THE PEER OF ALL WATERS
AS A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT & ENLARGED JOINTS IT HAS NO EQUAL!
Pure, Potent, Palatable.

Friday April 13.

For five-dollar-umbrella-men, here's your kind at $2.50: tight roll, steel rod, horn handle, silk umbrella.

Here, too, are very swell rain coats, Raglan and regular styles, kinds we guarantee.

Here are Easter hats to go under said umbrellas, $2.50 and $3.50; usual $4 and $5 qualities; Derby or Fedora.

Here are the Easter suits to go under the rain coats. $15 to $30, no better if made to order cost double.

We'll get you ready for Easter if you say so; and defy the weather.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
F. M. ATWOOD
"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

BURNS GAS
SEARCH-LIGHT

The 1900 Lantern is on the drip idea, but the water is delivered at the bottom of the telescopic compartment that holds 6 ounces. Don't experiment. Get the best. All dealers.
BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO., MFRS.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

ap
found how good it
go.

as City
6.10 p.m.
, Atchison
ing. It is
vestibuled
ning car
intsch gas.
ne, Main 3831.

RRY

OR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA
ED JOINTS IT HAS NO EQUAL
table

nique
ans:
one of its kind
ing like it.
It fits like a
a glove around the
an of the
super-excellent
qualities of
Hunter
Baltimore
Rye
It fits its
purity, age, flavor
Its success proves
what Hunter
Whiskey is
NLEY, Representative,
Building, Chicago, Ill.

epared a book
beautifully illus-
ing how men and
broken down in
w my electric belt
e them. I want
ve to those who
them. Write for it.
McLAUGHLIN,
or, Quincy, Chicago.

ES
eer
HIRES CO.

IBUNE
LL THE NEWS.

SETBACK FOR CANAL BILL

SENATE REFUSES TO DISCUSS NICARAGUAN MEASURE.

Senator Morgan Forces a Vote on His Favorite Plan — Rear Admiral Schley Has Chance to Get Back Pay —Delay in Delivery of Guns for Sea Coast Defenses—Bill to Help Postal Clerks Is Introduced—River Survey May Be Secured.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., April 12.

Senate Refuses to Take Up Nicaraguan Bill.

Twice today Senator Morgan of Alabama tried to force the Senate to set aside a day for the consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, but both attempts were without success. Some time ago the Alabama Senator, who has been working ever since he entered public life to secure legislation providing for the construction of the canal, threatened to put the Senate on record on this question, and today he forced that body to decide not to take it up at present. During the morning hour Senator Morgan attempted to have April 30 agreed upon as the time when the Nicaraguan Canal bill should be taken up for consideration, but objection was made by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

That ended the matter for the time being, but in the afternoon the Alabama man moved to take up that measure for consideration immediately. He demanded a roll call upon his motion, and when the result of the call was announced it was found 15 Senators had voted for the proposition and 33 against it. The vote is not a fair test of the strength of the Nicaraguan Canal bill in the Senate by any means, as it is well known there is a majority in favor of that measure.

Many Senators voted against the immediate consideration of this matter for parliamentary reasons, as an agreement had been reached by the Senate to consider the Spooner resolution, giving the President authority to govern the Philippines until Congress passes further legislation in regard to those islands. To have voted to take up the Nicaraguan Canal bill would have meant the upsetting of the plan already agreed upon. For this reason there was a large majority against Senator Morgan's motion.

Notwtihstanding the determination of Senator Morgan to get action upon his pet measure, it is almost certain nothing will be done this winter, as it has been agreed to let the Hay-Pauncefote treaty lay over until next session, and pending the ratification or rejection of that convention Congress will not take action upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill.

Some of the citizens of Illinois want a constitutional amendment adopted providing that no sovereign State shall be admitted into the union unless it be within the boundaries of the North American continent. A petition praying for Congress to act to bring this condition of affairs about was today presented by Senator Cullom, together with one asking for the repeal of the war revenue tax on the capital and surplus of banks.

Canal Bill to Be Brought Up in House Today.

Representative Hepburn is confident he will secure the consideration of his Nicaraguan Canal bill at this session. Tomorrow he will ask unanimous consent to set aside May 1 for his measure and does not believe there will be any objection. He has seen those who have objected in the past and has assurances no obstacles will be thrown in the way of his measure. Objections may come from other sources, however, and one disgruntled member can delay the measure. If Mr. Hepburn is successful it is not believed the bill can get through the Senate at this session, as action will not be taken until the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is disposed of, and this will go over until next winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean gave a dinner tonight in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont of New York were also present. Mr. Belmont is here for the purpose of furthering the Presidential boom of Admiral Dewey. The New-Yorker will consult with Admiral Dewey before the latter makes the statement in regard to his attitude on public questions, which he has promised to make public in the near future.

Schley May Get Back Pay as Rear Admiral.

Under a decision rendered today by the Controller of the Treasury Rear Admiral W. S. Schley stands a good chance of securing back pay as a Rear Admiral from the date when he was first proposed by the President for that grade as a reward for his services off Santiago. The Controller made a ruling in the case of Lieutenant Commander H. O. Rittenhouse of the navy, the circumstances of whose claim for back pay were identical with the claim of Schley.

The latter will, of course, be obliged to present a claim formally before there can be a decision in his favor. The Auditor ruled against the Rittenhouse claim, and is likely to rule against Schley's claim, but the Controller will probably follow his own line of reasoning and overrule the Auditor as he has done in the Rittenhouse claim.

The present ruling is based on an opinion rendered recently by the Attorney General, and naval officers have been greatly interested in the matter. Rear Admiral Sampson does not come within the ruling, and will not receive the back pay accorded to other officers.

Sea Coast Defense Guns Meet with Delay.

Army engineers have reported an embarrassing state of affairs in respect to the government fortifications. A large number of rapid-firing guns are required for equipping the sea coast forts, and General Buffington, the Chief of Ordnance, on the strength of promises made by firms to which the contracts were awarded for this ordnance, has reported to Congress that seventy 6-pounders, 104 5-pounders, fifty-seven 5-inch, and fifty 6-inch rapid-firing guns will be mounted in their emplacements by June 30 next.

As a matter of fact hardly any of these guns will be in position by that date. The condition may lead to a Congressional investigation to determine the reason for this failure to secure guns. The incident gains significance from the fact that it was upon this recommendation that certain important items were included in the present coast fortifications bill.

It was shown by the War department that certain work would be accomplished and that emplacements would be equipped with ordnance. It was necessary therefore to make additional appropriations to continue the work of supplying guns at the same rate. The fault, it is alleged, lies in the army ordnance office as far as may be ascertained from present inquiry, and, it is claimed, is largely due to the difficulties encountered by the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company of New York City and Derby, Conn., in carrying out the large contract with the War department for coast defense pieces.

That firm should have delivered under the terms of its bids 180 6-pounder and 15-pounder guns. The reports are that less than forty guns made by that firm have been accepted by the government. The firm is also prohibited from continuing its delivery of 6-pounders by the decision of a Connecticut court, which decides that the breech mechanism used in the gun infringes upon the patent rights of another company.

The rivals of the firm recently made an effort to secure the contracts from the Driggs-Seabury people for being delinquent, but General Buffington has permitted the firm to retain its contracts after the appropriation under which the purchases were made had lapsed. The guns must now be obtained from the original contractors, no matter how long it takes, unless the money is to be turned back into the Treasury, as it is not legal to make new contracts from an appropriation which has lapsed.

Senator McMillan today introduced a resolution providing for a resurvey of all the great lakes. As pointed out in these dispatches yesterday, some of the charts have been found to be incorrect, and a number of bars have been discovered since the surveys have been completed. It is for the purpose of correcting these errors and making new charts showing the location of these bars and other dangerous obstructions to navigation that the new survey is to be provided.

Senator Mason Has New Bill to Help Postal Clerks.

Interests of the postal employés of the country seem to be well guarded at this session of Congress. A number of measures have been introduced in both Houses which, if adopted, will materially benefit them. Today Senator Mason introduced a bill which provides for increasing the pay of clerks and employés of first-class postoffices, other than letter carriers, $100 a year until their pay amounts to $1,400. It provides that no clerk of the first class shall be appointed at a salary less than $600. The pay of the second-class clerks and employés will be increased $100 a year until their salaries amount to $1,000, and no clerk of this class will be appointed with a salary less than $500. The bill also provides that no clerk shall be reduced from a higher to a lower grade. The measure, if adopted, will take effect next July.

Representative Crowley's condition is somewhat improved tonight, and his physicians are now hopeful of his recovery.

Illinois River Survey Likely to Be Provided For.

At a protracted meeting of the House Rivers and Harbors committee today the question as to whether any surveys of rivers and harbors will be authorized at this session was discussed. It was practically decided that about forty projects of this kind should be taken care of, and it is probable the committee will take favorable action on the cases considered today, if no more demands are made. If action is taken a report will be made upon the Lorimer resolution providing for a survey of the Illinois River, with a view to the extension of navigation from that river to Lake Michigan.

An amendment was added to the resolution which directs the Secretary of War to expend the balance of an appropriation now available. This amounts to about $7,500.

Some opposition develops in the committee to this proposition, as it was contended that to survey the Illinois River and give estimates of cost for a channel ten, twelve, and fourteen feet deep would cost about $200,000. Notwithstanding this, it is believed the Lorimer resolution will be adopted.

"Judge Parker of the New York State bench should be nominated Vice President by the Democrats," said Representative Livingston of Georgia today. "Judge Parker was elected when the remainder of the ticket upon which he ran failed. If nominated on the ticket with Bryan the Democrats will carry New York. Judge Parker is thoroughly in accord with the Democratic platform, and a man of a high order of ability."

Plan to Increase Pay of City Census Supervisors.

There is a movement on foot to increase the salary of the Census Supervisors in cities like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, where the districts are so large that the compensation of the Supervisors is inadequate when compared with the pay of the innumerable small districts. There will be introduced an amendment to the census law which will increase these salaries to an amount commensurate in some degree at least with the value of the time and services of the Supervisors.

This amendement will affect the Supervisors whose territory consists of more than one Congressional district, and will provide that in case a Supervisor's district comprises more than one Congressional district the Supervisor shall be compensated at the rate of $1,000 for the first Congressional district and $500 for each additional Congressional district under his direction.

In case a Supervisor's district comprises an entire State or Territory represented by one Congressman or Territorial Delegate, or an entire State contains two Supervisors' districts, each Supervisor shall receive not less than $1,500 nor more than $2,500, as the Director of the Census shall determine.

In no instance will a Supervisor be paid more than $4,000 in the aggregate for a year's service.

Mrs. Hobart and son, Garret A. Hobart Jr., left today for their home in Paterson, N. J.

Sick Soldiers in Philippines Need Only Cable Fund.

Military authorities do not want any more contributions for the sick soldiers in the Philippines. Colonel Greenleaf, the Chief Surgeon on General Otis' staff, says there is no necessity for such contributions. He has ample funds to buy all the delicacies, and even games and other means of relieving the tedious hours of convalescence. He says the nurses are held responsible for the property, and they may have some proper interest in securing material of this kind for their patitents, but they have only to call upon the authorities at Manila for supplies to have such things furnished.

The only feature lacking is the means of sending cablegrams home. The government officials at Manila do not possess funds for this purpose, excepting, of course, when the communications are of an official nature.

It frequently occurs that the soldiers desire to send messages to their relatives and friends in this country, and they possess no personal funds which will enable them to gratify this desire.

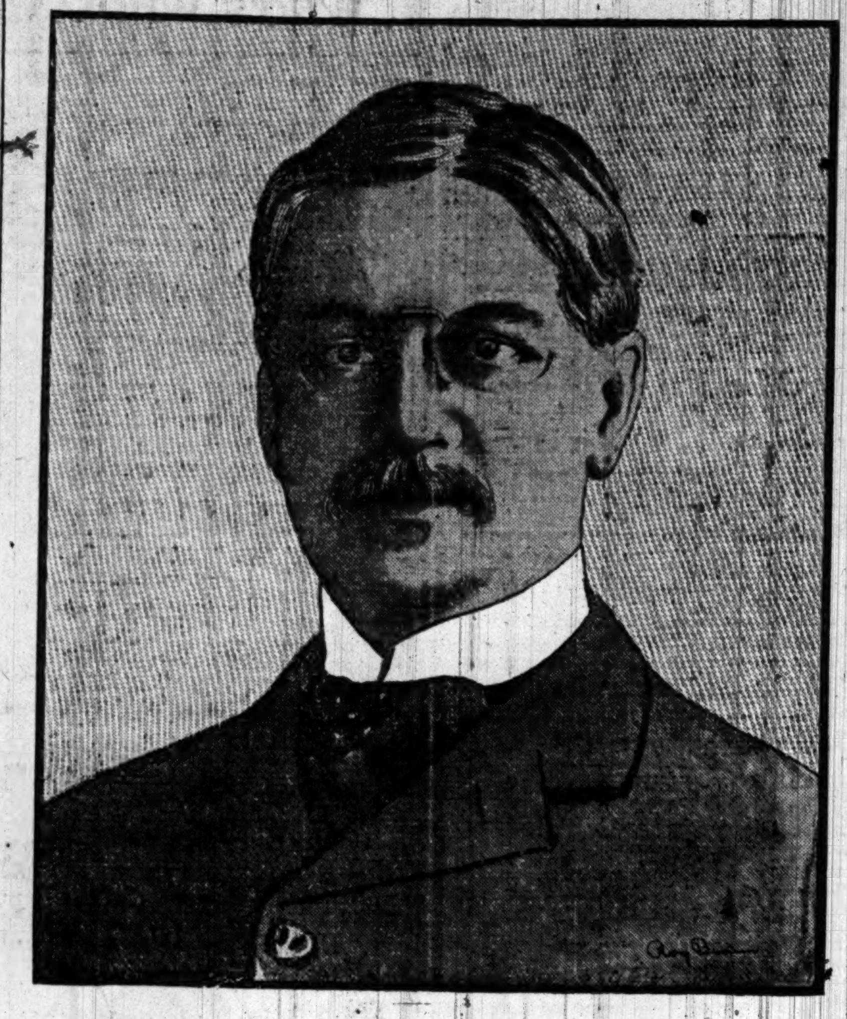
A fund made up for such a purpose would be useful to the soldiers.

Speaker Henderson entertained a number of his Washington friends at a dinner given at the Metropolitan club this evening.

Friends of Miles Feel Sure of His Promotion.

It is now quite certain legislation will be enacted at this session increasing the grade of General Miles to that of Lieutenant General, and General Corbin to Major General. As has been pointed out in these dispatches, there are pending several measures with this purpose in view, and, although there is much opposition to them, later developments indicate that one of these bills will become a law. Both General Miles and General Corbin have a great many friends in Congress. Senator Lodge has charge of the matter in the upper branch of Congress, and it is claimed he has made a canvass of the Senate which has developed a majority in favor of his bill. The same condition of affairs exists in the House, and those who have the matter in charge are confident that when a vote is taken the Major General commanding the army and the Adjutant General will be given increased rank.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, NEW GOVERNOR PORTO RICO.



The Assistant Secretary of the Navy was yesterday appointed civil Governor of Porto Rico.

PLACES FOR ISLAND FUNDS.

Secretary of Treasury Authorized to Designate Depositories in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Philippines.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The House today after a spirited debate adopted the resolution reported from the Insular Affairs committee to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines for government funds. By the terms of the resolution it applies to Cuba only so long as the island shall be occupied by the United States. An amendment to include the Philippines in this provision as to Cuba was defeated by a party vote.

A Senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law was passed.

The remainder of the day was devoted to debate upon a resolution from the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress for a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislatures of the States to decide whether United States Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures or directly by the people.

A substitute resolution was offered by the minority of the committee, which differed from the majority resolutions in giving the States no option, but providing that in all States the people should vote directly for United States Senators. The House adjourned without taking any action.

ABANDONS DOUBLE TURRETS.

Navy Construction Board Decides Not to Adopt Style of Construction Used on Kearsarge.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The new battleships will not have superimposed turrets, according to the decision reached at today's meeting of the Naval Board on Construction. By the new plan the ships will be given eight 8-inch guns, arranged in four turrets. Two main turrets on the main deck will carry each two 12-inch guns. The result of this arrangement will be to give the ships four more 8-inch guns than would be carried in the two duoble turrets. This change will cause 350 tons additional weight, and instead of cutting off that much coal supply the ships will be lengthened to 440 feet, making them closely approach 15,000 tons displacement.

PREACHERS TO SPIRITUALISTS.

The Rev. R. A. White and Dr. H. W. Thomas Address Their National Convention at Handel Hall.

The Rev. R. A. White, pastor of Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, addressed the National Spiritualists' convention at Handel Hall yesterday afternoon on the subject of "Spiritualism as Viewed from the Modern Pulpit." He was followed by Dr. H. W. Thomas, who said that since he was a believer in a future life he was also a believer to a certain extent in Spiritualism. The attitude of Spiritualism before the world was explained by Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, and tests and messages were given by Mrs. Marian Carpenter.

LAWSUITS FOR A HONEYMOON.

Kelliman and Magulis Families Go to Court Over Unwitting Marriage of Latter's Daughter.

Mrs. Joseph Kelliman has filed a suit for divorce against the husband she unwittingly married. Mr. Kelliman's father and mother declare they will fight the case. Several suits have arisen over the matter. The bride had a case of disorderly conduct brought against Kelliman in Justice Eberhardt's court yesterday, and H. Kelliman, the father of the young husband, was prosecuting James Magulis, the father of the child wife, in Justice Blume's court across the hall. Both sides agreed to take a nonsuit. The Kellimans still have a case against the Magulis family, charging disorderly conduct, to be tried in the Maxwell street police court.

I. S. GARNER'S WILL RULED OUT.

Judge Batten Holds from the Testimony That It Was Not Legally Made.

After listening to the testimony of H. C. Rudasill, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of the late Ingram S. Garner, Judge Batten yesterday refused to admit the will to probate. Rudasill said that when he signed the will he saw only a blank sheet. He did not see the testator sign the will, nor did he see W. H. Purcell, the other witness, sign it. The estate is valued at $56,150, and the will leaves half of it to the widow.

Eight on Trial for Murder.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—Eight men are on trial before Judge Burroughs in the Circuit Court at Belleville, Ill., for the murder of Sheriff Hermann Barnickol, who died on Jan. 27 from injuries received Jan. 18 when the accused attempted to break jail. The accused are James Allen, Charles Hastings, George Godfrey, John Dugan, James McGeechin, Michael Kennedy, alias Harry Wade, Richard Framke, James Bennett, alias "Monk" Baxter, and John Liddy.

Are you posted? Loftis Bros. & Co., 103 State-st., sell diamonds and watches on liberal terms.

ALLEN IS CIVIL GOVERNOR

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY GIVEN PORTO RICAN POST.

President McKinley After Signing Tariff and Civil Government Bill Offers Responsible Position to Massachusetts Man—Will Go to Work at Once and Endeavor to Have Island in Good Order Shortly—General Davis Will Aid Him at Outset.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—President McKinley late this afternoon signed the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill and immediately after offered the position of Civil Governor of Porto Rico to Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Allen, after a personal conference with the President, accepted the post.

The President and the next Governor of Porto Rico spent an hour in close conference respecting the matters to be arranged in the immediate future. Owing to the fact that little more than two weeks' time intervenes before the civil government must go into operation, according to the terms of the act of Congress, it was decided that it would not be practicable to complete the Cabinet of the Governor in that time. Therefore Mr. Allen will go alone to San Juan at the earliest possible moment after Secretary Long's return to Washington, which should be Saturday next.

Will Go to Work at Once.

He will put himself in touch with General Davis, now Military Governor of the island, and spend a short time in acquainting himself with the insular affairs and in studying the character of the men who present themselves to his notice as proper material for membership of the new Cabinet. The organic act prescribes that at least seven members of the council shall be Porto Ricans. While the actual appointment of these officials will devolve upon the President, Mr. Allen's observations while in Porto Rico are expected to assist materially in the selections.

So soon as he shall have established himself and gained the knowledge he seeks Governor Allen will return to the United States. He may leave General Davis in charge during his absence, but in case it shall have been found possible to complete the formation of the Cabinet, or even if only one member shall have been appointed, then that person will act as temporary Governor.

Hopes to Meet Success.

Mr. Allen, in speaking of his new duties, said:

"My effort will be to administer the government provided by Congress in such manner as to command and hold the confidence of the people, to help them so far as I may, to realize the best there is in them, and to assist them in the development of the island along the lines which have made us such a prosperous nation."

Is Prosperous Business-Man.

Mr. Allen was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and graduated at Amherst. He has had, in addition to his business experience, a great deal of legislative training. First a member of the Lowell School board, he entered the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1881, went to the State Senate in 1883, and then became a member of the National House of Representatives. He served through the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and might have continued in legislative work had he not declined a renomination.

At the close of his Congressional career Mr. Allen resumed the active control of his business interests, and, although he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy May 9, 1898, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt, he has managed to maintain his business connections notwithstanding the volume of important duties that fell to his share in the Spanish-American war.

At present he is the head of a firm manufacturing wood preservative, a President of one bank, a director in another, and is largely interested in the manufacture of high grade papers.

BURROWS OPPOSES QUAY.

Michigan Senator Delivers Speech on Subject Which Is Listened To with Deep Interest.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Senator Burrows of Michigan today delivered his long promised speech in opposition to the seating of Senator Quay. It was an extremely clear presentation of his side of the case, and the speech made a deep impression. Senator Burrows had a large audience, the galleries being crowded, and nearly all the Senators occupied their chairs during the delivery of the speech. It showed the Michigan man had given the question he was discussing a great deal of study, and the general impression was that he influenced a number of votes.

Just what the outcome will be is yet problematical, although the indications are Mr. Quay will be given a seat. It was a significant fact that when Senator Burrows concluded his remarks he was congratulated by a large number of his colleagues, and principally those whose attitude towards the Pennsylvanian is a little doubtful.

Sees Danger in Quay Claim.

Mr. Burrows said that as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections called upon two years ago to consider the case of Henry W. Corbett, appointed a Senator by the Governor of Oregon, he "was forced to the conclusion that the power of appointment in that case was not lodged with the Executive, and a majority of the committee so reported. The Senate sustained that report by a vote of 50 to 19. Since that time I have seen nothing to cause me to reverse my judgment; further examination has served rather to strengthen and confirm it. The material facts in this case are the same as they were in that. The constitution is the same. The precedents are the same.

"It is a question of supreme moment," said Mr. Burrows, "to all the people of all the States, that this great council of States shall have within its membership those, and only those, who bear credentials of unquestioned authority.

Evil if Started Will Grow.

"No Governor has yet attempted to take the matter of selecting Senators out of the hands of the Legislature and make temporary appointment to a vacancy when the Legislature was in actual session. It will be a mere matter of time, however, if refinement of construction continues, when the Executive of a State will usurp the functions of the Legislature and make appointments even when the Legislature is in session.

"He can now, in the plain language of the constitution, appoint only to vacancies which 'happen during the recess of the Legislature.'

"In this case," said Mr. Burrows, "in the approaching election in Pennsylvania it will not be necessary for Mr. Quay to carry a majority of the Legislature, but only to secure a sufficient number of adherents to prevent an election and force an adjournment, when Governor Stone can again disregard the mandates of his own constitution, refuse to call a session of the Legislature, and again issue his commission to Senator Quay to hold a seat in this body until the next meeting of the Legislature, independent of the will of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania."

Sure to Arouse Popular Resentment.

After reviewing at great length the precedents, Mr. Burrows cited the roll call on the Corbett case, showing that Mr. Penrose [Pa.] voted against Corbett, and Mr. Quay himself was paired against him.

In conclusion, he said:

"And let me say to Senators that no sooner shall you have established the doctrine contended for by the minority than there will be a popular uprising in this country, which no power can resist or suppress, to take from State Legislatures and Governors all control over the election of Senators and lodge it with the sovereign people."

Mr. Jones Defends Himself.

Mr. Jones [Ark.], chairman of the Democratic National committee, addressing the Senate on a question of personal privilege, defended his atcion in offering an amendment to the Porto Rico relief bill proposing to refund the duties that had been collected from the people of Porto Rico to the people who had paid these duties. Mr. Jones said he had offered his resolution from the conviction that the government of the United States had no right to levy any tariff duties upon products coming from Porto Rico. He said he is not in the confidence of the sugar trust and had never looked to see who had paid the revenues nor where this money would go.

Mr. Carter then asked the Senate to proceed with the Alaskan civil code bill, but the motion was defeated, 22 to 24.

DENBY TALKS OF OPEN DOOR.

Ex-Minister to China Gives Missionaries Credit for Liberal Commercial Policy in East.

Evansville, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—The banquet tonight in honor of the ex-Minister to China, Charles Denby, was the most notable occasion of its kind ever celebrated in this city. Mr. Denby has been absent from his home city sixteen years. John W. Foster, Secretary of State in the Harrison administration, presided. Colonel Denby's speech was notable in that he gave the American missionaries credit for the open door in China. With reference to the far East questions he gave President McKinley's administration credit for being alert and watchful and for taking care of the commercial interests of this country in China. He spoke of the new life in China, and said:

"It is plain that we should not stand idly by and see hostile camps established in China under the plea of leaseholds if the lessees intend to make us pay greater duties than our treaties provide for. Russia might lease its whole of Manchuria, England the Yangtse Valley, Germany central China and France the south, and deprive us of the most promising markets."

In regard to the Philippines Mr. Denby said their disposition would be settled when the insurrection is suppressed.

OLSON IS WHEATON CHAMPION.

Wins Oratorical Contest and Will Represent College in State Debate at Galesburg.

The Wheaton College Prohibition club held its annual oratorical contest in the college chapel yesterday evening. W. B. Delany discussed "The Greatest Issue of the Day"; William Swink, "A Plain Duty"; Wesley Harrop spoke on "Individuality"; Mr. Lush on "The Future of Our Nation"; and O. M. Olson on "A National Duty." The successful contestant, Mr. Olson, will be sent to compete in the State contest at Galesburg May 4 and 5.

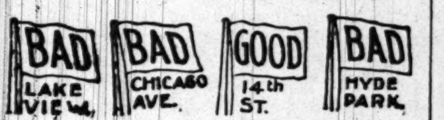
Figures on "Coupon System."

Chicago, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Apropos of your article upon "Coupon Companies" in this morning's "Tribune," and, in order to warn the unwary, I will submit some figures concerning the operation of the coupon system. Beginning with one and carrying it up in unbroken series to and including the eleventh series, it would reach the enormous total of 2,441,396. Imagine that many skirts! Of course, the endless chain wears out or breaks. If it did not the nation would be soon short on cash and long on skirts. A VICTIM.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Nipsic. E. & W.
The new fold collar.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS — Friday, April 13.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 9:30 a. m. today, via S. S. Etruria.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Grenada and Trinidad, final close Monday at 12 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Hayti, final close next Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia, final close next Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

For Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, final close next Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, Cal., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close April 14, 2 a. m.

For Australia, New Zealand, and Samoa, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close April 15, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 12.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday, southwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin —Showers or snow flurries Friday, fair and warmer Saturday, fresh southerly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday, west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Nebraska—Fair and warmer Friday, Saturday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 12, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.18	58	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.02	42	42	N.W.	.26	Rain
Alpena	29.94	36	36	S.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.06	42	44	N.W.	.06	Clear
Amarillo	30.12	52	56	N.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.08	58	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.14	52	56	N.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.02	34	42	S.W.	.26	Rain
Boston	30.04	38	44	N.E.	.48	Rain
Cairo	30.04	48	48	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.86	52	54	S.E.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.92	52	54	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.28	36	38	E.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.88	32	34	S.W.	.13	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.04	38	42	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.04	34	36	S.W.	.18	Snow
Concordia	30.12	46	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.90	34	36	S.W.	.08	Snow
Denver	30.32	38	42	S.	....	Fair
Des Moines	30.00	42	42	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.00	32	34	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge	30.14	46	48	N.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.88	36	36	S.W.	.18	Rain
Duluth	29.98	44	44	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.94	68	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.84	56	60	S.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.12	60	62	W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.88	32	34	S.	.27	Snow
Green Bay	29.84	34	34	N.	.84	Snow
Havre	30.00	56	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.90	54	56	E.	....	Fair
Huron	30.06	50	52	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30.02	32	36	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.92	76	82	W.	.04	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.10	40	42	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.08	56	58	W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.92	62	68	W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.92	34	34	N.	.26	Rain
Memphis	30.08	52	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.18	42	56	N.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.06	54	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.02	38	42	N.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.10	46	46	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.10	60	62	N.E.	....	Clear
New York City	29.94	44	48	N.E.	.92	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	48	54	N.E.	1.56	Rain
North Platte	30.12	50	52	N.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.12	56	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.06	44	44	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Oswego	29.98	44	46	S.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.14	60	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.10	40	42	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.96	46	48	N.E.	.43	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.02	38	44	W.	.10	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.18	44	46	S.E.	....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	30.06	54	58	E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.06	48	50	N.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.02	54	56	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.02	40	40	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.92	46	50	N.	.14	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.80	58	64	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.92	34	42	S.E.	.02	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	36	38	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	42	44	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.08	58	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.94	50	52	N.E.	.54	Clo'dy
Williston	30.14	54	58	N.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.08	48	52	N.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 33 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 35; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 37; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 38. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.42; 6 p. m., 29.37.

MARRIAGES.

RATHBURN—McKEE—Miss Bertha E. McKee to John Hall Rathburn, April 11.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Ahern, James, 26; 3416 Union-av., April 11.
Anderson, Gus, 42; 2522 Marshfield-av., April 11.
Aspelmeier, Ella, 30; 319 W. Division-st., April 11.
Byrne, Robert E., 33; 5609 Paulina-st., April 11.
Burke, Eliza, 50; 38 Kendall-st., April 11.
Block, Charles, 46; 4048 N. Marshfield-av., April 10.
Bignus, Mary, 82; 3146 Fox-st., April 12.
Baer, N. S., 52; 721 Grand-av., April 11.
Bela, Lewis K., 8; 2843 Wentworth-av., April 12.
Bartz, Carl, 69; 164 Dayton-st., April 11.
Clapp, Polly A., 72; 3154 Prairie-av., April 12.
Crawford, John J., 61; 563 Throop-st., April 10.
Corrigan, Deborah, 46; 3147 Princeton-av., April 12.
Carrol, Allen, 47; 9211 Drexel-av., April 11.
Donohue, Mary, 40; 272 31st-st., April 11.
Doyle, Hanorah, 49; 6526 State-st., April 10.
Edmunds, Lucy N., 35; 6137 Kimbark-av., April 11.
Frey, Louise E., 48; 918 Diversey-av., April 10.
Gary, Annie, 25; 9211 Drexel-av., April 10.
Guy, James, 22; 455 W. 58th-st., April 11.
Gray, Hattie, 34; 2801 Dearborn-st., April 10.
Harder, Frederick, 79; 622 Racine-av., April 10.
Hoyt, Elizabeth E., 58; 448 Cleveland-av., April 11.
Irwin, James, 64; 3024 S. Park-av., April 10.
Keller, Ida, 16; 276 W. Division-st., April 10.
Kenney, Richard W., 41; 4834 Evans-av., April 11.
Mortimer, Clifford, 21; 3731 Langley-av., April 12.
McCloskey, Mary, 73; 3227 Lowe-av., April 10.
Martin, John H., 43; Cook County Hospital, April 11.
McCurdy, Moore, 70; Provident Hospital, April 11.
Reedy, David A., 34; 371 Wabash-av., April 8.
Riedl, Andrew, 56; 6321 Wood-st., April 10.
Suetalska, Rozalia, 42; 437 Berlin-st., April 11.
Strass, John, 46; 737 Herndon-av., April 10.
Stronen, Voteck, 69; 1510 51st-st., April 10.
Schroeder, Lena, 81; 559 Burling-st., April 10.
Schallenmuller, Julius, 5; 3402 Archer-av., April 12.
Sandstrom, Carl F., 33; 139 Oak-st., April 10.
Sistek, Julius M., 17; 722 W. 12th-st., April 11.
Tonn, Reinhardt, 34; St. Elizabeth Hospital, April 11.
Teall, Katherine, 58; 522 W. Adams-st., April 9.
Walther, Kate, 28; 236 Wells-st., April 10.
Wahner, William, 5; 2932 Poplar-av., April 10.
Wiederkehr, Sarah J., 40; 2368 Lincoln-av., April 11.
Wyngaarden, Bankji, 77; 346 109th-st., April 11.
Zeng, Wilhelmina, 43; 3660 Hermitage-av., April 11.
Zaglia, Stella, 39; 126 Pacific-av., April 10.

DEATHS.

BROWN—April 11, 1900, at 9:30 p. m., Henry Brown, at his residence, 3515 Prairie-av., beloved husband of Sarah R. Brown; father of Jessie, Mary, and Erwin Brown. Funeral notice later.

CLAPP—Polly Agnes, beloved wife of D. W. C. Clapp, April 12. Funeral from her late residence, 3154 Prairie-av., Saturday, April 14, 2 p. m.

DEWEY—James Stanton, husband of Maggie E. Dewey, aged 42 years. Funeral Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from late residence, 574 Burling-st., by Grand Trunk railroad, to Mount Greenwood.

DELAFIELD—The Rev. Walter Delafield, D. D., of neuralgia of the heart. Funeral services at Church of the Transfiguration, Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee.

HOWARD—Joseph Howard, aged 64, April 12. Funeral at his late residence, 7827 Stewart-av., Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Oakwoods. Friends are kindly asked not to send flowers.

HESS—April 12, Jeanette Hess, aged 76, mother of Mrs. Hannah Springer, Mrs. Nannie Kramer, Mrs. Clara Smith, Mrs. Emma Jacoby, and Mrs. Bertha Winkler. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENNEY—Richard W. Kenney, 4834 Evans-av., Wednesday, April 11, 1900. Funeral services Friday, at 10 a. m., from Holy Angels' Church, Oakwood-blvd., to Calvary.

McNAMEE—John W., of tuberculosis, aged 7 years and 6 months, son of P. H. and Delia McNamee (née Cahill). Funeral from parents' residence, 329 South Troy-st., Sunday, April 15, 1900, 10 a. m. Carriages to Calvary.

O'BRIEN—Katherine O'Brien, née Jenning, beloved wife of Thomas O'Brien. Funeral Saturday at 9:45 a. m. from late residence, 14 Lonergan-st., to Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary. Funeral private.

SCHMIDT—Mrs. Anna Schmidt, beloved wife of Peter Schmidt, mother of Raymond Schmidt, aged 41 years. Burial Friday at 3 o'clock, Graceland. Residence, 1436 Wilson-av. Brothers, Albert and Otto Kasten.

WIEDERKEHR—Sarah Jane (née Long), April 11, aged 40 years, 2 months, 4 days. Beloved wife of Jos. Wiederkehr and daughter of Wm. Jex and Sarah J. Long. Funeral from residence of her parents, 2368 Lincoln-av., Saturday, 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS WILL LECTURE at Powers' Theater Sunday afternoon, May 6, at 3 o'clock, on "Sir Thomas More," for the benefit of the deaf-mutes of St. Joseph's Home.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

We have just had the good fortune to secure a quantity of brass beds at 33⅓ per cent discount. They are this season's beds and were sold us at a discount solely because the patterns are not to be continued. They are all perfect, of excellent style, and the best quality made.

The prices vary from $12.00 to $50.00.

It is the most favorable opportunity for securing a brass bed we have been able to offer for a long time.

Wabash Ave. and Washington St.

DEARBORN STOCK CO
THE DANCING GIRL
Regular Matinees Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Souvenir Matinees Every Tuesday and Thursday.
Next Week. AS YOU LIKE IT

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
SOLOIST: MR. GEORGE PROCTOR
This Afternoon and Tomorrow Night.
Reserved, 50c to $1.50.

HOPKINS BARGAIN 25c MATINEES
One Week ...Only... "QUO VADIS"
Commencing Sunday, APRIL 15th Around the World in 80 Days.

POWERS' TWO WEEKS ONLY
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
Farewell Appearances in Chicago as "BABBIE" in THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Sale for 2d and Last Week Now Open.

M'VICKER'S JACOB LITT, Lessee and Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
IN OLD KENTUCKY
Every Night and Sat. Mat. 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat. all reserved 25 and 50 cents.
Next Week—WALSH and MACDOWELL.

GREAT NORTHERN EVENING PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c.
25c MAT. SAT.
PEERLESS CORINNE IN THE JOLLY LITTLE HOST
Funny Musical Farce.
Next Sunday Mat.—"HELLO, BILL."

..LYRIC..
JOHNSON'S WIDOWS AND SWELL VAUDEVILLE
Matinee Today and Every Day at 2 p. m.—10—20—25c.
Night at 8 p. m.—10—20—30c.
Next—"THE MUSIC HALL GIRL."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
LAST 3 TIMES
DENMAN THOMPSON IN THE OLD HOMESTEAD
SUNDAY NIGHT—TWO WEEKS ONLY
MAY IRWIN THE WOMAN WHO MAKES YOU LAUGH
In SISTER MARY—Her Greatest Success.

STUDEBAKER Mich.-av. bet. Congress & Van Buren-sts. Tel. Har. 1899
2d Year Castle Sq. Opera Company.
One Week Only—Balfe's Melodious
BOHEMIAN::GIRL ..IN.. ENGLISH
Nights 25,50,75c,$1; Mats. Wed. 25,50c; Sat. 25,50,75c
NEXT WEEK Double Bill... PYGMALION and GALATEA I' PAGLIACCI

CORINTHIAN HALL, MASONIC TEMPLE
Saturday Evening, April 14th, 8:15,
...MUSICAL...
With Interpretation of Richard Wagner's Meistersinger. Vocal Selections by Lexington Quartette. Musical Illustrations of Meistersinger by Instrumental Quartette.
—50 CENTS—
Under Auspices Universal Brotherhood Organization

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The 4 Cohans. Rossow Midgets.
Charles T. Aldrich. 3—Merkel Sisters—3.
York & Adams. Ethel Levey.
Fred Niblo. Ramzo & Arno.
Mr. & Mrs. Le Roy. Charley Rossow.
Zimmer, the Clown. McNab & Sassaria.
Jess & Rosalie Jess. Alfred Holt.
Ripley Sisters. Ross, Lewis & Snow.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Lillian Burkhart & Co. 3—The Funny Nawns—3.
Ward & Curran. Jessie Couthoui.
Adele Purvis Onri. Tom & Lillie English.
Brothers Martine. Marguerite Ferguson.
Herbert Albini. Dick & Maud Garnella.
Hayes & Bandy. The Tanakas.
May Hoey. 3—The Langfords—3.
The Kinodrome. Price, Rice & Nice.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

SAM T. JACK'S Mad'n, nr. State Tel. Cent. 2198
Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
Two Big Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
Gay Masqueraders
PRICES—10—20—30

MIACO'S TROCADERO State and Van Buren-st.
Stage Always Filled with Lovely Women.
Today at 2; Tonight at 8—Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c
NIGHT OWLS BURLESQUERS.
SEE KARINA—A LIVELY PARISIAN.
Palm Garden Cafe. Smoking Concerts.

THIRD ANNUAL
BICYCLE SHOW
Second Week. New Features.
A GLITTERING SUCCESS.
Interesting Exhibits. No Charge.
THE FAIR
State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

SOW VAUGHAN'S "CHICAGO PARKS" LAWN SEED
Cheap seeds are the dearest "bargain counter" stock in town. There are many ways of saving money, but it don't pay to buy doubtful seeds because cheap. VAUGHAN'S SEEDS are reliable. 20 years of satisfactory use by everybody in Chicago. Our "Chicago Parks" is the best permanent Lawn mixture. Makes close velvety turf. No foul seeds, no weeds. New crop and sure to grow. Write or call.
Per lb., 25c. 5 lbs., $1.00. 20 lbs., $3.25.
Vaughan's Seeds 84 & 86 Randolph St. Catalogue Free

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents
Daily, per month	50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months	1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.50
Daily, with Sunday, one year	$6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

Boston's Tax Rate. The people of Boston are still wrestling with their financial situation. The tax rate is limited by law to $9 on $1,000 of assessed valuation for all city purposes except interest on debt. The Mayor has asked the Legislature to extend the limitation to $12. At this rate and with an economical administration of the finances the tax will raise money enough to get the city out of the hole in which it finds itself. Some taxpayers have tried to influence the Mayor to compromise on the limit at $10.50, and others are in favor of borrowing more money and saddling the payment of the bonds on the taxpayers of the future. The Mayor's proposition appears to be the most practical and businesslike, as well as most directly in the interests of economy. If the taxpayers have to foot the current bills they will be likely to see to it that they are not extravagant.

Franklin Displaced for Parke. The Detroit School board has voted to change the name of the Franklin School of that city to the Henry C. Parke School in honor of a local celebrity whose memory they wish to honor. Mr. Parke may have been a great man, but it is strange that the board should have chosen the name of Franklin as that to be displaced by that of Henry C. Parke. Of all the names that could be chosen for a school, there is none better than that of Franklin. The first great American man of letters, the first great American journalist and scientist, he was also one of the founders of the first important academy in America, while the libraries established by him are still doing much to promote the cause of education. In all probability Detroit has schools named in honor of soldiers, and the School board would do better to displace one of them. There are few cities in the United States that have no school named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and Detroit should not join the minority in order to honor Henry C. Parke.

The Largest Gun in the World. The shrinking on of the jacket of the great 16-inch gun which has been in course of construction at the Watervliet arsenal for some years past was accomplished a few days ago, after two previously unsuccessful trials. It was not only a difficult but most delicate operation. The jacket was heated to a temperature of 700 degrees, and thus the necessary space of six one-hundredths of an inch between the outer circumference of the gun proper and the inner circumference of the jacket was secured. It slipped into place perfectly and as it cooled clung to the gun with a pressure of five tons to the square inch. The gun thus successfully jacketed is probably the largest in the world. Its weight will be 252,000 pounds, its length 49 feet 6 inches. It will require half a ton of powder for each charge and will throw a projectile 5 feet 4 inches long, weighing 2,870 pounds, 21 miles, with a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet a second. The monster will not be finished until August next. It will be big enough to deal with any situation growing out of the new policy of expansion.

State Railroad Commissioners in Conference. The Railroad Commissioners of the three States of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri will meet together at St. Louis on April 26. The conference is for the discussion of changes in classification and has in view the establishment of uniform regulations in the three States. It would be for the benefit of both shippers and railroads if the regulations in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri were uniform. The two other States are directly west of Illinois, and many of the leading railroads traverse all three States. The conclusions of the commission will not be binding, and, in fact, to establish uniformity the laws of two of the States would have to be amended in several respects. The discussion cannot, however, fail to be of good result. There is a probability that the present conditions in the interstate commerce law will be discussed. The State commissioners being hampered by inadequate laws are in a position to appreciate the disadvantages under which the Interstate Commerce Commissioners labor. There is no jealousy between the national and State bodies, and the latter are likely to favor the Cullom bill designed to strengthen the authority of the commission by giving it power to enforce its decisions. The adoption of a resolution of indorsement would aid the friends of the bill in Congress.

Temperate Americans. The record of the American people for temperance is well sustained by a recently published British Parliamentary report. The return covers the three years 1896-'97-'98. Of the four principal nations in the world the French drink most wine, their consumption being 925,000,000 gallons, or 24.25 gallons per capita. The Germans were second, with 78,000,000 gallons, or 1.5 per capita. The British drink less in the aggregate but more per capita of wine than the United States, the British figures being 16,000,000 gallons, or .4 per capita, and the American 21,500,000, or .3 per capita. The British lead other peoples in per capita consumption of beer, consuming 1,250,000,000 gallons, or 31.3 for every man, woman, and child. The Germans drank 1,382,000,000 gallons, or 26 per capita. In several separate States of Germany the consumption per capita was greater than in Great Britain, the Bavarians being the great beer-drinkers of the world, with 56 gallons apiece to their credit, while the people of Wurtemburg consume 43 gallons. The United States consumed 920,000,000 gallons of beer, or 12.6 per capita, ranking ahead of France, which drank 205,000,000 gallons, or 5.2 per capita. Beer-drinking is increasing in the United States, England, and France. The Danes drink most spirits, their average annual consumption being 3.2 gallons, which is far ahead of France, the second on the list with an average of 1.94 gallons per capita and a total consumption of 74,000,000 gallons. The Germans rank third in average consumption, with 1.89, and first in aggregate consumption, with 100,000,000 gallons. The consumption of spirits is increasing in Germany. The British drank 40,200,000 gallons in the three years, or 1.02 gallons each, and the people of the United States consumed for all purposes 63,000,000 gallons, an annual allowance of only .86 gallons for each man, woman, and child. The figures of the Parliamentary return are a testimonial to the temperance of Americans, although there are many who believe the consumption is still much too great.

HANECY AND THE "GANG."

The constant, vehement disclaimers of any connection between Judge Hanecy, candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and the managers of the so-called machine will be taken for what they are worth by persons who give more weight to acts than to words.

To reach an accurate judgment as to a man politically it is enough to know the company he keeps. When everybody who is supposed to be subject to the domination of Lorimer is seen throwing up his hat for Hanecy, the "intelligent observer" knows at once that that candidate represents the views of Tanner, Lorimer, and Jamieson—that an unwritten but a complete and binding understanding has been reached between him and them. It has not been reached without a thorough knowledge on the part of the triumvirs of the nature of the man they have selected as their candidate for Governor. They know the men they propose to put in office. They select no unruly, insubordinate individuals who may have conscientious scruples when elected. They favor Hanecy because, if nominated by them and their forces, he will be subservient to them. He will be a little less pliant than Tanner himself has been to his associates, but will appoint to office the men "the three" wish him to. He will favor the measures they wish to have passed, and will oppose those they object to.

Judge Hanecy as Governor will not be quite so objectionable as Tanner, perhaps, but he will be a close second. The Republican party of Cook County might as well understand what it is about at this time. Its members have been fooled once. They had an experience four years ago with Tanner. It was a hard lesson, and it ought to be a salutary one. Cook County Republicans will have only themselves to blame if they fall into the same trap a second time—if they, in obedience to the mandates of the "gang," again put in the field a candidate representing little beside Tanner, Lorimer, and Jamieson, and their ideas of political integrity and public duty—ideas based on self-aggrandizement, not the public welfare or the advancement of party principles. If the Republicans wish to invite another administration almost as scandalous as that of the last four years they will nominate Judge Hanecy for Governor.

It is not certain that the "managers" can bring about his nomination. The people are to be reckoned with. They have shown in the past what they can do with a campaign which has the offensive features of the one Judge Hanecy is conducting. He has gathered about him the worst elements of the party, its jobbers and its traffickers, the men who have smirched its character and made its name, in some instances, a hissing and a byword. All these have flocked to the standard of Hanecy. They are the audience and the claque at his meetings in various parts of the city.

The disciplined, well-trained cohorts of the "machine" marched in obedience to orders to the Hanecy meeting in the Thirty-second Ward last Saturday evening and proceeded to make the customary demonstration of respect to a candidate who has the support of the political syndicate. Its hand reaches out to the North Park, the West Park, and to every county office. It has a thumb and finger in every official pie. There is no office under the control of the Republicans in this county in which it has not much influence. Republican officeholders are bound to obey its instructions and to turn out and "demonstrate" in behalf of one of its candidates.

There was some manufactured enthusiasm at the Thirty-second Ward meeting. There would have been more had Lorimer so ordered. There were five hundred of his dependents at that meeting. There would have been a thousand or five thousand had he so ordered. All along the line his followers turn out for duty when ordered with that cheerfulness and alacrity which indicate "a lively expectation of favors to come," or a determination not to forfeit by disobedience the favors now enjoyed.

It is well to understand what this kind of a campaign means, and what its probable consequences will be. The Republican voters throughout the State should make no mistake. They should invite no serious crisis in Cook County, for the results may be disastrous to them all beyond their present belief. Some newspapers which at present appear neutral or indifferent with reference to this Hanecy nomination will not be if it is made. They will be the first to invite a bolt against so-called "gang" dictation and a "machine" nomination, and to declare that a split in the party and consequent defeat are less to be dreaded than the spectacle of Lorimer and Jamieson "sitting at the receipt of custom" at Springfield during the sessions of the Legislature.

All this being true, it is well to have the facts plainly set forth and a note of warning raised rather than wait and let the evil and its consequences become apparent to the Republican voters when it is too late to provide a remedy.

BELATED GALLANTRY

Those young women who were wont to pin their faith to that old but ever new assertion of Thackeray's, that any woman with fair opportunities and without an absolute hump on her back might marry whom she pleased, will find that this cheering cynic is not to be trusted. Recent developments have shown that when a woman's single it is frequently her misfortune rather than her fault, and that when she chooses to invade unfeminine business circles it is because the primrose path is closed to her. It therefore behooves those who are in the habit of railing against the "noxious epidemic of masculinity" that has spread among womankind to be more charitable and to do their best to exterminate the dread disease.

It must be acknowledged that when women come forward and bravely acknowledge that they have missed the greatest thing in the world, there are always gallant men who stand ready to supply this lack. But too often such offers come too late. As frankness in these matters seems to be the order of the day perhaps it would be well to include the asking of pointed personal questions among the privileges of the census takers. A new kind of directory, one for which the term "blue book" would have a particular significance, could be made up of those names whose owners clung to them from necessity rather than choice. In this way there could be prevented a waste of that rare and precious quality, gallantry, and sociological adjustments would be made that would tend to the betterment of society.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

When Jefferson wrote the epitaph which was later engraved on his tomb at Monticello he designated himself as the "author of the American Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia." The first of these three claims to the world's remembrance is still popularly accepted as the chief item in his fame, but the nation by no means regards this modest epitaph as summing up the whole of the patriotic services of Thomas Jefferson. His work in organizing the new State of Virginia, in abolishing primogeniture and entail, and in giving it religious freedom at the outset has justly made him the idol of Virginians from that day to the present; but he also rendered services of national import entitling him to a place among American statesmen.

Jefferson was the first great exemplar of the radically democratic idea of government—an idea that was further developed through Jackson and is supposed to survive in the Democratic party of today. He had a sincere faith in the infallibility of the will of the masses, and he had a no less sincere dread of centralized government—in the hands of the Federalists. His fear and hatred of what he regarded as monarchial tendencies amounted to an obsession. It was this that led him into his most deplorable blunders and animosities; yet it was also this that caused him to act as a salutary check against excessive centralization. Both a Hamilton and a Jefferson were needed to mold the new and plastic nation into a republic that would neither lapse into monarchy on the one hand nor into anarchy on the other.

Out of the irreconcilable feud in Washington's first Cabinet between Hamilton and Jefferson there developed the two distinct parties which, with minor changes of names or of issues, have survived to the present day. That Hamilton was the greater statesman, and that the nation would never have survived but for the sure and deep foundations of a centralized government laid by the Federalists, will now scarcely be denied. When we come to enumerate Jefferson's positive acts the curious fact becomes apparent that his best deeds were accomplished by deliberately adopting Federalist principles, while those which must be regretted, even by his most ardent admirers, grew out of a wild application of his own political theories.

When Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, Jefferson never ceased to abuse both him and his financial system. Yet when Jefferson became President he calmly adopted that magnificent system and appointed Albert Gallatin to carry it along in as "high-handed" a manner as had its founder. A few years previously he had propounded the astonishing theory that no public debt could rightfully survive the generation which created it, but as President he did not act upon it. In theory he was a strict constructionist, yet when fate set him face to face with the concrete proposition to buy the Louisiana Territory he promptly threw the whole constitution overboard and made the purchase without even pretending to have a constitutional right to do it. He was the first and greatest of American expansionists. That was probably Jefferson's greatest executive act, and the nation has never for a moment regretted it, but it was an act in which he altered the constitution itself, a thing which the most rabid Federalist would not have defended in the abstract.

These inconsistencies were due to the fact that Jefferson was at once a theorist and a man with good practical judgment on most concrete questions. His theories led him off into the most startling and dangerous assertions, yet when he was called on to act he usually threw his theories to the winds and was saved from error by his good sense. When Shays' rebellion occurred Jefferson wrote that an occasional rebellion was a good thing, and that "this truth should render honest republican Governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much." His ideas of decentralization often bordered on anarchy. One of the acts that most seriously injured his reputation was the drafting of the Kentucky resolutions, which remained a sufficient precedent for all the subsequent secession talk of some Eastern Federalists in 1813-'14, for the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, and almost, if not quite, for the rebellion of 1861. His theories made him an unsafe guide—almost a visionary. Happily he did not mind being inconsistent, so his decisions in practical affairs were usually much wiser than his abstract propaganda.

Though Jefferson's fame is injured by many errors such as the Kentucky resolutions, or his bitter assaults on the good name of Hamilton, there remain many valid reasons for honoring his name. He was the first great expansionist. He believed in the people and had a political vision penetrating deeper into the popular mind than any other man of his day. He was a consummate politician in the best sense of that misused word. He was also a sincere patriot, honest in his convictions, loving liberty more than self, absolutely incorruptible, and a valuable factor in the formative phase of the nation's policy. If he had done nothing more than to consummate the Louisiana purchase he would deserve to be remembered among the makers of the nation.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE VINDICATED.

Whatever may be the outcome of the claim made upon the government by the City of Frederick, Md., for $200,000, collected from that city by General Jubal A. Early during the civil war, it will be occasion for general congratulation that the truth of the story of Barbara Frietchie has been confirmed beyond any further question by the evidence of the delegation which appeared before the Claims committee on Wednesday. History may still dispute it, but it will be in vain.

Senator Depew appears to have been the doubting member of the committee, but when the delegation had offered its testimony he no longer doubted and Whittier's Barbara, whose fate it seemed to be to follow in the steps of his skipper Ireson of the Lardheart, was rescued. The testimony was cumulative and convincing. One delegate announced he had known Barbara well. Another had seen the flag which she waved as Burnside entered the city and Jackson retired. A third knew her and had seen the flag in her house. And then the climax of the testimony was reached in the statement of a fourth that his wife had stood with Barbara when she waved it and that he had the flag at home, framed and hanging on his wall. There could be no appeal from such evidence as this. Mr. Depew was satisfied Whittier was vindicated and Barbara Frietchie remains as one of the heroines of American patriotism.

Any legend which can be preserved in these iconoclastic days is a distinct gain for sentiment. One after the other the heroes and heroines of our youth have been knocked off their pedestals by unimaginative persons and mousing antiquarians until few of them are left. We are told that Washington never cut the cherry tree, that Pocahontas did not save the life of Captain John Smith, that William Tell did not shoot the arrow at Gessler's cap, that "Flud" Ireson did not abandon a schooner's crew to their fate, that Logan never uttered his impassioned plea against the white man's cruelty, and we are told not only that some of our heroes and heroines never did the things attributed to them, but that they never existed. There were no such persons. The age grows matter of fact, and the tribe of Gradgrinds increases. They have even laid violent hands on Robinson Crusoe and Mother Goose. What with the efforts of Dryasdusts and mothers' congresses, reformers and cranks, we shall soon have little left that appeals to the imagination or stirs the sense of beauty. Therefore there is reason to be glad that Barbara Frietchie has been saved. History may assert and come forward with its documents to prove the flag incident did not occur, but when Senator McComas tells us he has seen the flag, and old Colonel Goldsborough that he has seen Barbara, and old Colonel Abbott that Mrs. Abbott was with Barbara when she waved it, history may go hang. The people will believe in Barbara.

STILL THE RULING PASSION.

It is the cynical fashion of modern times to deny that love is still the ruling passion in the hearts of men. It is declared that the present generation is calculating and commercial, and that Mammon has usurped the ancient place of Cupid. There are no great poets because there are no great passions. Men no longer fight battles and overturn empires for the love of a woman. The age of chivalry is past.

Such views simply prove that the people who hold them do not read the newspapers. The columns of any newspaper on any day in the year will demonstrate that the primitive passion is still the strongest power in the world for good and for evil. As truly today as in the time of Helen there is a woman at the bottom of every well. Every day love inspires tragedies, comedies, melodramas, farces, and domestic idyls without number.

Yesterday, for instance, is recorded a suicide following closely on the heels of a double murder, all primarily due to the fact that two men were in love with a 15-year-old girl. In the same paper is told the story of a man married to one woman and sued for damages for breach of promise by two others. In Berlin two young women of good families fell in love with the same man. They quarreled and fought a duel to settle it. In Chicago a young woman is found who woke up on Wednesday to find that she had been married without her knowledge to a young man whom she does not love. And the alleged bridegroom in this case has gone into the police court for warrants, declaring to the unwilling bride that "perhaps you were right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me downstairs?"

From Holland comes a Dutch heiress with the coachman with whom she eloped to live on a farm in Wisconsin until her parents have forgiven her. In New York a woman is discovered who has been made totally blind by much weeping at the loss of her husband. In Chicago a woman gives up all her property to save her husband from arrest. In Washington a great man enters politics to satisfy the ambition of his wife.

Every day and all over the world there are plentiful proofs that the cynics who declare that love has become a mere matter of calculation are wrong. Every day there are written and recorded a thousand stories of fact showing that in every class of society love is still the ruling passion.

MORE TRUTH ABOUT PORTO RICO.

Queer statements are made continually by persons who are not satisfied with the Porto Rican legislation of Congress. Some of them say that the law just enacted is outrageous because it "taxes the products of Porto Rico." It does impose an extremely low revenue duty on a few of the products of the island when brought to the United States. If "the consumer pays the tax," as Democrats contend, then Americans, not Porto Ricans, are the ones to complain of those tariff duties. But even if the duties fall on the Porto Ricans they will be taxed more lightly than the residents of New Mexico, Arizona, or Oklahoma, who have free trade with the United States, but are subject to its internal revenue and local taxes.

Other persons assert vaguely that the citizens of Porto Rico are not being given that measure of liberty and freedom they ought to have and are denied representative government and American institutions. Day before yesterday Congressman Lorimer intimated that the civil government to be given the Porto Ricans is not such as free men should give to those who come under their control by conquest or otherwise. He asserted that he would vote for no Porto Rican civil government bill which did not give such government "as we would accept for ourselves."

This is the loose talk of men who are unfamiliar with public questions and especially with the precedents of Territorial legislation. The Lower House of the legislative department of the civil government to be established in Porto Rico will, after a system of taxation has been devised, decide what taxes are to be paid by the people. The tariff method of providing a revenue is only a temporary expedient. When a civil government has been established and it levies taxes as provided for in this bill, no one will be able to say that there is in Porto Rico "taxation without representation."

The people of that island will be in a more fortunate position than were those of Louisiana under the early legislation of Congress. The first law for the government of that newly acquired Territory vested "all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the existing officers of the same" in such persons as should be appointed by the President. That law gave Jefferson despotic power over Louisiana. The next law enacted vested executive power in a Governor and legislative power in him and a council of thirteen Louisianians to be appointed by the President.

Andrew Jackson was the first Governor of the Territory of Florida. His commission read that he was to "exercise all the power and authorities heretofore exercised by the Governor and Captain General and Intendant of Cuba, and by the Governors of East and West Florida." Thus Jackson united in himself legislative, executive, and judicial functions. He enacted ordinances for the government of Florida towns. He appointed Mayors and Aldermen. He had theaters and gaming houses closed on Sundays. He threw the ex-Governor into the calaboose, and when the United States Judge issued a writ of habeas corpus Jackson made the Judge apologize. The Floridians had taxation without representation, and did not have the writ of habeas corpus. The Porto Ricans are better off.

The kind of civil government given them subjects them a little more to the tutelage of the general government than did the one given Illinois Territory in 1809. But the then inhabitants of Illinois were trained in the methods of self-government. The Porto Ricans have had no training whatever. They are even as children. To give them "such a government as we would accept for ourselves" would be to give them a government they would not know how to make use of. They are to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, and religion, and to be given all the rights and liberties they are competent to appreciate. They are not to be subject to internal revenue, local or municipal taxes, and they are to have full power of taxing themselves as they may see fit as soon as a civil government shall be established, which must be within two years, at the end of which time the present small tariff duty expires by limitation. What could be fairer or more reasonable than this?

THE good citizen will keep the snow off his front walk in the middle of April as faithfully as in January.

IT seems safe at the present moment to predict strong head winds for Easter Sunday.

ADMIRAL DEWEY may be considered at this stage of the political game a strong Presidential improbability.

WE do not understand that General Joe Wheeler refuses the Vice Presidency of the United States. He simply does not want to be the candidate for it on the Bryan ticket.

TO DREDGE the river to a depth of thirty feet will come dangerously near to throwing the tunnels in the air.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Opportunity of His Life.

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed the frightened citizens who were watching the progress of the tornado. "It has swept directly across the brewery! It has gobbled it up! Here comes the funnel-shaped terror, straight down the street!"

It was then that Tuffold Knutt, dashing his old hat to the ground, rushed out to the middle of the street, planted himself squarely with his face toward the funnel-shaped terror, and with a wildly exultant look in his eye, and his mouth wide open, waited.

History Repeats Itself.

Within the grim prison all was serene.

Sentinels paced monotonously to and fro without the walls.

The night was drear and moonless, and naught was heard but the mournful wash of the waves as they beat ceaselessly upon the shores of the desolate island, and the winds that moaned a requiem through the battlements of the rocky castle in which was immured the Illustrious Prisoner.

Suddenly there came a faint tap at his window.

He raised himself upon his elbow and listened.

It was repeated.

He stole softly to the window and peered out.

A dark form was dimly visible upon the outside.

A lever of some description was thrust between the bars, prying them asunder.

The Illustrious Prisoner was about to cry out.

"Hist!" softly exclaimed a voice. "We have come to rescue you!"

Not another word was spoken.

A rope was tied around the waist of the Illustrious Prisoner, he was assisted to mount to the window sill, and in another moment he and his rescuer were drawn rapidly up through the air toward a large balloon waiting for them in the darkness 200 feet overhead.

Headlines extending across first page of the New York Yeller about twenty-four hours later:

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE!

—

THE WHOLE WORLD SCOOPED!

—

UNPARALLELED FEAT OF MODERN JOURNALISM!

—

THE NEW YORK YELLER FITS OUT A BALLOON EXPEDITION AT ITS OWN EXPENSE, SENDS IT TO ST. HELENA, AND RESCUES GENERAL CRONJE FROM HIS BRITISH CAPTORS! AMAZEMENT OF MANKIND! WONDER AT ENTERPRISE AND DARING OF NEW YORK YELLER!

—

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNIFICENTLY SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AND HOW THE GALLANT RESCUE WAS ACCOMPLISHED!

—

PUBLIC MEN OF ALL PARTIES UNITE IN PRAISE OF THE YELLER!

—

CONTEMPORARIES GREEN WITH ENVY!

Love and Fear.

"Are you not afraid the Smith girl's hat will overshadow you next Sunday?" asked the girl in the fur jacket.

"No," piously replied the young woman in the yellow buskins. "I have a perfect love—of a bonnet—that casteth out all fear of the Smith girl's hat."

Explanation.

"How," inquired the editor, turning to the society reporter, "do you explain your interview with Mrs. Blank in which you describe her as sitting by an open window in a low-necked dress, listening to the waves dashing over the breakwater and cooling herself by waving a large fan of ostrich feathers, while the weather on that particular day, as you remember, was bitterly cold and a heavy snow was falling?"

"Why, sir," said the society reporter, indignant that the accuracy of the interview should be called in question, "I looked at the prediction of the weather man when I wrote that up, and he said it was going to be fair and warmer!"

Some Other Kind Preferred.

"Your system is generally run down," said Dr. Kanard, the eminent specialist, "but I think I can promise a cure in a short time, if you follow directions. Would you prefer a home treatment?"

"I think not," responded Mr. Meeker, involuntarily lowering his voice. "It's—it's my home treatment, I am afraid, that really ails me."

Made No Distinction.

Stranger—"He was a teacher of the violin? And you hung him for stealing a horse?"

Leader of Regulators—"That's right, boss."

Stranger—"What did you do with his violin?"

Leader of Regulators—"Well, we strung that up too."

PRESS COMMENT—PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Wherever the American flag floats there should be a genuine system of representative government. This healthy sentiment will ultimately prevail, even though motives of expediency may for a while delay recognition of the fact that all parts of the union ought to share in the benefits and burdens of maintaining our great commonwealth.—Chronicle.

Congressman Boutell of Illinois has introduced in the House a bill providing for the retirement of civil service employés on half pay. Congressman Boutell has the pension fever in bad form. The whole scheme is absurd and extravagant. Three per cent of the salaries would not come anywhere near paying the pensions under such a scheme, and the Treasury would soon be called upon to make up the deficit.—Examiner.

The Republican policy is to hold fast to the doctrine of protection to American labor. It proposes to deny free trade between this country and our dependencies, in order that American workmen may not be brought into competition with the low wages of the tropics. Colonel Bryan and Chairman Jones and Congressman De Armond are in a delightful mixup on this subject. Jones says the Paris treaty gave to the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines the constitution and all the rights and immunities of American citizens. Colonel Bryan says, "I favored the ratification of the treaty of Paris." The Bryan Democratic policy is as fine a lot of jargon as has been heard since the bricklayers on the tower of Babel called for "more mort" in tongues which confused the hod-carriers.—Call.

SEATTLE.

Admiral Dewey's interviews indicate rather plainly that he is a mere amateur in politics. His ambition to be the candidate of "the people" is laudable enough and might be practical if "the people" were in sore straits for a candidate.—Times.

Germany is thinking of making an attempt to prohibit the entry of a large number of American prepared food products. Several reasons are given for the restriction, but the real one is that during the year 1899 we sent to Germany for sale over $155,000,000 worth of goods and bought from Germany only $84,000,000 worth.—Post Intelligencer.

SPOKANE.

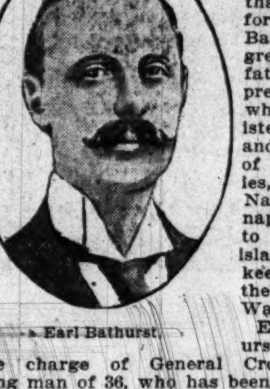
Robert Pattison, groomed for second place on the Democratic ticket with Bryan, is one of the few men of gold standard tendencies who might be accepted by Western Democrats and Populists.—Spokesman-Review.

Astor's Aspirations.

William Waldorf Astor has announced a willingness to sell his English magazine. He has lost his desire to be an angel and with the angels stand.—St. Louis Republic.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

GREAT GRANDSON OF NAPOLEON'S JAILER TO GUARD CRONJE.—It may have been only a coincidence that the English government should appoint the seventh Earl Bathurst as the guardian of the Boer General, Cronje, during his exile on the Island of St. Helena. At the same time it is recalled that it was a former Earl Bathurst, the great-grandfather of the present peer, who, as Minister of War and Minister of the Colonies, ordered Napoleon Bonaparte sent to the same island for safekeeping after the battle of Waterloo.



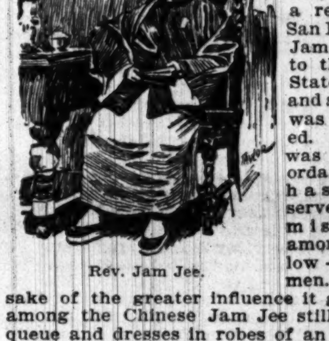
Earl Bathurst.

Earl Bathurst, who is to have charge of General Cronje, is a young man of 36, who has been heretofore chiefly prominent as a member of the fashionable set. He graduated from Oxford, succeeded to his title in 1892, and has served as Master of the White Horse Fox Hounds. It is considered remarkable, in view of his ancestor's action in sending Napoleon to St. Helena, that he should be selected as Cronje's jailer.

RICHEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN NEW DEPENDENCIES.—Señora Rosa Abreu is said to be at once the most beautiful and the richest woman in all the islands which have recently come under the protection of the United States. Her age is 34, her fortune is $2,000,000, and she is a widow. She lives in a beautiful place in a fashionable suburb of Havana, and has always been a stanch adherent of the cause of Cuba as against Spain. She owns thousands of acres of cultivated land on the island, more than 20,000 acres being planted in coffee, comprising by far the largest coffee plantation in Cuba. In the center of her plantation stands a mill which cost $150,000 to build, and during the busy season more than 500 men are employed in gathering and packing the coffee berries. During the last war with Spain no work was done on the place, but the señora paid their regular wages to all her men.

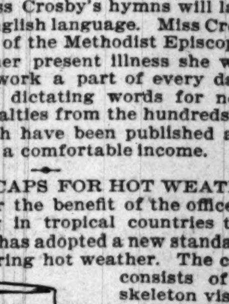
Señora Rosa Abreu.

ONLY CHINESE CHRISTIAN MINISTER.—Though much missionary effort has been expended among the Chinese immigrants in the United States, it is said that at present there is only one Chinaman on record who has ever been ordained a minister of the Christian church in this country. His name is Jam Jee, and he is a resident of San Francisco. Jam Jee came to the United States in 1863, and soon after was converted. In 1871 he was regularly ordained, and has since served as a missionary among his fellow-countrymen. For the sake of the greater influence it gives him among the Chinese Jam Jee still wears a queue and dresses in robes of an orthodox Chinaman. He has a regular chapel in Oakland, where he conducts service each Sunday, and has succeeded, it is said, in converting a number of Chinamen to the Christian faith. Jam Jee speaks English fluently, and has become an American in most of his beliefs and habits.



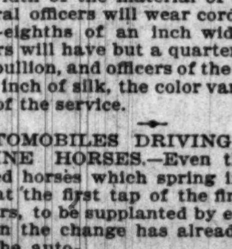
Rev. Jam Jee.

FAMOUS BLIND HYMN WRITER ILL.—Miss Fanny Crosby, probably the most famous hymn writer in the world, is ill at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., and because of her great age fears are entertained that she may not recover. Miss Crosby is over 80 years old, and has been blind since infancy. In spite of her infirmity, however, she has written the words for nearly 4,000 gospel hymns, some of which are among the most popular in the hymn books. Among her most famous hymns is "Saved by Grace," with which most church-goers are familiar. Among the evangelists who delight to sing her hymns is Ira D. Sankey, who for years assisted Dwight L. Moody in his work. In his opinion many of Miss Crosby's hymns will last as long as the English language. Miss Crosby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Until her present illness she was accustomed to work a part of every day, composing and dictating words for new hymns. The royalties from the hundreds of her hymns which have been published are said to bring her a comfortable income.



Miss Fanny Crosby.

NEW ARMY CAPS FOR HOT WEATHER.—Largely for the benefit of the officers who are serving in tropical countries the War department has adopted a new standard cap for wear during hot weather. The cap consists of a skeleton visor and frame, upon which white canvas covers are fastened. The object of this arrangement is to allow one cover to be easily removed when soiled and another substituted. No ornaments will be worn on the front of the new white caps. The only distinction between those worn by officers of different ranks will be in the width of the material of the cap cords. General officers will wear cords of gold lace three-eighths of an inch wide, while staff officers will have but a quarter of an inch of gold bullion, and officers of the line an eighth of an inch of silk, the color varying with the arm of the service.

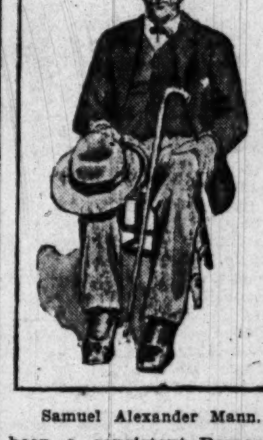


New Caps for Army Officers.

AUTOMOBILES DRIVING OUT FIRE ENGINE HORSES.—Even the wonderful trained horses which spring into their harness at the first tap of the fire gong are, it appears, to be supplanted by electricity. In Boston the change has already been made, and the automobile fire engines have been found to be a great improvement. In the first place the automobile engine is quicker in starting to a fire, no matter how swiftly the horses may spring to their places. Again, it has been found that though the motor-propelled engines weigh nine tons they can be handled more easily on the crowded streets than those drawn by horses, while when the way is clear they can make much faster time than the fastest horses. It has also been found that the new engines have a much greater capacity for throwing water. At recent tests one of the automobile engines made 527 revolutions a minute, while in the same length of time 1,500 gallons of water were thrown. Horse drawn engines average much less than half of this amount.

Boston Automobile Fire Engine.

LIVED FOR EIGHTY-THREE YEARS IN SAME HOUSE.—A remarkable record is that of Samuel Alexander Mann, who is now living at the age of 86 at Preston, Ill. For the last eighty-three years Mr. Mann has been living in the same house, and during his entire lifetime he has never been further than 120 miles from his home. Before Illinois was admitted into the union Mann's father built the house in which, with additions and alterations, he has lived ever since. Now at 86 he stands, straight and strong, to the height of fully six feet, and is as light on his feet as a man of 30. He can read fine print without glasses, and has never been sick in his life. He has always been a consistent Democrat, having cast his first vote for Van Buren in 1836. The house which has been his residence so long is built of logs, weather-boarded on the outside and plastered within. It has stood the test of nearly a century without showing any signs of decay, and bids fair to last for as much longer.



Samuel Alexander Mann.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

It is difficult to realize that "Anglo-Saxons and Others" (Scribner), by Aline Gorren, is the work of a woman. It has a grasp and a breadth of view which we are wont to regard as distinctively masculine. Generalization is not the forte of feminine writers as a class, but Miss Gorren has proved herself a remarkable exception to the rule. Her book is an original, sane, judicial, and broad-minded discussion of Anglo-Saxon traits as compared with the traits of other races. She covers the whole field, and she does it with a rare combination of piquancy and penetration.

Miss Gorren begins by remarking that the Anglo-Saxon is at this moment in an enviable position. He holds the center of the stage. He is a large figure and he fills a great deal of space. Why are the English-speaking peoples coming into possession of so large a share of the earth? Why is their trade encircling the globe more completely than that of any other race? Edmond Demolins, the French author of "Anglo-Saxon Superiority," has told his countrymen that it is a matter of education—that if French boys were brought up to be independent of the assistance of friends, or social position, or government, as American and English boys are, France would get the results that the Anglo-Saxons are getting. Miss Gorren grants the truth of this theory, but she points out fundamental racial differences which apparently make it impossible for the Latin races to do what the Anglo-Saxons are doing.

The French are an esthetic and a social people. The things they do best are the things done with their hands. The things we do best are those done with machines. But the cheaper machine-made goods are those that appeal to the vast masses of humanity in Asia, Africa, and everywhere else. Our trade domain is the whole savage and civilized globe, while that of the more artistic Frenchman is limited to a few small areas of civilization and wealth.

Again, an Englishman or an American can go off and live alone for months or years in barbarous lands and be content. A Frenchman droops when cut off from all society. Talk to a French engineer who has been building a railway in French China and note what he says of the bright young men under him: "They sicken, morally and physically, these fellows; they need papa and mamma. I had good results from bringing them together, making them amuse each other. Then all would go well. If not, you understand?—no." This need for companionship is a racial characteristic. Naturally, these men will not make as good colonizers as the Anglo-Saxons, who thrive on isolation.

Miss Gorren denies that the Anglo-Saxon's material prosperity is a result of moral superiority. She says it is our success that has made our morals. She holds that the primary impulse that has raised the race to its present position is the "desire for bodily comfort." It was this that caused an English farmer to invent the factory system, and from that has dated our superior advantage. This desire for the invention of things that will bring wealth by catering to bodily comfort has become the overruling passion of our race and age. We live in an atmosphere of it. It is nonsense to say that ours is not a creative age. We do not create great paintings or great poems, because we do not live in an atmosphere of that kind. But our finest creative intellects are now producing masterpieces of invention, manufacture, or industrial organization.

This practical forcefulness happens to be the thing that can and must dominate the world in its present phase. The gospel of action is the creed of the era. It is this, says Miss Gorren, that has pushed our old boundary line into the Pacific and led men to fight and die in Cuba and the Philippines. Not one Saxon in a thousand understands his own impulses, but let a Kipling arise and put this gospel into stirring speech and they recognize it by their heart beats.

Miss Gorren works out the novel thesis that Anglo-Saxons are sentimental, while the Latins are rationalistic. The Anglo-Saxon faculty of uniting religion and commercial profit, which is regarded as hypocrisy by French critics, is explained by Miss Gorren as simply due to the fact that we are sentimentalists, and as such not good analysts of our own motives. She says this inability to analyze our national motives is one of the greatest sources of our strength. These and other unusual views may be matters of debate, but no thoughtful person can read the book without recognizing in its author a charming and suggestive writer and an able and broad-minded thinker.

CLEVELAND'S LECTURE.

Mr. Cleveland is eminently fitted to instruct Princeton students how to cut loose from the Senate's apron strings.—Nashville American.

Mr. Cleveland had Congress on his hands at times when he was President. In his lecture at Princeton he had Congress on his mind.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland in the first of his two Princeton lectures on the independence of the Executive took ground which hardly conforms to Admiral Dewey's idea that a President has nothing to do but execute the laws of Congress.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It was a thoughtful exposition of the place of the Chief Magistrate in our scheme of government, and while probably finding no part of its inspiration in a recent puerile estimate of the duties and responsibilities of that high office, came almost as a rebuke of that extraordinary utterance.—New York Mail and Express.

That a Democrat of so great ability as Mr. Cleveland should publicly advocate a change in the method of electing a President which would ignore entirely the State lines and make him the choice of the majority of the voters, regardless of the choice of the States, indicates how far the national idea has progressed and how far the idea of a federation of sovereign States has been forgotten.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Presidency, to reach the level of its highest usefulness, must be strong and independent within the limitations which the constitution prescribes in connection with the office. "The Independence of the Executive" was illustrated in a most interesting and conspicuous manner by Grover Cleveland for eight years. There is no man better qualified than he to discuss that instructive topic.—Kansas City Star.

Entering New Fields.

"Yes," said the eminent statesman, frankly, "I am an applicant for the position of Admiral of the navy."

"Do you think you could discharge the duties of the position?" asked the interviewer.

"O, yes. One has but to follow the laws of navigation and obey the orders of the Secretary of the Navy."—Philadelphia North American.

S WHAT.

es weigh nine tons they can re easily on the crowded ose drawn by horses, while s clear they can make much n the fastest horses. It has that the new engines have capacity for throwing water. one of the automobile en- revolutions a minute, while gth of time 1,500 gallons of own. Horse drawn engines ss than half of this amount.

EIGHTY-THREE YEARS USE.—A remarkable record uel Alexander Mann, who is he age of 86 at Preston, Ill. ghty-three years Mr. Mann in the same house, and during his entire lifetime he has never been further than 120 miles from his home. Before Illinois was admitted into the union Mann's father built the house in which, with additions and alterations, he has lived ever since. Now at 86 he stands, straight and strong, to the height of fully six feet, and is as light on his feet as a man of 30. He can read fine print without glasses, and has never been sick in his life. He has always ent Democrat, having cast for Van Buren in 1836. ch has been his residence so logs, weather-boarded on the stered within. It has stood y a century without showing cay, and bids fair to last for

ander Mann.

THE NEW BOOKS.

to realize that "Anglo-Sax- s" (Scribner), by Aline Gor- rk of a woman. It has a readth of view which we gard as distinctively mas- lization is not the forte of s as a class, but Miss Gor- herself a remarkable excep- e. Her book is an original, and broad-minded discussion traits as compared with the races. She covers the whole does it with a rare combina- y and penetration.

begins by remarking that the at this moment in an envia- He holds the center of the a large figure and he fills a space. Why are the English- es coming into possession of e of the earth? Why is their the globe more completely ny other race? Edmond De- ench author of "Anglo-Saxon as told his countrymen that of education—that if French ught up to be independent of of friends, or social position, , as American and English nce would get the results that ons are getting. Miss Gorren of this theory, but she points l racial differences which ap- it impossible for the Latin hat the Anglo-Saxons are do-

are an esthetic and a social things they do best are the th their hands. The things we ose done with machines. But achine-made goods are those the vast masses of humanity a, and everywhere else. Our is the whole savage and civ- hile that of the more artistic limited to a few small areas of d wealth.

glishman or an American can alone for months or years in s and be content. A French- hen cut off from all society. ench engineer who has been way in French China and note of the bright young men under cken, morally and physically, hey need papa and mamma. ults from bringing them to- g them amuse each other. go well. If not, you under- This need for companionship racteristic. Naturally, these ake as good colonizers as the who thrive on isolation.

denies that the Anglo-Saxon's eriority is a result of moral su- says it is our success that has als. She holds that the pri- that has raised the race to its on is the "desire for bodily was this that caused an Eng- invent the factory system, has dated our superior advan- ire for the invention of things g wealth by catering to bodily ecome the overruling passion d age. We live in an atmos- t is nonsense to say that ours e age. We do not create great eat poems, because we do not osphere of that kind. But our intellects are now producing f invention, manufacture, or nization.

l forcefulness happens to be can and must dominate the resent phase. The gospel of reed of the era. It is this, says hat has pushed our old bound- e Pacific and led men to fight ba and the Philippines. Not thousand understands his own a Kipling arise and put this rring speech and they recog- heart beats.

works out the novel thesis axons are sentimental, while e rationalistic. The Anglo- of uniting religion and com- which is regarded as hypoc- n critics, is explained by Miss ly due to the fact that we are , and as such not good an- own motives. She says this alyze our national motives is test sources of our strength. unusual views may be mat- but no thoughtful person can without recognizing in its au- ng and suggestive writer and oad-minded thinker.

'S LECTURE.

is eminently fitted to instruct s how to cut loose from the rings.—Nashville American.

has Congress on his hands at as President. In his lecture at Congress on his mind.—Pittsburg

Grover Cleveland in the first of lectures on the independence took ground which hardly con- Dewey's idea that a President but execute the laws of Congress. ocrat and Chronicle.

tful exposition of the place of the in our schemes of government, ly finding no part of its inspira- uerile estimate of the duties and of that high office, came almost that extraordinary utterance.— nd Express.

of so great ability as Mr. publicly advocate a change in ecting a President which would e State lines and make him the ajority of the voters, regardless the States, indicates how far the progressed and how far the idea sovereign States has been for- Eagle.

to reach the level of its highest be strong and independent with- which the constitution prescribes the office. "The independence was illustrated in a most in- nspicuous manner by Grover ht years. There is no man bet- he to discuss that instructive ty Star.

ing New Fields.

eminent statesman, frankly, nt for the position of Admiral

you could discharge the duties asked the interviewer. ing to follow the laws of the orders of the Secretary hiladelphia North American.

RICH MEN MODEL VOTERS.

BANK PRESIDENTS DENY POPULAR THEORY REGARDING THEM.

Say They Go to the Polls at Every Election as Regularly as Ward Heelers—Railroad Officials and Merchants Interviewed All Claim to Be Faithful in Casting Ballots—Common Opinion Declared Radically in Error—Clerks Suspected of Neglect.

Bank Presidents and capitalists in general are said to be men who never vote. Popular opinion says this, and it has held steadfastly to the idea for years. Popular opinion, therefore, will suffer a shock to learn that it is wrong, and that the bank President and the capitalist do vote, and have voted for years regularly.

An investigation was conducted yesterday by THE TRIBUNE as a result of the showing of negligent citizens in the Twelfth Precinct of the Fourth Ward, printed yesterday in tabulated form. The inquiry discloses the fact that of a dozen bank Presidents interviewed every one is a regular voter, four-fifths voted at the recent Aldermanic election, and more than half voted at the primaries preceding the election. The officers of each bank in the cases of more than nine-tenths of those interviewed stated that they voted as regularly as the average ward heeler. Of the list of men selected as being typical of the class commonly supposed to neglect to vote not one was found who had not always voted regularly.

Bankers All Say They Vote.

Interviews with bankers are as follows:

ORSON SMITH, President Merchants' Loan and Trust company—I voted at the Aldermanic election just held. I always vote, at the primaries and the general elections both. I'm registered now, and I'm going to vote at the coming election. I know the general feeling is that the man of large interests doesn't vote, but I'll wager that most of the bank Presidents are voters, and regular voters at that, and that the proportion of voters among capitalists is larger than among other men.

H. A. HAUGHAN, President State Bank of Chicago—I voted and have voted ever since I was of age. I go to the polls regularly.

JOHN A. LYNCH, President National Bank of the Republic—I voted and always vote.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, President America National Bank—I voted; never miss casting my ballot.

JOHN R. WALSH, President Chicago National Bank—I always vote, regularly.

J. J. MITCHELL, President Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—I always vote, as regularly as a politician.

JOHN MCLAREN, Vice President Union National Bank—I did vote; always vote.

EDWARD S. LACEY, President Bankers' National Bank—I always vote. Regard it as a specialduty.

JAMES B. FORGAN, President First National Bank—I voted. Always vote.

JOSEPH T. TALBERT, cashier Commercial National Bank—I voted; voted for William Hale Thompson, the "Willie Boy." All the offices of this bank voted except the President, James H. Eckels, and I know he would have voted had he been in the city.

D. A. MOULTON, Corn Exchange National Bank—I voted. All the officers of this bank vote, including President Ernest A. Hamill.

Business-Men Regular Voters.

Of the business-men and capitalists interviewed the list and interviews are in part as follows:

MARVIN HUGHITT, President Northwestern railway—I voted; voted before breakfast. Always have voted.

I. MANDEL of Mandel Bros.—I voted. Always vote, like a good citizen.

W. J. CHALMERS, Fraser & Chalmers—Always vote; didn't vote this time, because I had moved into a new ward lately and could not. I will vote next election.

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, Marshall Field & Co.—I never miss voting. Vote regularly like a man running for office.

A. J. EARLING, President Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad—I voted; always vote.

D. B. LYMAN, President Chicago Title and Trust company—I voted, went home especially to vote; always vote.

RICHARD S. LYON, ex-President Board of Trade—I always vote.

Popular Opinion Criticised.

Popular opinion was severely criticised by most of the bankers and the general expression was that the non-voters were the men who declaimed loudest against the men of large interests, and also the men thought by every one to be the most assiduous voters—the clerks.

The circular, reprinted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, giving the list of registered and voting voters in the Twelfth Precinct of the Fourth Ward, attracted wide attention. It shows that 285 out of 329 registered voters in the precinct failed to vote at the primaries. The average man says it is the moneyed man who doesn't fulfill his citizenship duties. The moneyed man lays the blame on the average man. "The bankers proving they vote," said a banker, "it's now up to other men to do the same."

OUTLOOK FOR PROFESSIONS.

Sunset Club Hears Opinions of a Lawyer, Physician, Minister, and Journalist.

The outlook for professional men was discussed from the standpoint of the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, and the journalist at the farewell dinner for the season of the Sunset club at the Palmer House last evening. E. Wilbur Messer presided. One hundred members were present. The discussion, while admitting the crowded state of the professions, was participated in by speakers who saw room for all of those who brought ability and inspiration to their work.

The following are salient paragraphs from the addresses:

LAW, E. M. ASHCRAFT—Specialization is the rule for success of the law student. Such branches of the law as an intending barrister finds himself best fitted for should be given a more thorough study by the student and that branch followed as a business. The increasing complexity of the law at the present day affords reason for young men electing patent, commercial, or criminal law gaining proficiency in that particular branch and seeking a clientele in that branch alone. This, assuming the young lawyer to possess the ability to pick the essentials from the voluminous matter which he must wade through in his study, is the surest rule for a successful, profitable practice.

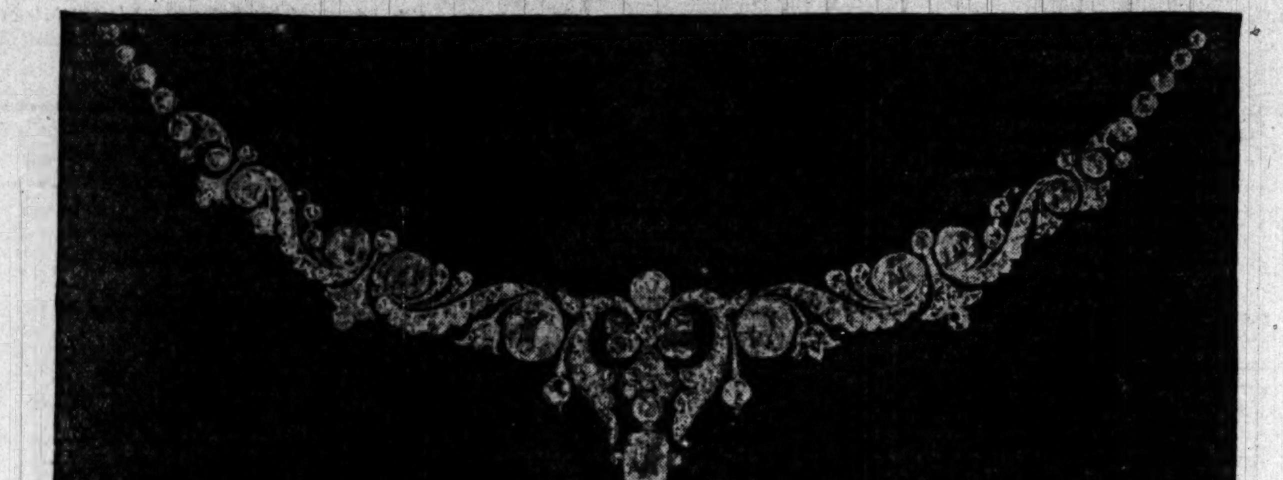
MEDICINE, DR. J. M. DODSON—The science of medicine has presented great opportunities for specializing, and these opportunities have been embraced by the progressive men of my profession. The family doctor of a half century or more ago, who essayed to cope with all forms of disease met with in his practice, has given way to the specialist of today, who, by concentrating his investigations along fewer lines of medicine or surgery, is able to attain to a greater perfection than the general practitioner of the old days could possibly reach.

MINISTRY, REV. W. W. FENN—In great cities the old-style family church is yielding to the institutional place of worship, which development indicates that a time will come when each will be manned by a strong corps of workers, each with its own field, preaching in administrative work or in the charities. The work of the church and the type of minister are alike changing. Broader minded men of a higher educational standard are being brought into the calling. The sociological aspect of religion is having a profound effect. Many men of a type which fifty years ago would have turned to the pulpit are now sociological workers, in social settlements and charitable work, and to this is added the efforts of the modern ministry itself.

JOURNALISM, TRUMAN A. DE WEESE—The profession of journalism today stands upon its own bottom. It is asking no favors of politicians and does not depend for its sustenance upon party spoils. As civilization progresses and humanity becomes more enlightened the field of the journalist grows larger and more inviting, while that of the lawyer, the doctor, and the preacher grows smaller and more precarious. Journalism is a salaried profession. The lawyer, the doctor, and the dentist hang out their shingles, and the yearly income of each is governed solely by the size of his clientele and his ability to collect his bills. Journalism differs from law, medicine, and theology in that it does not require a collegiate or university training to practice it. If we compare journalism with other salaried vocations it will have to be conceded that it stands near the top of the list. The outlook for journalism grows brighter every year for the reason that the army of readers grows constantly larger, because the appetite for knowledge of all departments of human activity grows keener, and because the newspaper is gradually usurping the functions of all other institutions for the dissemination of popular instruction.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MRS. ORRIN W. POTTER'S $10,000 NECKLACE STOLEN BY PORCH CLIMBERS.



The diamond necklace stolen recently by porchclimbers from the residence of Orrin W. Potter, 130 Lake Shore drive, contained 135 stones and was valued by Mrs. Potter at $10,000. The diamonds ranged in weight from 3½ carats to 1-16 of a carat, the smaller gems being placed in the flowers and scrolls. The necklace was made according to an original design and, if an attempt were made to dispose of it as a whole, it would be recognized at once as stolen. Detectives have no idea that the men who stole the necklace will offer it for sale as a whole, but expect it will be taken to pieces and the jewels disposed of separately.

The necklace was believed to contain as many if not more diamonds than any similar ornament in Chicago. Mrs. Potter was unable, in furnishing a description of it to the police, to tell the exact number of stones in it. She said it contained "about 135 diamonds." The total weight of the gems is estimated at forty carats.

The accompanying picture shows the necklace slightly reduced in size.

Chicago, April 12.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—On my return from Lake Geneva last night I find accounts by the other newspapers relative to the property taken from our home on Monday evening last that it is intimated some of our servants must have co-operated with those who entered the house. Now, most of our servants have been with our family from four to ten years, and more competent, faithful, loyal, and honest people could not be found in any household, and to my mind the atmosphere of suspicion thrown around them is not only unfair and unjust, but cruel. Today all our family would trust them, or any one of them, anywhere with any property we possess, and I feel it but just to them that this communication have the same publicity given it that has been given the other comments relative to the unfortunate affair. And whether we ever have any of the lost property restored or not we do not wish to have this reflection upon our servants remain unchallened.

ORRIN W. POTTER.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

The Prince of Wales had so thoroughly made up his mind not to quit England as long as the war was in progress that his sudden departure for Copenhagen with the Princess at a moment, too, when his mother, the Queen, is absent from England and established at Dublin indicates that his trip abroad is not without a considerable amount of political importance. The Prince is an exceedingly clever diplomat, possesses an infinite degree of tact, and has on more than one occasion rendered diplomatic services to England the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

One of the principal factors in the present crisis is the Czar, whose friendship towards England since the beginning of the war in south Africa has contributed more than anything else to prevent a coalition of continental Europe against Great Britain. This friendship originated with the fatherly affection which the Prince manifested towards the Czar at the time of the death of Alexander III. It was the Prince of Wales who stood by the side of his nephew in his hour of grief, who was by his side throughout that long and wearisome funeral which, beginning in the Crimea, did not terminate until several days later in St. Petersburg. Nicholas was young, diffident, and utterly crushed by the sense of his new responsibilities at the time, and he never forgot the way that his uncle, "Bertie," behaved to him on that occasion. The Prince achieved in that way more than scores of statesmen and the most capable of negotiators would have been able to effect during the course of an entire reign, and if today the Czar has virtually held France in leash and forced her to observe the strictest neutrality towards England and to offer to the latter no grounds for offense, it is entirely due to Emperor Nicholas. There is no doubt that the sympathy of the French people is in favor of the Boers and against England in the present war. This being the case, the French government, which is absolutely dependent upon popular will and caprice, no matter how ephemereal the latter, would have yielded to public sentiment and have taken advantage of England's difficulties in a hostile sense had it not been for the Czar.

◆

It is for the purpose of acknowledging this support that the Prince has left England at this juncture and has gone with his wife to Copenhagen. There he has met the widowed Czarina, whose influence in Russian affairs remains predominant, and there, too, he has found his nephew, the Grand Duke Michael, heir apparent to the Russian throne. Moreover, he has reached Copenhagen with the species of halo, of interest and sympathy, which invariably surrounds a royal personage whose life has just been attempted, and, from a political point of view, nothing could have been more fortunate for the Prince and for England than the revolver bullet that so narrowly missed him. When he returns to England a few days hence he will have strengthened the position of England on the continent to a far greater degree than could have been effected by any other agency, and will bring back to his mother and to Lord Salisbury even more positive assurances than before that no steps will be taken by any of the European powers either to interfere with England's quarrel in south Africa or to take advantage elsewhere of her difficulties.

◆

I see that Urbain Gohier, in his campaign of calumny and abuse of the French army, has now turned his venom upon the Minister of War and has related in the most offensive manner, and in a way calculated to affect General de Gallifet's reputation for honor and bravery, an indiscretion of which the Marquis rendered himself guilty while a young man. The incident in question, of which I possess all the details, including a copy of the reports of General Rostoland and of Police Commissary Weindenbach, is capable of a far less serious construction than that placed upon it by M. Gohier. Gallifet, at the time when it took place, it was away back in 1854, was barely 20, and had but recently joined the Fourth Regiment of Hussars as a subaltern.

According to M. Gohier, he deserted from motives of cowardice when the regiment in question was ordered off to the seat of war in the Crimea, was arrested by the police as a deserter, and was embarked by force on board a vessel leaving for the Crimea, where he arrived under arrest.

The real facts of the case are different. De Gallifet had become entangled in the toils of an exceedingly clever and beautiful woman. This woman insisted upon accompanying him to Marseilles at the time when his regiment embarked, and contrived to delay him in such a manner that he only reached the port after the ship had sailed. Learning that there would be no other vessel sailing for three weeks, and unwilling to spend that time under arrest for having missed his ship, he listened to the advice of the woman and went with her quietly to Aix.

The fact that he had failed to sail with his regiment, and that he had gone off from Marseilles in company with this woman, soon became known in Paris at court as well as at the War department. Highly connected as he was, it was determined to avoid any scandal. Accordingly a clever Commissary of Police of the name of Weindenbach was sent off from Paris with orders to hunt up the Lieutenant and to urge him quietly to return to Marseilles. The Commissary of Police, after some difficulty, ran the couple to ground at a château in the neighborhood of Aix, and by appeals to the sentiments of honor of the young officer, and by threats to the woman, induced the lad—for De Gallifet was nothing more at the time—to return with him to Aix, the woman at the same time leaving for Paris.

There was no question of arrest or anything of the kind. For, according to the report of the police official, which I have before me, he quietly notified General Rostoland, in command at Marseilles, of the young officer's arrival there, whereupon the General sent for De Gallifet, scolded him in a paternal manner for having missed his ship, invited him to stay with him until the sailing of the next transport, which bore the name of Sinai, and on the eve of his embarkation, which took place on Oct. 22, gave a dinner of farewell in honor of the young officer, who was the son of one of his oldest friends. The General himself accompanied the Marquis on board, so that there was no question of his having been arrested or embarked by force for the seat of war, branded as a deserter, as insisted by M. Urbain Gohier, whose calumnies have naturally been reproduced far and wide, especially by Henri Rochefort in his paper, the Intransigeant.

GEN. WADE TO LEAD PARADE.

Army Department Commander Accepts Post of Chief Marshal for the Dewey Day Pageant.

When the civic and military pageant arranged by Chicago in honor of the chief officer of the United States navy passes in review before Admiral Dewey on the second anniversary of his victory in Manila Bay, at the head of the parade, as its chief marshal, will ride General James F. Wade, commander of the Departments of the Lakes and of Dakota, of the regular army.

General Wade was offered the post of chief marshal in the parade a week ago, but declined to give a definite answer until yesterday, when W. B. Main, George M. Moulton, and C. R. E. Koch called on him in his offices in the Pullman Building. After discussing the details of the parade and being assured that the demonstration would be non-partisan in character, he consented to serve.

The offer of the Master Carpenters' association to build a reviewing stand for Admiral Dewey probably will be declined by the committee having the matter in charge, at a meeting on next Tuesday. It is the purpose of the committees to avoid adopting any plans that might precipitate trouble with the labor unions.

Five thousand invitations to attend the ball on the evening of April 30 will be forwarded in the mail to citizens of Chicago tomorrow. The invitations are steel engraved and printed on the finest material obtainable. Delay in securing a supply of the material desired caused delay in the issuance of the invitations.

The invitation contains a formal request to meet Admiral Dewey, printed in script, and the city seal in gold. The invitations will be sent to men only. Each admission ticket, costing $10, admits also one woman, and an extra ticket for a woman will cost $5.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Luncheon Given by Mrs. John M. Clark for Mrs. Jack Gardner—News of Coming Weddings.

Mrs. John M. Clark, 2000 Prairie avenue, gave a small luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Jack Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh gave a second dinner for Mrs. Gardner in the evening. Mrs. MacVeagh will give a party at the Thomas Orchestra concert this afternoon.

Mrs. Samuel K. Martin, 2600 Michigan avenue, will give a cotillon on Tuesday evening. Many of the guests will go from Mr. Proctor's recital at the Woman's Athletic club.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Keith left last evening for Brooklyn, to attend the wedding of Miss Sara Brown and Mr. Stanley Field in that city on Tuesday. The remainder of the Chicago party will leave on Sunday.

General and Mrs. Ayling and Miss Ayling of Concord, Mass., will arrive in the city tomorrow to attend the wedding of Miss Margaret Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blair Watson, 4214 Drexel boulevard, and Mr. Charles Lincoln Ayling of Boston, which will take place at the South Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, April 17.

◆

At the meeting of the Fortnightly yesterday afternoon in the Fine Arts Building, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow read a paper on "Russian Literature." Tea was served. Among the possible candidates for the Presidency of the Fortnightly are Mrs. James R. Owens, Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mrs. Milward Adams, and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock.

◆

Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham and the Misses Higinbotham will sail on April 21 for Europe to be gone six months.

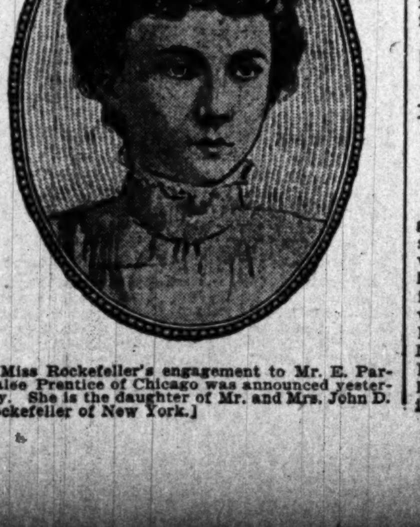
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman and Miss Edith Counselman are in New York to remain until after Easter.

BOSTON PICKS OUT PICTURES.

Jury Makes Its Selection of Works to Be Shown at Chicago Art Institute Exhibition.

Boston, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—The jury of selection of pictures contributed by Boston artists for the Chicago Art Institute exhibition met today at the gallery of Doll & Richards, and works by the following named artists were accepted: Dwight Blaney, S. Bissell, William Johnson Bixbee, Mrs. Margaret Lesly Bush-Brown, miniatures; A. W. Buhler, Lucy S. Conant, Charles Copeland, Emilie Descombes, Grace W. Geer, Hendricks A. Hallett, Marshall Johnson, Louis Kronberg, Agnes Leavitt, Jessica Lewis, J. A. S. Monks, Henry W. Rice, Henry Sandham, Henry Plympton Spaulding, Francis B. Townsend, Mary C. Wheelock, and May Hollowell. The jury was composed of Messrs. S. W. Benson, Louis Kronberg, and Walter L. Dean. The subjects included landscapes, marines, still life, and figure pieces.

MISS ALTA ROCKEFELLER.



[Miss Rockefeller's engagement to Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice of Chicago was announced yesterday. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller of New York.]

EAT HOT CROSS BUNS TODAY.

Chicago People Will Consume 50,000 Dozen and Call for More—Observance of Good Friday Increasing.

Hot cross buns to the number of 50,000 dozen will be consumed by the people of Chicago today. The only reason more are not eaten is that the baking companies cannot fill their orders. The closing of the public schools, services in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, as well as the traditional hot cross bun, will mark the day. The observance of the day is said to be growing by those who have watched it in Chicago for a number of years.

The idea of hot cross buns for Good Friday originated in England so long ago that it might have been forgotten had not Mother Goose perpetuated it in the rhyme:

> Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!
> One a penny, two a penny,
> Hot cross buns.

Chicago bakers wish it had been forgotten, as they say the day is made unprofitable for them. The enormous demand for buns means an equal falling off in the bread trade for the day. To get up the special article for one day they say involves an expense that takes away a large part of the profit.

Five of the leading wholesale bakers in the city yesterday gave figures on their output of hot cross buns that made a total of 28,000 dozen. Hundreds of smaller bakeries were making large numbers, and it was estimated that the total would not fall short of 600,000 buns.

SALAD-MAKING AS A FINE ART.

Mrs. Ella Thorington Nash Lectures to Disciples of Burne-Jones and Alma Tadema on This Subject.

Disciples of Burne-Jones, Alma Tadema, Millais, Herkomer, Whistler, Rossetti, and Bouguereau, who form the Central Art association of Chicago, studied potato salad yesterday at the rooms of the association in the Fine Arts Building. Potato salad was only one phase of their research, which included also celery salad, tomato salad, and all vegetable salads, "with French and other dressings."

Illustrations were given by Mrs. Ella Thorington Nash, who is giving a series of lessons to demonstrate 100 methods of "fine art" salad-making. A half dozen methods are considered a lesson, and the art students are taking them each Thursday and Saturday. Other afternoons are given to art.

Having treated of the making of salads with vegetables, Mrs. Nash will proceed to the discussion of fish salads, "with or without vegetables." She will make these the subject for tomorrow afternoon's lecture and demonstration.

SHOOTING SEASON AT AN END.

Tomorrow the Last Day for Killing Water Fowl—Dealers Given Time to Sell Stocks.

The last day on which water fowl, such as ducks, geese, mud hens, gulls, etc., lawfully can be killed in the State of Illinois is tomorrow. Five days are granted the dealers to dispose of their stocks on hand. Anybody having water fowl after that time is advised to deposit the same at the Game Warden's cellar, 150 South Water street. From there, together with all confiscated game, it will be distributed among the charitable institutions of the city. The Game Commissioner says the law will be enforced strictly. Tons upon tons of water fowl have appeared on the markets this spring. The birds are in such poor condition that they bring only a small price. Commissioner Loveday urges that the law be changed by the next General Assembly to abolish spring shooting.

JEWISH CHARITIES' ELECTION.

Edwin G. Foreman Chosen as President of the Newly Incorporated Organization.

The Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago was organized last night at Sinai Temple by representative Jewish people of Chicago. A charter and bylaws were adopted and officers elected as follows:

President—Edwin G. Foreman.
Vice President—Harry Hart.
Treasurer—Isidore Baumgarth.
Secretary—Julian W. Mack.
Directors—Edwin F. Meyer, Leon Mandel, A. W. Straus, A. G. Becker, L. B. Kuppenheimer, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon.

NOVEL PLAN TO STOP "SAPHO."

Clergymen of Laporte, Ind., Will Stand by Door and Take Down Names of All Who Attend.

Laporte, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—Mayor Darrow today officially advised the manager of Hall's Opera-House of this city that he would take such steps as lay within his power to prevent the performance of "Sapho," announced for here Saturday night. The city clergymen have taken up the crusade, and the announcement was made today that the pastors would take positions at the door of the opera-house, if the attempt to stop the play is not successful, and take the names of all their parishioners who attend the performance.

MRS. R. A. KITTO DIES IN SOUTH.

Divorced Wife of Doctor in Racine, Wis., Passes Away Suddenly at New Orleans.

Racine, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—A telegram was received in this city this afternoon stating that Mrs. Robert A. Kitto, divorced wife of Dr. Robert A. Kitto of this city, had died suddenly at the Hotel St. Charles in New Orleans. Three years ago Mrs. Kitto was granted a divorce. The doctor, who has been in bad health, recently went to New Orleans to recuperate, and it is thought here he sent for Mrs. Kitto, who had been living in Evanston. No particulars regarding her death have been received.

SAY ANDREWS WILL STAY

NEBRASKA REGENTS EXPECT NOTICE OF REFUSAL TO GO.

Advices Received in Lincoln Are That the Chicago Superintendent of Schools Is Assured He Can Remain Undisturbed and Chooses to Make No Change—School Trustees Divided on the Subject, Opponents Claiming Eleven Votes Against Retention.

Lincoln, Neb., April 12.—Advices received tonight from Chicago state that Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews will notify the regents of the University of Nebraska tomorrow or Saturday that he cannot accept the position of Chancellor to which he was elected yesterday. Dr. Andrews has received assurances that his tenure of office as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago will not be disturbed, and, while he is grateful to the Nebraska regents, he prefers to remain where he is.

School trustees are divided on the policy to be pursued regarding Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews' election to the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska. Members of the Board of Education opposed to the Superintendent made a canvass yesterday, and stated that they had succeeded in counting eleven trustees pledged to vote against his reëlection. A number were noncommittal, and others stated that Dr. Andrews should not be allowed to leave the schools. The Superintendent's opponents, however, declined to give the names of the eleven.

Members stating openly their intention to vote for Dr. Andrews' retention if his name should come to an election were Trustees Brenan, Sherwood, and Claussenius.

Dr. Andrews received his official announcement of election to the chancellorship during the day, at the same time an invitation to attend the banquet of the University of Nebraska club, to be held at the Victoria Hotel on April 21. The latter he accepted, but said he could not tell the Nebraska graduates whether he would attend as chancellor of their university. He reaffirmed his statement that the offer carried many inducements. Before deciding, he said, he would have to consult the regents of the university and determine how far he would be brought into politics by acceptance.

"It is not my desire to leave the Chicago schools," said Dr. Andrews, "but the offer from the university is a tempting one, carrying with it honor and degree. After a conference with the regents I shall be able to decide."

The Anti-Cigaret league addressed a communication to the Board of Education, asking that the trustees take such measures as would stop the smoking of cigarets by school children. Legislation was asked for which would prevent the employés of the business offices of the board from smoking cigarets. It was stated that business houses were making such rules, and it was fitting for the board to do the same.

Cleveland, O., April 12.—[Special.]—It is believed that Superintendent L. H. Jones of the Cleveland public schools will be tendered the position of Superintendent in Chicago if Dr. Andrews decides to go to Nebraska.

NEW COLLEGE FOR CHICAGO.

Harvey University of Applied Sciences Is Incorporated to Give Practical Instruction in Evening Classes.

Dr. Frances Dickinson and Dr. Effie Lobdell have incorporated the Harvey University of Applied Sciences and intend to teach the working people of Chicago the practical uses of chemistry and other sciences. Plans already have been made for the erection of a building in the down-town district and the work will commence within a short time.

The directory of the university consists of Dr. Dickinson, Dr. Lobdell, Professor William Krohn, J. Chase Strauss, and Charles Dickinson. The institution will be conducted on the night school plan and will be equipped with a particular view to evening instruction and laboratory work.

While it is intended to deal chiefly with the practical side of sciences, it is announced that the courses in the university will be equal to those of any day university. Photography, applied chemistry, and other sciences which are put to practical use in every day life will be taught.

"There is a great need," said Dr. Dickinson, "in a large city like Chicago for higher night school education for business men and women. We intend to fill a long felt want, and have plenty of financial backing."

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

The twentieth public rehearsal and concert of the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, will take place at the Auditorium this afternoon at 2:15 and tomorrow evening at 8:15. The following is the program:

Overture, Anacreon .... Cherubini
Siegfried Idyl .... Wagner
Concerto for pianoforte, opus 16 .... Grieg
Allegro molto moderato. Adagio—Allegro moderato molto e Marcato.
Symphony No. 6, pathetic .... Tschaikowsky
Adagio—Allegro—Andante—Allegro vivo.
Allegro con Gracia. Allegro molto vivace.
Adagio Lamentoso.
Soloist—Mr. George Proctor.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON

Easter bargains...
to-day...Friday.

About 300 men's swell Oxford gray suits... all sizes... 34 to 42... cut in newest form-fitting style... suits that have sold regularly for $12... your choice only for to-day, Bargain Friday $7.75
200 men's bicycle pants... made of neat and reliable cassimeres... actually worth $2.00—to-day, Bargain Friday, only........ $1.00
Men's spring overcoats... made of handsome cheviots and coverts... with velvet collars and silk sleeve linings... they are reliable $8 & $10 values... to-day and to-day only your choice for $4.95
500 men's cassimere and cheviot pants... medium and light weights... black and light colors... one pair to a customer... only to-day for........ $1.25
Men's all-wool suits... made of reliable cassimeres and black thibets... medium and light weights... actual $10 grades... to-day for........ $5.00

THE HUB
Boys' Easter bargains.

Boys' vest suits....ages 3 to 10....fancy light checks and plaids, cassimeres and blue diagonal worsteds... fancy double-breasted vest....actual $5 values....to-day........ $2.95
Boys' double-breasted knee pants suits....ages 7 to 16....black, blue and fancy mixtures....suits made to sell at $5.00....to-day, Bargain Friday....your choice for........ $3.50
Boys' 3-piece suits....ages 9 to 16....coat, vest and knee pants....made of all-wool material....in black, blue and gray and brown mixtures....w'th $10....to-day only $4.95
Boys' 75c fancy shirts....with or without collars....to-day only........ 48c
Boys' confirmation long pants suits....all ages to 16.... single and double breasted styles....all-wool Clays and serges.... regular $10.00 values....to-day........ $7.95
Boys' 75c white laundered shirts....to-day only........ 50c
Boys' $1.50 derbys and fedoras....brown and black....to-day........ 98c
Boys' $1.25 Star shirt-waists....newest patterns....to-day only........ 88c
Boys' $2.00 Tam O'Shanters....plain and fancy....to-day........ $1.48
Boys' 75c golf and yacht caps....to-day, Bargain Friday...... 48c

THE HUB
Easter furnishing barg'ins

Men's Easter gloves....three lines....for dress and street wear....$1.50 grades....to close to-day. 75c
Men's plain and fancy hemstitched handkerchiefs....new spring patterns....they sell usually at 20c....our price to-day only........ 9c
Men's fine suspenders....all imported web....kid, calf or silk ends...every pair worth 75c and some $1....your choice to-day for...... 39c
Men's half hose....tan, brown and black colors....usually sold at 20c....your choice to-day for only... 9c
Broken lines men's fancy colored shirts....cuffs attached....solid body colors....fancy pattern bosoms and cuffs....worth $2....great bargains to-day at........ 95c
Men's light weight merino underwear....fancy stripes....pink, blue and brown....sell usually at 75c....to-day only........ 39c
Men's fancy neckwear....all new spring patterns....four-in-hands, squares, band bows and strings and bat wings....worth 50c....your choice to-day for........ 25c

THE HUB
Friday's Easter hat barg'ns

Broken lines of men's fedora hats....black, brown, pearl, steel, etc....all new spring styles....worth and sold for $2....to-day only........ $1.00
Your choice to-morrow of 250 umbrellas....steel rods....natural wood handles....worth $1....Friday only........ 45c
Men's golf and bicycle caps....all-wool materials....fancy patterns....silk lined....worth 50c....to-day only........ 25c
Men's soft hats....staple shapes and crushers....brown, tan and pearl....worth $1.50....to-day, Bargain Friday, at The Hub........ 75c

THE HUB
Friday's Easter shoe bargains.

Men's genuine box calf and chocolate vici kid shoes....lace styles....London toes....usually sold at $2.50....broken lines to sell to-day at The Hub for only........ $1.95
Boys' iron clad school shoes....made with wire quilted soles....any size you wish....worth $1.75....your choice to-day for...... $1.25
Ladies' beaded kid and patent leather strap slippers....specially reduced for to-day from $2.50 to only........ $1.25
Ladies' fine French vici kid lace shoes....opera lasts....have always sold for $2.50....to-day the odd lots to go at........ $1.45
Ladies' sample boots....button and lace styles....sizes 2½, 3 and 3½ only....specially reduced for to-day from $2 to only........ 50c

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR
Dr. Burkhart's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
In Tablet Form. Pleasant to Take.
Sold under a bonafide guarantee to cure the following diseases: Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, Constipation, accompanied by one or more of the following symptoms: Pain in side, back, under shoulder blade, smothering sensations, palpitation of the heart, tired feeling in the morning, poor appetite, coated tongue, blotches or pimples on the face, bad taste in the mouth, roaring, buzzing sounds in the head, bad memory, sour, sick or bloated stomach, pains in the head, dizziness, headache, restlessness at night, night sweats, bad dreams, feeling of fear, stiffness of limbs, skin troubles, disposition to neglect duties and an inability to concentrate the mind upon the details of business. For sale by all druggists.
DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

The Coming Summer Styles
Beautiful Colored Plates
Over 100 Illustrations
FOR Ladies Misses and Girls Boys and Little Folks
THE DELINEATOR
FOR MAY
All that is useful to dressy women
Fashions, Stories, Poems, Departments
15 Cents a Copy
$1.00 a Year
FOR SALE BY BUTTERICK AGENTS AND
All Newsdealers
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Ltd.)
New York—Paris—London

BARNES
HATS
EASTER SHAPES.
$3 Unsurpassed for Quality and Style. $4
CHAS. W. BARNES,
Cor. Wabash and Monroe.

ILFRACOMBE (England).
ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.
All good Americans stay there before they die.

DENVER
Great
Rock Island
Route
Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

HOTELS.

HOTEL
VICTORIA
EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Avenue, 27th Street and Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY.
All that is left of the famous Hotel Victoria is the walls.
The house during the past year has been entirely rebuilt, remodeled, and refurnished at a cost of over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.
It is equipped with every known device for the convenience, comfort and safety of its guests.
Its interior is fitted with the newest and most approved furnishings.
The Standard of Excellence is what will be found in the New Hotel Victoria.
The Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests
SATURDAY, APRIL 14
F. T. WALTON, Proprietor.

THE CHICAGO BEACH.
51ST-ST. BOULEVARD AND LAKE SHORE.
High-class residential and transient hotel; cost furnished $1,000,000; grand view of lake from every window; take Illinois Central suburban express train; 7 minutes from Van Buren-st.; prices no higher than other first-class hotels. Telephone 415 Oakland. GEORGE B. ROSS, Manager.

DROP IN STEEL STOCKS.

THESE SECURITIES GENERALLY HAMMERED IN NEW YORK.

American Preferred Goes to 83, a Point Lower than Last December, and Common to 50—Selling Credited to Brokers Associated with Gates Following—Statements of Various Companies—Railroad Earnings—Closing Curb Prices.

Steel stocks in general, and particularly the securities of the American Steel and Wire company, were hammered in yesterday's market in New York. The preferred stock of the Steel and Wire company dropped to 83, which is one point lower than it reached at the time of the slump last December. The common stock, which was sold persistently also, dropped to 50. No news developed in Chicago in regard to the company. John W. Gates is in New York, and other officials said they did not know anything about it.

The selling was credited to brokers who are associated with the Gates following. The trading in the issue was large, amounting to 16,100 shares of the preferred and 31,400 shares of the common. One of the reasons advanced for the movement was that the company's effort to get its stock listed on the London Exchange was not proving successful, but it was not believed that that alone would affect the stock. In sympathy with the selling of Steel and Wire Federal Steel common fell as low as 46¾, Steel Hoop common to 32¼, Tinplate common to 30¾, and National Steel common to 41.

National Salt Announcement.

The National Salt company made no financial statement at its recent annual meeting, but sends out now the following announcement: "The net earnings of the National Salt company for the fiscal year are $543,000. It should be noted that a large part of the company's properties were not acquired until late in 1899. The deal by which the company secured control of the Michigan salt output, for instance, was not completed until about October, and until that time only about $2,400,000 of the preferred stock and $3,500,000 of the common had been issued. Now, however, practically all the $5,000,000 preferred and $7,000,000 common has been issued. It is estimated that earnings for the second fiscal year will considerably exceed $1,000,000."

Federal Steel Affairs.

President Gary of the Federal Steel company was quoted as saying in regard to the complaints concerning the policy of the company as to the dividend on the common stock: "I do not think the impression was ever given by an officer of the company that it was intended to declare a dividend the other day on the common stock. Certainly no such impression was ever conveyed from me." Judge Gary also said: "The business of the Federal Steel company for 1900 will show a considerable gain over the net profits of last year."

The Federal Steel company has made a supplementary report to the one presented at the annual meeting of stockholders last week. It covers the year ended Dec. 31 and shows:

Interest	$559,908
Dividends on stocks of constituent companies	4,613,172
Total	$5,173,080
Less corporate expenses and taxes	112,993
Net income	$5,060,086
Add net profits prior to Jan. 1, 1899	50,955
Total net	$5,111,038
Less dividends on preferred stock	3,195,542
Surplus Dec. 31	1,915,497
The earnings of constituent companies were	10,145,928
Less total charges	*2,269,178
Total net profits	$7,856,750
Add net profits of 1898	1,163,728
Total	$9,020,478
Less dividends received Dec. 31, 1899	4,407,306
Add surplus of Federal Steel company	1,915,497
Total surplus	$6,322,803

*Includes $901,137 as reserve fund for depreciation.

International Paper Statement.

The International Paper company made a public statement yesterday in New York showing its production for March; also for the first three months of this year, as compared with 1899, as follows:

Production—March, 1899, 30,922 tons; March, 1900, 41,600 tons; for three months ending March 31, 1899, 82,787 tons; same period 1900, 112,530 tons.

Shipments—March, 1899, 31,467 tons; March, 1900, 42,344 tons; for the three months ending March 31, 1899, 81,290 tons; same period 1900, 114,092 tons.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
RIO GRANDE WESTERN.			
1st week April..	$62,700	$53,200	$9,500
From July 1...	3,368,470	2,511,964	856,506
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.			
1st week April..	501,490	444,805	56,685
From July 1...	21,561,261	17,977,771	3,583,490
SOUTHERN.			
1st week April..	562,221	499,874	62,347
From July 1...	24,467,683	21,527,570	2,940,113
BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN.			
1st week April..	127,556	129,852	*2,296
From July 1...	5,584,465	5,377,869	206,596
NORFOLK AND WESTERN.			
1st week April..	245,077	220,153	24,924
From July 1...	10,608,394	8,851,459	1,757,935
CANADIAN PACIFIC.			
1st week April..	608,000	521,000	87,000
From Jan. 1...	6,994,158	6,236,953	757,205

*Decrease.

Other Financial News.

A forecast of Saturday's bank statement, sent out from New York last evening, said that the banks have gained heavily in cash from the Subtreasury on account of the government bond operations. The disbursements for pensions will reach the maximum amount for the month. The apparent gain to the banks on all accounts is $5,541,389 so far this week. The banks lost to the interior $395,615, but gained from the Subtreasury $5,937,000. Authorities on the money market say that the failure of the bank statement last Saturday to correspond with the preliminary cash estimates was due to the deposit of over $3,000,000 by a large bank in one of the trust companies.

The State of Massachusetts' 3 per cent semiannual thirty-year metropolitan sewer gold bonds, amounting to $265,000, were awarded to Blake Bros. & Co. at 103.948.

Application has been made to list the stock of the Chicago Union Traction company on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchanges in New York and Chicago will closed today and tomorrow.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices on curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	40	43
Amalgamated Copper	93⅝	94¼
Amsterdam Gas	27	29
Do pfd	50	52
American Bicycle	11½	13
Do pfd	40½	45
American Wool	20½	21
Do pfd	77	78
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅞
Cast Iron Pipe	5⅝	6¼
Do pfd	45⅜	46
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	111	112
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Do pfd	26½	27
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2	2¼
International Pump	20	22
Do pfd	66½	67
National Salt	45	46
Do pfd	77	78
Otis Elevator	29¼	30¼
Do pfd	88	90
Royal Baking Powder pfd	91	92½
Rubber Goods	30¼	31
Do pfd	80	81
Standard Oil	544	546

Sales on Local 'Change.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,085	14	13¼	14
Do pfd	392	57⅞	57¼	57⅞
American Strawboard	100	33	33	33
American Tinplate	200	31¼	30¼	30¼
Atchison pfd	50	71½	71½	71½
Chicago Brewing pfd	310	11	10	11
Chicago Union Traction	200	24	23¼	24
Diamond Match	33	124	123	124
Lake Street Elevated	50	9	9	9
Do certif	175	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	100	35	35	35
Milwaukee Brewing pfd	50	13¼	13¼	13¼
National Biscuit	16	35	34¾	35
Do pfd	59	89½	89½	89½
National Carbon	100	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
Do pfd	4	82	82	82
People's Gas	200	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
South Side Elevated	11	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Shelby Steel Tube	75	16	16	16
Do pfd	25	66	66	66
Union Elevated	5	95	95	95

BONDS.

$3000 W C con 5s..103½	$10000 N W El 5s..100¼
10000 do 103⅞	5000 Lake deb 5s. 90
5000 Met El 4s.... 96½	3000 Un Loop 5s.108½
1000 do 96⅛	3000 CityRy 4½s.100⅝
10000 do 97	6000 C PassRy 5s.105

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 12.	April 5.
New York	$216,010,535	$205,955,706
Chicago	20,937,225	28,384,434
Boston	22,292,381	25,619,357
Philadelphia	17,414,900	16,730,228
St. Louis	6,603,129	6,155,559
Baltimore	5,131,226	4,649,761

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount bid, par asked.

MISSOURI PACIFIC A FEATURE.

Story in Wall Street of Battle for Control Between Rockefellers and Goulds.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—The railroad shares were the feature of the stock market today. The industrials, on the other hand, were for the most part weak. In the railroad shares gains were made by Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, the grangers, Norfolk and Western, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

Missouri Pacific quotations went up from 55¼ to 58¾, with a close at the top, making a net gain of 3⅞ points. There were sales of 85,000 shares. The strength in Missouri Pacific was due to the good buying which came from two or three of the large commission houses, some of which are recognized as traders for the Goulds, and the story was again heard that the Rockefellers had practically secured control of the road. The Rockefellers are supposed to want control of the Missouri Pacific because of its being a competitor at many points of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, of which they already have control.

Union Pacific was traded in even more actively than Missouri Pacific, though there was not the same gain shown, selling up 58¾ to 60, and closing at 59¼, which marked a net gain of 1 point. Southern Pacific gained fractionally on fairly heavy trading, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas gained 1¾ points. The grangers were strong. St. Paul gained ⅝ point, Northwestern ¾, and Rock Island 1 point.

Atchison continues in active demand, and preferred gained 1½ points, while the common closed ⅝ point above last night's final figures. Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock sold off fractionally, and while Manhattan gained ½ point there was a loss in Metropolitan.

Steel and Wire came in for further selling, credited, as past sales have been, to John W. Gates. There was a story in circulation today that it was the intention of the Carnegie company to become an active competitor of the American Steel and Wire company, and to have in view the erection of a large plant at Pittsburg or at some other central point.

The Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow and Saturday.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The fact that today's adjournment of the Stock Exchange was to be until next Monday and that of the London exchange until next Tuesday prompted the closing up of speculative contracts today. The most notable movement, in Missouri Pacific, had a sympathetic effect on the other members of the Southwestern group. Union Pacific was heavily absorbed and was carried up to 60, the other transcontinental lines, including the Atchisons, responding in sympathy. The Baltimore and Ohio stock and the Norfolk and Western stocks rose, the former on large dealings and with well sustained strength. The grangers were comparatively quiet. The industrials as a rule were heavy, Sugar, People's Gas, Federal Steel, the Steel and Wire stocks, and other stocks of the steel group showing acute weakness at different times. Third Avenue showed the effect of disappointment over the terms of the lease to Metropolitan. General Electric was an exception and enjoys a net gain of 3¼.

Sterling exchange moved up an additional fraction today, and all of the usual authorities are at fault to explain the movement.

A favorable bank statement is considered assured, owing to the large gains from the Subtreasury, but ease in the local money market will facilitate gold exports.

There was moderate activity and strength in the bond market. Total sales, par value, $2,205,000. U. S. 3s reg. declined ¼ in the bid price.

U. S. new 4s declined ½, the 3s coupon ¼, and do registered ¼ per cent in the bid price. The old 4s and 5s advanced ¼.

Money on call steady at 3½@4 per cent; last loan, 3½; prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½@487⅝ for demand and at 483¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 484½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills, 483@484.

Silver certificates, 60½@61½.

Bar silver, 59½.

Mexican dollars, 47¾.

Government bonds heavy; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close Ap.12.	Close Ap.11.
Am. Sugar	44,900	112	108½	109⅝	111
Do pfd	200	111½	111½	111½	111¼
Am. Tobacco	5,700	107⅝	106⅜	107	106¾
Am. Tin Plate	600	31½	30¾	30¾	31½
Do pfd	400	84	82½	84	84
Am. Cot. Oil	600	37⅞	37¼	37¼	37⅞
Am. Smelt	1,400	38¾	38¼	38½	38¾
Do pfd	400	89½	89	89	89
Am. St. & Wire	31,400	52	50	50½	51
Atchison	11,300	27⅞	27¼	27½	26⅞
Do pfd	21,800	72¾	71⅜	72½	71
Am. Steel Hoop	600	33½	32¼	32¼	33
Do pfd	1,000	80	78	78	80
Anaconda	2,100	53¼	52⅝	53	52½
Am. Linseed	600	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
Do pfd	100	57½	57½	57½	57¼
Am. Malt. Co. pfd.	100	21	21	21	21½
Am. Car Foundry	400	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
Do pfd	500	65½	65⅛	65⅛	65¼
Am. Ice	1,200	48¾	48	48¾	48½
Do pfd	200	74¾	74½	74¾	76
Brook. Rap. Tran.	11,500	78	[illegible]	76¾	77
Brunswick	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½
Balt. & Ohio	14,300	88½	85⅝	88½	85½
Do pfd	38,300	89⅝	87¼	89⅝	87⅛
Brook. Un. Gas	200	153	152	153	153¾
Am. Dist.	100	25	25	25	....
C., B. & Q.	5,900	129⅝	128⅜	129	129
C. & N. W.	200	163½	163	163	162¼
C., M. & St. P.	2,300	124	123½	123⅝	123
C., R. I. & P.	4,600	112⅞	112	112⅝	111¾
Canada Southern	300	56¼	56	56	56⅝
Ches. & Ohio	12,300	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	33
Cent. R. R. of N.J.	700	119⅞	119	119	119½
C.C.C. & St. L.	2,800	64½	64	64	64
Con. Gas [N.Y.]	200	180¼	189	189	190
Chicago Terminal	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
Do pfd	500	35½	35	35	35
Col. & Southern	200	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	3,900	48⅞	48	48½	48⅜
Do pfd	300	130	129½	130	....
C. I. & L.	2,400	28¼	27⅞	28¼	27½
Chi. Gt. West	200	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
Do pfd A	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	78
Cont. Tobacco	7,900	30	28⅝	29⅝	29⅛
Do pfd	1,600	82⅞	81	82	81⅝
C. L. & W.	100	27	27	27	27
Col. Mid. pfd.	100	29½	29½	29½	....
Col. Mid.	200	12	12	12	....
Den. & Rio Gr.	100	21½	21½	21½	21¼
Do pfd	500	73	72⅞	73	72½
C. & E. I.	1,200	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	....
E. & T. H.	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Erie	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	....
Do 1st pfd	2,000	42⅝	42	42¼	41¾
Federal Steel	17,800	48¼	46¾	47¼	48¼
Do pfd	1,000	72¾	72	72	73¼
Ft. W. R. T.	600	18⅞	18	18⅞	....
General Electric	3,300	136	132⅞	135½	132¾
Glucose	300	51	51	51	51⅜
Do pfd	100	99	99	99	....
Gt. North. pfd.	200	164	163⅞	163⅞	163½
Hocking Valley	300	39½	39⅛	39½	39¼
Do pfd	400	67½	67⅜	67½	67½
Ill. Central	100	116	115⅝	115⅝	115¼
Iowa Central	300	18½	18½	18½	18¼
Do pfd	100	53	53	53	54
Inter. Paper	100	21½	21½	21¼	22
Do pfd	600	65½	65	65½	65
K. C. P. & G.	300	18½	18½	18½	18¼
Louis. & Nash.	6,300	86⅝	86	86¼	85¼
L. E. & W.	1,900	32⅝	32	32½	32¼
Laclede Gas pfd.	150	100	100	100	102
Met. W. S. Chi.	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	....
Manhattan	7,100	98¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
M. K. & T.	300	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12¼
Do pfd	10,000	38	37	37¾	36⅛
Met. St. Ry.	2,300	167	165⅝	165⅝	166¼
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	400	13	13	13	....
Mo. Pac.	82,300	58¾	55¼	58¾	54⅞
Mex. National	40	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	....
Minn. & St. L.	100	67	67	67	66⅞
Pere Marq.	200	26	26	26	....
National Biscuit	100	35	35	35	....
Northern Pac.	17,200	61¼	60⅛	60⅞	59⅞
Do pfd	4,400	77½	76⅞	77	76⅞
National Steel	2,500	41¾	41	41	41½
Do pfd	500	94½	94	94	95
N. Y. Central	1,600	137⅝	136⅝	136⅞	136⅞
Norfolk & Wes.	13,700	38⅛	36⅞	37½	36⅞
Do pfd	2,600	80	88½	78⅞	77
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,000	25¼	24⅞	25	24⅞
National Lead	500	24	23¾	23¾	23½
Do pfd	100	105½	105½	105½	....
Nat. Tob.	200	53⅜	53¼	53½	53½
Do pfd	600	92¼	92	92	92¼
People's Gas	10,200	108⅝	107	107¼	108⅝
Pa. R. R.	13,800	140¼	139¼	139½	139¾
Pacific Mail	700	35	34⅝	35	34⅝
Pullman	40	184¼	184¼	184¼	....
Pressed Steel Car	1,000	53	51	51	....
Do pfd	100	83	83	83	83¼
P. D. & E.	500	3	3	3	3
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	67	67	67	....
Pacific Coast	300	52¼	51⅝	52¼	....
Reading	300	19½	19¼	19½	19⅝
Do 1st pfd	5,100	64½	63⅛	63½	63⅝
Do 2d pfd	400	34	34	34	34
Republic Steel	900	20½	20	21¼	20¼
Do pfd	200	64	63⅞	63⅞	....
Southern Ry	2,700	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Do pfd	2,900	60	59⅛	59⅞	59
Southern Pacific	27,800	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	39⅝
St. L. & S. W.	400	12⅞	12	12⅞	12
Do pfd	6,900	34	32⅞	33⅞	32⅛
St. L. & S. F.	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	10⅞
Do 2d pfd	100	37	37	37	37
S. R. & T.	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
Tex. Land	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	....
Texas Pacific	500	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
Third Ave	2,300	116½	112½	115¼	117
Twin City pfd	100	142	142	142	....
Tenn. C. & I.	1,300	94	92¼	92¼	93⅝
Union Pacific	84,000	60	58⅝	59¼	58⅞
Do pfd	5,200	77⅛	76	76½	76⅝
Un. Bag & Paper	300	19⅝	19½	19½	19
Do pfd	300	73	73	73	73¼
*U. S. Rubber	300	34	34	34	35
Do pfd	100	99	99	99	100½
U. S. Leather	1,100	13	12⅝	12⅞	13
Do pfd	300	73¼	73	73¼	73
U. S. Express	10	48	48	48	49⅛
W. & L. E. 1st	200	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
Wheel. & L. E.	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
Do 2d pfd	300	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½
Wabash	400	8¼	8	8	....
Do pfd	5,400	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	22⅞
Wis. Central	2,300	18⅞	17⅞	18	18¼
Do pfd	1,500	52	50⅝	51⅝	52
Western Union	100	83	83	83	83¼
Wells Fargo	250	126	125	126	....

Total sales, 620,014 shares.

*Ex. div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	117	United States	48
American	145	Fargo	123

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, ref	103	U. S. old 4s, reg	114¾
U. S. 2s, reg	99½	U. S. old 4s, coup	114¾
U. S. 3s, reg	109⅝	*U. S. 5s, reg	112⅞
U. S. 3s, coup	110	U. S. 5s, coup	114
*U. S. new 4s, reg	137	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	121
U. S. new 4s, coup	133		

*Ex interest.

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

126000 Atch gen 4s ....100½@¾	1000 M K-T 1st 4s 93¼
54000 do adjmt 84¾@85	10000 do 2d 69
15000 Adams Ex 4s.104	3000 M K-T 5s Tex 93
10000 Alt-Dan 1st.101¼	5000 MK-T ex 5s. 94¼
9000 Am Spir 6s.. ....71½@72	306000 Mo P tr 5s 1917 ...99¾@101
3000 B-O 3½s 96⅝	81000 do 5s 1920...97@⅞
16000 do 4s..100⅝@101	9000 M-O g m 4s ....86¾@87
7000 B-O S W div 3½s 90¼	12000 do new 6s....128
32000 Brklyn U El 1st ....96@¼	8000 do M div 5s..108¾
5000 B R T 5s....106½	2000 M-E cons....141
10000 Brk U Gas 5s.116	10000 NYC gen 3½s 40⅝
1000 B CR-N 1st.108¼	5000 do deb 5s....105⅞
2000 do cons 117	5000 NYC L S 3½s ....98¼@⅜
3000 Can So 1st.. ....107¾@108	15000 NYC-St L 4s.107
14000 do 2d 107¼	2000 N Y O-W ref 4s 104⅝
19000 C Ga con 5s.. 95	4000 N Y G-E 4s.. 93½
25000 do 1st inc42½@43½	10000 NYSW g m 5s 96
3000 do 2d inc.... 13	160000 N-W con 4s ....97¼@⅝
1000 CNJ g m 5s.124	51000 N P gen lien 3s ....68¼@⅝
10000 do reg....121¼	6000 do prior 4s....104⅛
10000 C G W deb.. 87	6000 OSL con 5s.114¾
25000 C P 3½s ....85@¼	6000 P-E inc 31
17000 do 4s ....99⅝@¾	1000 P CC-St L 4s ser B 109
5000 C-N W cons.142½	22000 Rdg gen 4s..89@⅝
1000 do s f 6s....117	8000 RG W 1st 4s.99@¼
32000 C-O gen 4½s ....97¾@100	10000 So P Ariz 1st.114
3000 C-E I gen 5s.117	10000 S A-A P 4s.. 79¼
6000 C I-L ref 5s.106⅝	1000 StJ-GI 1st 3-4s 83
2000 C-O R-A 1st con 4s 105¼	5000 S S-L 5s 97⅝
5000 C St P M-O cons 136	10000 So P 4s.... 85
2000 CM-StP L-D.119⅝	23000 So Ry 5s..113@¼
13000 C R I-P 4s..107⅝	51000 St L-I M 5s.111@⅝
10000 C W-M 1st.. 98	204000 do 4s ..82⅜@83¼
2000 Col Mid 2-4s.. 78¼	23000 StL S F g m 5s ....111¼@½
20000 C C C-St L g m 4s ....97¼@⅜	100000 St L S W 1st ....92⅛@93¼
25000 Colo So 4s.84¼@¾	95000 do 2d ....64⅞@65¼
9000 D-R G 4s..99¼@½	3000 S V-N E 1st.102½
15000 Erie 1st con 4s 90½	14000 T P 5s.114⅞@115
14000 FtW-DC 1st.72@⅝	7000 do 2d 60
2000 FtW-RG 3-4s 59½	28000 Third Av 5s ....124@125
5000 G-Elec Co B con 5s 103¾	30000 T St L-K C 1st tr .126¾@127
10000 G H-S M-P 1st 101½	10000 T-N O 5s....103¾
9000 H-TC g m 4s 84⅜	10000 T C-I B div..109
1000 H Val 4½s..102¾	1000 U P 4s 106
10000 Ill C 4s 1951.115½	24000 U S 3s new..110
1000 KCP-G 1st tr 72	9000 Wab 2d 5s.. ....103@104
20000 Ky C 4s 98	66000 do deb ser B41⅜@¼
3000 K C So 3s.... 69⅝	77000 Wis C 4s..92⅛@⅜
5000 L-N unf 4s..101	2000 W U 5s 114
2000 Man con 4s..102	5000 W N Y-P 1st.114⅝
10000 Mex C 1st inc 28	

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—The market was dull and reactionary today. Bell Telephone advanced 7¼ points, to 325. Erie also was up 2 points, to 105. The coppers strengthened slightly. Home railroads were in good demand, at unchanged prices. Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, 4@5 per cent. Clearing-house rate, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	4,500	111⅜	112	108½	109¼
Atlantic Mining	25	27	27	27	27
Amal. Copper	50	94	94	94	94
Atchison	1,200	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	27¼
Do pfd	1,500	71	72⅜	71	72¼
Arcadian	100	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
Arnold	100	7¼	8	7¼	7⅝
Butte & B. Mining	500	79	81	78⅞	80
Baltic	250	23	23¼	23	23¼
Bell Telephone	250	320	325	320	324
Boston Elevated	100	118¼	119	117¼	119
British Col.	10	12	12	12	12
C. B. & Q.	1,000	129	129¼	128⅞	129¼
Calumet & Hecla	10	750	750	750	750
Chic. Junct. Ry.	125	137	137⅝	137	137⅝
Centennial	1,200	22¼	23	22	23
Erie Telephone	250	103	105⅞	103	105
General Electric	300	135⅜	135⅜	133	135
Osceola Mining	75	69⅞	70	69⅞	70
Old Dominion Min.	200	22¼	22½	22	22¼
Parrott	400	47	47½	47	47¼
Pullman	50	184	184	184	184
Tri-Mountain	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Utah	100	33	33	33	33
Union Pacific	2,500	58¼	60	58¼	59¼
Do pfd	700	76⅛	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
United States Oil	25	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
West End R. R.	100	93⅝	93⅝	93	93
Wolverine Mining	50	41	41	41	41
White Knob	400	23	26	23	26
Winona	100	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

3000 Atch 4s....100⅜	1000 Ch Junc 5s....111
2000 Steel deb 5s....100	

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

There was scarcely any business in the markets here today, and the attendance was thin. The tone was firm.

Americans surprised everybody by their cheerfulness, being good from the start. Although London bought but little, New York accepted the rise and supported stocks, which closed firm at the top. Union Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville, and Baltimore and Ohio were favorites.

Copper shares were good, tintos being 59⅝.

The bank lost £70,000 gold to South America and bought £39,000 in bars. Money is tending to easier rates. The bank did a large discount business and fairly large business in loans at 5 per cent for the week. Discount houses raised the deposit rates ½ to 3. Call 3¼ notice.

LONDON, April 12.—American securities were firm throughout the session today, with Union Pacific shares showing the most strength. The closing tone was firm. Spanish 4s closed at 72⅝. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £31,000. Turpentine spirits, 41s 6d. Beet sugar—April, 10s 6d. The Stock Exchange will be closed until Tuesday, April 17.

Consols for money, 101; do for the account, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 100⅝; Erie, 14⅛; Erie first preferred, 43⅝; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul common, 126⅞; New York Central, 141; Pennsylvania, 71½; Reading, 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅞; Atchison, 28¼; Louisville, 88⅝; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 10⅞; Rand Mines, 37.

Bar silver steady, 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for 3 months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decrease	£1,721,000
Circulation, increased	184,000
Bullion, decreased	1,537,350
Other securities, decreased	363,000
Other deposits, increased	1,574,000
Public deposits, decreased	3,710,000
Notes reserve, decreased	1,633,000
Government securities, decreased	1,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 40.14 per cent. Last week it was 41.87 per cent.

The rate of discount is unchanged at 4 per cent.

PARIS, April 12.—Business on the bourse today was quiet and firm despite realizations on account of Easter. Spanish rails were in good demand. Rio Tintos recovered and Kaffirs were firm.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	14,575,000
Treasury accounts, current, increased	17,900,000
Gold in hand, decreased	2,625,000
Silver in hand, decreased	4,475,000
Bills discounted, increased	18,800,000

BERLIN, April 12.—Business on the boerse today was quiet but firm prices prevailed. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Spanish 4s were firm on Paris advices. Mine shares were good.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 9	16,630	71	29,447	16,825
Tuesday, April 10	3,578	3,064	28,299	20,817
Wednesday, April 11	18,303	550	34,050	17,270
Thursday, April 12	11,500	400	29,000	12,000
Totals	50,011	4,085	120,796	66,912
One week ago	42,245	2,189	98,281	56,746
One year ago	42,503	4,288	105,344	60,910
Shipments—				
Monday, April 9	4,138	....	6,598	1,878
Tuesday, April 10	1,321	8	4,644	2,720
Wednesday, April 11	3,498	39	5,651	2,359
Thursday, April 12	3,500	40	6,000	2,000
Totals	12,457	87	22,893	8,957
One week ago	13,499	170	15,360	4,528
One year ago	13,942	306	29,274	8,827

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	103,000	224,000	105,000
Same period last week	89,000	190,000	89,000
Same period 1899	84,000	210,000	102,000

Cattle—The general beef cattle market averaged a little lower than Wednesday, with a general decline of 15c compared with last Monday. Veal calves sold 75c higher than last Tuesday, and $1.50@1.75 higher than ten days ago. Texas cattle sold about 10c lower than Monday, while native butcher and canning stock sold as high as any time this week. The demand for beef cattle was fairly active, with sales at $4.10@5.80, bulk $4.75@5.30. Seven head averaging 1,635 lbs sold to Armour at $5.80, with $5.65 the next highest, and only four lots above $5.45. A load of 24 Mississippi shorthorns averaging 1,198 lbs sold at $4.95, with 1,065@1,197-lb Texans from Kansas City at $4.75@5.05. Native cows sold principally at $2.75@3.40; heifers, $3.60@4.50; bulls, $3.50@4.25; stags, $4.00@4.75; veal calves, principally $6.75@7.25; and feeding cattle, $4.25@4.90.

Hogs—Prices declined 5@10c, closing that much lower than a week ago. Two loads averaging 302@314 lbs sold to the International at $5.65, but at the close $5.60 was the top. Receipts about reached expectations, but the quality was poorer, the average weight being the lightest of the year. The proportion of 160@190-lb averages was large. Good 300-lb averages were scarce. Light grades showed the most and heavy the least decline. Trade was fairly active, but the market closed weak, with 4,500 left in the pens. Packers acted bearish, especially at the start. Light mixed sold freely at $5.40. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.40 @5.55
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	5.52½@5.60
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	5.40 @5.50
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.40 @5.60
Heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs	5.52½@5.65
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.45 @5.55
Rough heavy grades	5.30 @5.40
Poor to choice pigs	4.50 @5.30

Sheep—A good demand prevailed at steady to strong prices. About 4,000 Colorado-fed lambs averaging 64@83 lbs sold at $7.25@7.50; Western wooled lambs, $6.80@7.35; shorn lambs, $6.00@6.50; Western wooled sheep, $6.00@6.35; and shorn, $5.80@5.90. A lot of 328 fall clipped Texas sheep averaging 79 lbs sold at $5.60. Native sheep sold at $4.75@6.25, with 83@95-lb yearlings at $6.25@6.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 natives, 2,000 Texans. Best finished stuff steady; inferior grades 5@10c lower; heavy native steers, $5.05@5.50; light weights, $4.50@5.05; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; butchers' cows and heifers, $3.40@4.85; fed Westerns, $4.00@4.75; Texans, $3.40@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. Heavy and good mixed about steady; common packers and light weights 2½@10c lower; heavy, $5.35@5.47½; mixed, $5.25@5.40; light, $5.00@5.45; pigs, $4.75@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100. Supply all common. Fed Colorado lambs brought $6.85@7.20; muttons, $5.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.00; culls, $3.50@4.50; clipped stock, 75c@$1.00 less than quotations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200, including 200 Texans. Market steady for Texans, easier for natives. Native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.85; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.10@4.90; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.70; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $3.35@4.20; Texas and Indian steers, $3.85@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.85. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market 5@10c lower; pigs and lights, $5.40@5.50; packers, $5.30@5.55; butchers, $5.50@5.65. Sheep—Receipts, 750. Market steady. Native muttons, $6.00@6.50; lambs, $6.50@7.25; spring lambs, $8.25@9.00; culls and bucks, $4.00@5.25.

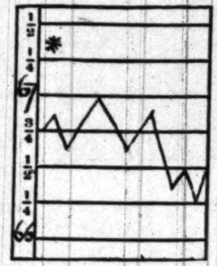
SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100. Steady; native beef steers, $4.20@5.40; cows and heifers, $3.40@4.50; canners, $2.25@3.30; stockers and feeders, $3.70@5.10; calves, $3.50@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.80@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 9,800. Shade to 5c lower. Heavy, $5.35@5.45; mixed, $5.30@5.35; light, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $4.75@5.25; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 5,300; 10c higher; yearlings, $5.80@6.30; Western muttons, $5.50@6.15; stock sheep, $4.50@6.25; lambs, $6.50@7.70.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 634. Bulls, $3.60@4.00; cows, $2.25. Cables lower; refrigerator beef, 8¾@9c per lb. Exports, 150 cattle; none tomorrow. Calves—Receipts, 285; active and shade higher; veals, $4.00@6.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,442; 7 cars on sale. Sheep steady; lambs weak; all sold. Unshorn sheep, $5.00@6.00; common clipped do, $4.00; unshorn lambs, $7.75@8.75; clipped do, $6.75; spring lambs, nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 2,213; two cars Westerns on sale; weak.

GRAINS ALL ARE WEAK.

LIQUIDATION OF LONG WHEAT AND CORN THE FEATURE.

Bulls Are Discouraged by Effect of the Government Report, Decline in Foreign Cables, and Favorable Weather and Crop News for Wheat—Long Corn Sold Freely—Provisions Start Off Weak, but Recover Lost Ground—Trade Gossip on 'Change.



May Wheat Range.

Utter failure of wheat to bull on the government report and lower cables combined to discourage long holders yesterday and there was more liquidation than there has been before, the price declining ¾@⅞c in consequence. Until recently tired bulls have bought July after selling out their May, but there was no changing yesterday, the sellers being better satisfied to get out of the market. May opened at 66¾@66⅞c, a loss of ½c, sold from 67c to 67¼c, and closed at 66⅛c. July sold from 67⅝c to 68⅛@68¼c, closing at 67¾c, a loss of ⅝c. The spread widened to 1¼c and was as high as 1⅜c, but at this difference there was some changing of short wheat, which partly offset the depression of the May future. An unofficial report of Argentine shipments of 2,792,000 bu, compared with 2,984,000 bu last year, was a bearish influence, and so was a dispatch from St. Louis announcing that the weather was moderating and reports coming in of great improvement in the crop prospects on account of moisture. The Cincinnati Price Current analyzed the government report as indicating a yield of 90,000,000 bu greater than last year, and 75,000,000 greater than the average for ten years. Late in the session there was free selling of futures for foreign account, a strong intimation that the reports of crop damage in various European countries are not considered of great weight near home. Liverpool was ⅝d lower, London ¼@½d lower, and Paris ¾@1c lower. There was some attempt to bull the market by local professionals, but changed signs later when their efforts met with failure. The Northwest sent estimates of the probable change in stocks for the week, which were bullish compared to recent reports, but it also sold wheat at this market. Minneapolis is expected to decrease 300,000 bu and Duluth to increase 850,000 bu, a net increase of 550,000 bu, compared with an increase of 1,231,000 bu last week. Northwestern receipts were 282 cars, to 216 cars last year, while Chicago got 32 cars to 43 last year. Primary receipts were 407,198 bu, to 269,434 bu last year, and shipments were 232,674 bu, to 90,210 bu last year. Cash business was naturally dull with two holidays to come at Eastern markets and four closed days at foreign markets, but 25,000 bu were sold here and 192,000 bu were taken in New York. Duluth sent a rumor that 500,000 bu had been worked there. Seaboard clearances were 337,632 bu of wheat and flour.

Long Corn Loads the Market.

The failure of the foreigner to take large quantities of cash corn, even at the tempting decline of the last week, and the persistence with which the decline has kept up, brought out large quantities of long corn from new sources yesterday. There was heavy selling early for the Trego-Smith combination, and later a large part of the Patten line was unloaded through brokers and commission houses, Bartlett-Frazier selling nearly 1,000,000 bu. Some of this was thought to be for Bartlett, but Patten was the heavy seller. Between the two periods of liquidation there was a rally of ¼@⅜c, caused by professional buying and short covering, Comstock taking 300,000 July in one lot at 40⅛c from Schwartz-Dupee. But the rally was short-lived as the amount of long corn liquidated. The latter half of the session was much greater than that which came out early. The opening was easy on lower foreign cables, Liverpool futures being ⅛d to ¼d lower, though spot was ¼d higher, and London was ⅝d lower. May opened with sales at 39¼c and 39⅛c, compared with a close of 39⅝c the day before, sold from 39⅞c to 38⅜c, and closed at 38⅜@38¾c, a loss of 3¼@3½c from the best price reached last week. There was some good outside buying on the last decline. Country acceptances were again reported moderate and cash sales came under the same head at 25,000 bu. New York reported 256,000 bu taken, while exports were large at 539,786 bu, compared with receipts of 480,948 bu. Primary receipts were 777,690 bu to 292,659 bu last year, and shipments were 500,687 bu to 238,151 bu last year. Local receipts were 426 cars, of which 246 graded contract.

At the outset in the provisions pit there was decided weakness from lower-priced hogs and large sales by outsiders, who became frightened at the sharp decline of the day before, prices falling rapidly until pork was off 30c a brl, lard 2½@5c, and ribs 5@7½c. But at the bottom packers came into the market, and liberal buying of lard and ribs by Armour and Cudahy put new life in the market, which was helped further by the strong cash situation of lard and ribs. All the decline was recovered, pork, which had been a football between the outsiders with their stop loss orders and the packers, closing unchanged, lard 12½c higher, and ribs steady to 2½c higher. Owing to the shortage in cash lard the premium of July over May was reduced to 5@7½c, though the carrying charges are 10@12½c. Receipts of hogs at the yards were 28,000 to 25,000 last year and in the West 72,000 to 58,600 last year. Prices were 5c to 10c lower because of light weight.

Oats prices lost about ¼c. Early prices were off in a sympathetic way with other grain, with fair offerings by local traders, and no special buying pressure on the market. The buying all day was scattered, such liquidation as is incidental to a holiday being about the only feature. Bartlett-Frazier, Merrill and Logan worked off quite a quantity. The Price Current was a little bearish, claiming oats had a good start, and indicated a full acreage. Clearances were free at 115,000 bu. Cash business locally was larger, 215,000 bu being sold.

Rye was quiet and easy, with a sale of May at 55½c. Little was done in cash, receipts being only 4 cars. A part of a car of No. 2 on track sold at 54½c. Little change in either market tone or quotations was noticeable in barley, but the conditions were strong all around, mainly on light offerings. Demand was steady. Feed or export grades ranged from 38c to 39½c, with malting 40@45c. Considerable sold around 43c. Timothy seed offerings were light, and the market steady. Country lots ranged from $1.75 to $2.35. Contract clover was steady at $7.65@7.75, about 5c higher. Flaxseed was steady and showed little change, spot Northwestern and May selling $1.73. At the close $1.72½ was bid for the future. September sales ranged at $1.23½@1.24, closing with the inside bid. October closed $1.18½ bid and $1.18¾ asked, after selling sparingly at $1.18½. Local receipts were 4 cars.

Futures ranged as follows:

	Closed Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Apl.13, 1899.
WHEAT.					
May	67¼-⅜	67	66¼	66¼	74⅝
July	68⅜	68⅜-¼	67⅝	67¾	74⅞
Sept	69⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅜	73½
CORN.					
May	39⅝	39⅞	38⅜	38⅜-¾	35¼
July	40⅛	40⅛-⅜	39⅜	39⅜-⅞	35⅞
Sept	41⅛	41⅛	40	40⅛	36½
OATS.					
May	24⅜	24⅛-⅜	24¼	24⅛-⅜	26⅞
July	24	24	24	24	23⅜
Sept	23⅛	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛
MESS PORK.					
May	12.67½	12.72½	12.37½	12.67½	9.02½
July	12.20	12.87½	12.50	12.80	9.15
LARD.					
May	6.85	7.00	6.82½	7.00	5.17½
July	6.95	7.12½	6.90	7.07½	5.30
Sept	7.05	7.17½	7.00	7.17½	5.42½
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.					
May	7.00	7.02½	6.95	7.00	4.67½
July	6.97½	7.02½	6.90	7.00	4.80
Sept	6.95	7.02½	6.92½	7.00	4.92½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	..	3	2	5
Spring wheat	..	17	10	27
Corn	246	160	20	426
Oats	19	91	23	133
Rye	1	3	..	4
Barley	..	3	20	23
Totals	266	277	75	618

Inspected out: 37,333 bu winter and 61,366 bu spring wheat, 174,633 bu corn, 7,250 bu oats, and 1,483 bu barley.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady under a moderate local demand. Winter patents, Southern, $3.60@3.70; straights, $3.25@3.40; spring, special brands, $3.80@3.90; Minnesota hard patents, $3.25@3.45; soft patents, $3.10@3.20; soft bakers' export, bags, $2.00@2.25; white rye, $3.00@3.20; dark, $2.70@2.80.

WINTER WHEAT—Easy at a decline of about ¼c. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 red, 65c. On track: No. 4 hard, 60c. Free on board: No. 3 red, 67¼@68¼c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 3 hard, 65¼c.

SPRING WHEAT—Easier and quotably ½c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 25,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3, 63@63½c. On track: No. 3, 65¼c. Free on board: No. 3, 63@64½c.

CORN—Demand fair for almost stuff at a decline of ¼@⅛c. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 39⅛c; 25,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3, 39⅛c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 37⅛@39½c; No. 3, 38@40½c; No. 3 white, 39⅛@41¼c; No. 2 yellow, 41c; ears, 40c. Billed through: No. 4, 38@38½c; No. 3, 37⅛@39c; No. 3 yellow, 38⅛@39⅛c; No. 2, 37⅜c; No. 3 white, 39⅛@39⅞c; No. 2 white, 39⅞@40c.

OATS—In moderate demand at a decline of ¼@⅛c. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 27@27¼c; white clipped, 25,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No grade, 24c; No. 4 white, 25@27¼c; No. 3, 24⅛@25c; No. 3 white, 27⅛@28¼c; No. 2, 25@25½c. Billed through: No. 4, 24½c; No. 4 white, 25⅛@26½c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2, 24@24¼c; No. 2 white, 27¼c.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled, but closing about steady. Cash lots mess pork, $12.70@12.75 regular, $12.10@12.20 old. Lard, $7.00@7.02½ regular, $6.85@6.90 choice old, $6.75@6.80 regular old. Short ribs, $6.90@7.25, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Dull at 77½c for pork brls and 85@87½c for lard tierces.

HIGH-PROOF SPIRITS—Steady at $1.25½.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 598 tons; shipments, 31 tons. Track sales included choice timothy, $12.50@13.25; No. 1 timothy, $11.50; not graded timothy, $9.00@10.00; choice prairie, Kansas, $9.75@10.00; Nebraska, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 prairie, Nebraska, $9.00; No. 4 prairie, $5.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 405 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 21,000.

The annual election of the Board of Trade Cycling club, an organization made up of the younger element of the board, having rooms on the seventh floor, was held on Wednesday afternoon. Of the two candidates for President of the club Silvie Ferretti, clerk in Secretary Stone's office, received 41 votes and William Ryan, an operator in the Postal company, 3 votes. Fred R. Martin was elected Vice President, William M. Gillick Treasurer, J. C. Winzeler Financial Secretary, and Edward A. O'Neill Corresponding Secretary. Directors elected were Al Smith, Frank H. Day, Edward Coulter, and M. Churchill. John Aylward was elected Captain. A proposition to change the name to the Board of Trade Athletic club carried with only one dissenting vote.

The death of Thomas Bennett, who has been a member of the board since 1880, was announced on 'change yesterday. He was 57 years of age, and, until his health gave way, two years ago, was one of the most prominent men in the trade. His son, James E. Bennett, has conducted the business during his father's illness.

POTATO MARKET IS OVERSTOCKED.

Not Much Demand Existing for Old Stock and Prices Easy.

Receipts of potatoes continue large, 184 cars so far this week, against 143 last week. There is a moderate local and shipping inquiry, but not sufficient to clear up accumulations. The lower grades are in excessive supply. Eggs are not quite as firm, with the market barely steady. Butter continues in moderate inquiry and is quotably steady and firm.

Round lots were quoted as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, creamery, extra	18c	Packing stock	12@13c
Firsts	16@17c	Eggs, at mark, cases returned	11c
Seconds	14@15c	Strictly fresh, new, cases inc	11½c
Dairies, etc	15@16c	Cheese, new twins	10¼@11c
Imitation creamery	14@15c	Young America	11@12c
Ladles	13@14c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	7@8c	Dressed chickens	8@10c
Geese, doz	$5.00@6.00	Ducks	8@11c
Dressed turkeys	9@12c	Geese	6@9c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Illinois, doz., green	$1.25	Brussels sprouts, qt	18c
Miss., 1-3 bu box	$3.00@3.50	Carrots, La., new, doz	30@35c
California, box, doz bunches	$2.50@3.00	Potatoes, mixed, bu	23@25c
Beans, navy hand-picked, new	$2.08@2.10	Kings, common to choice	25@29c
Medium	$2.00@2.05	Burbanks, fair to fancy	28@32c
Beets, new, brl	$3.00@3.50	Hebrons, common to choice	25@29c
Cucumbers, hothouse, doz	85c@$1.00	Peerless, poor to fancy	25@29c
Cabbage, Holland, brl	$2.50@3.75	Rurals	26@32c
Turnips, new, per brl	$2.00@2.75	White	24@27c
Lettuce, head, La., brl	$2.50@4.50	New potatoes, Bermuda, brl	$7.00@7.25
Kankakee, bxs	40@50c	Ill. sweets	$2.50@3.75
Endive, brl	$2.50@3.25	Spinach, Ky., bu boxes	50@75c
Wax beans, Fla., bu box	$3.00@6.00	Mushrooms, lb	20@30c
Kale, brl	$1.00@1.40	Tomatoes, Fla., 6-baskt cases	$3.00@3.75
Celery, California, doz	60c@$1.00	Squash, brls	$1.00@1.25
Home grown, doz	35@50c	Green peppers, 6-baskets	$4.00
Parsnips, brl	$1.00@1.25	Kohlrabi, doz	20@25c
Onions, bu, red	60@65c	Oyster plant, doz	15@20c
Do white	60@65c	Parsley, La., doz	25@35c
Green onions, 2-3 bu box	75c@$1.25	Michigan	40@50c
Pieplant, California, 40 lbs	$2.00	Radishes, home grown, bch	40@50c
Cauliflower, Cal., crates	$2.25@2.75	Green peas, Cal., 4-basket crates	$1.25

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair, brls	$1.75@2.00	Bananas, bch	$1.50@2.25
Apples, good to choice	$2.50@3.00	Cranberries, Jerseys, brls	$9.00
Apples, fancy	$3.50@4.50	Jerseys, 1-bu boxes	$3.00
Strawberries, La., 24-pint	$1.75@2.00	Lemons, Cal	$2.50@3.00
Floridas, qt	15@20c	Grape fruit, box	$3.00@3.25
Pineapples, doz	$3.00@3.50	Cal. navels	$2.50@3.50
		Cal. seedlings	$2.25@2.50
		Tangarines, ½ box	$3.00

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1900.	Receipts 1899.	Shipments 1900.	Shipments 1899.
Apples, brls	418	240	524	152
Beans, bu	1,333	2,641	653	1,550
B. corn, lbs	....	....	1,440	2,422
Butter, lbs	470,672	514,108	347,022	458,185
Cheese, lbs	243,380	207,808	193,833	97,805
D. fruits, lbs	140,096	33,780	33,425	19,020
Eggs, pkgs	9,086	8,213	3,815	2,197
Game, pkgs	14	6	....	....
Hay, tons	598	607	31	10
Hides, lbs	227,795	284,103	369,562	301,231
Hops, lbs	....	....	16,657	14,000
Potatoes, bu	28,641	29,370	11,196	6,846
Poultry, lbs	12,930	62,540	20,543	35,426
Poultry, c'ps	68	10	....	....
Wool, lbs	37,485	2,745	39,671	41,503

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Flour—Receipts, 26,417 brls; exports, 29,789 brls; quiet and generally easier except for low grade winters, which have been cleaned up at steady prices for the cracker trade. Winter patents, $3.70@4.00; winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Minnesota patent, $3.70@3.95; winter extras, $2.60@2.95.

Wheat—Receipts, 33,300 bu; exports, 102,674 bu; spot weak; No. 2 red, 79⅝c f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 red, 76⅝c elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 77¼c f. o. b., afloat, prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 79¼c f. o. b., afloat, prompt. Options were quiet and weak all day, feeling the influence of bearish foreign markets, a break in corn, small clearances, and a light export trade. Liberal unloading of wheat bought yesterday on the crop report was prompted by this news and the market closed weak at ⅛@¾c net decline; May, 73⅝@74c; closed 73⅝c; July, 73⅛@74c; closed 73⅝c; September, 74 1-16@74⅝c; closed 74¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 36,075 bu; exports, 207,314 bu; sales, 90,000 bu futures, 240,000 bu spot. Spot weak; No. 2, 46⅝c f. o. b., afloat, and 46c elevator. Closed weak at ⅝@⅞c decline; May, 44⅝@44 5-16c; closed 44⅝c; July, 45¼@45⅞c; closed 45⅜c; September, 45⅞@46⅛c; closed 45⅞c.

Oats—Receipts, 162,400 bu; exports, 100,965 bu. Spot easier; No. 2, 28⅝c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; track, mixed Western, 29@30c; track, white, 30¼@35c. Options inactive and weak, closing ⅛c lower; May closed at 28⅛c; No. 2 white oats, May, closed at 30½c.

Lard—Firm; Western steamed, $7.40; refined firm; continental, $7.60; South America, $8.00; compound, 6⅛c.

Coffee—Spot—Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 7⅝c; do jobbing, 8⅜c; mild market, quiet and steady; Cordova, 9½@14c. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points lower. Total sales, 11,250 bags, including May at 6.90c; September, 7.05c; October, 7.05@7.10c; November, 7.10c; December, 7.35@7.40c; March, 7.55c.

Cotton—Speculation in cotton futures was not active today. An unusual array of bullish factors confronted the trade this morning, but the result was disappointing. The market, after opening 2@5 points higher and increasing the advance 1@3 points on the more active positions, became easier. The failure of the market to respond fully to the steady closing of the English market, with crop accounts more bullish and Southern spot holders firm, led to a disposition to realize on local long contracts, if not to take the short side of the account. The weekly Liverpool statistical statement was exceptionally strong and port and interior receipts light, but the market dragged most of the day. The close was barely steady, with prices 6 points higher to 3 points net lower. Short selling in the distant months caused relative weakness in these options. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9 13-16c; middling gulf, 10 1-16c; sales, 249 bales. Futures closed barely steady: April, 9.48c; May, 9.48c; June, 9.41c; July, 9.39c; August, 9.23c; September, 8.41c; October, 8.11c; November, 7.96c; December, 7.96c; January, 7.97c; February, 7.99c; March, 8.01c.

Butter—Receipts, 4,143 pkgs; market barely steady; Western creamery, 17@20c; factory, 15@17c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,145 pkgs; dull and weak.

Eggs—Receipts, 17,058 pkgs; easier.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4½c; molasses sugar, 3 13-16c; refined firm.

Metals—Tin ruled firm all day and closed firm at $31.25 bid and $31.75 asked. Lake copper, while showing a strong undertone, continued unchanged at $17.00. Spelter still holds steady at fully sustained figures, closing at $4.72½ bid and $4.77½ asked. Lead and pig iron warrants remain dull and nominal, the former closing at $4.67½ bid and $4.72½ asked. The brokers' price for lead was $4.45 and for copper $17.25@17.50.

DULUTH, Minn., April 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68⅝c; to arrive, 68⅝c; May, 69c; September, 68c; July, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅛c; to arrive, 66⅜c; May, 67c; July, 68⅛c; September, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅛c; No. 3 spring, 61⅛c. Oats, 24½@24c. Rye, 52½c. Barley, 36@41c. Flax—Cash, $1.72; May, $1.72½; September, $1.23⅝; October, $1.18½. Corn, 36⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 174,078 bu; shipments, none.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—Lower cables and favorable crop reports operated to weaken wheat and the market closed ¾c under yesterday's close. There was a sharp break in May wheat shortly after noon to 64⅛@64⅜c, with the close at 64⅜@64½c; July closed at 66c. Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern brought from ⅝@1⅛c over May; No. 2, from ½c under to ½c over May; No. 3, 62@64⅛c. Flour—First patents, $3.65; second patents, $3.45; first clears, $2.65; second clears, $2.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Wheat—May, 62⅛c; July, 62⅞c; cash, No. 2 hard, 62⅛c; No. 3, 59@61½c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 3, 65@68c. Corn—May, 35⅛c; July, 36⅛c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; No. 2 white, 38@38⅛c; No. 3, 38c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28⅛c. Rye—No. 2, 53⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 16,200 bu; corn, 33,800 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 10,200 bu; corn, 17,100 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., April 12.—Corn—Easier, 29⅞c. Oats—Easy; No. 3 white, 26@26⅛c. Whisky—Firm on basis of $1.25½ for finished goods.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	10	Ontario	800
Crown Point	17	Ophir	73
Con. Cal. & Va.	160	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	60	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Currie	16	Quicksilver pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	25	Sierra Nevada	50
Homestake	5000	Standard	235
Iron Silver	65	Union Con	28
Mexican	32	Yellow Jacket	30

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $148,807,587; gold, $92,443,245.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 12.—Credit balances, $1.55. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 106,884 brls; runs, 90,692 brls; average, 84,121 brls.

M. Van B. M. D. Winfield Found Insane.

Milton Van Buren Monroe Doctrine Winfield, who lives at Twenty-fifth and Armour avenue, was committed to Dunning by Judge Jones yesterday, being found insane. He asked the court to delay his hearing until his counsel, Judge Hanecy, arrived. His wife, an elderly white woman, told the court that Winfield was insane, and the court committed him.

TO CUT OFF BUCKETSHOPS

WAR WITHOUT QUARTER DECLARED BY BOARD OF TRADE.

Arrangements Being Made by It to Collect and Distribute Its Own Quotations, Taking Work from Hands of Telegraph Company and Refusing Service to Illicit Dealers—Plans to Be Announced as Soon as Chrystie Injunction Can Be Dissolved.

War without quarter has been declared by the Board of Trade against all bucket-shops, particularly those within the business district. Every possible effort will be made to cripple the bucket-shops in their business, or drive them out altogether, by refusing to furnish them with quotations of market fluctuations. The declaration of war has not been openly or officially made and will not be promulgated until a temporary injunction restraining the board and the Western Union Telegraph company from cutting off quotations to the Chrystie Commission company of Kansas City can be dissolved. But there is no doubt in the minds of the directors and their attorney that they have the same right to regulate the distribution of their quotations as is enjoyed by the New York Stock Exchange, or that the injunction will be dissolved.

Arrangements are now being made under which the Board of Trade will assume control of its own quotations, taking the work out of the hands of the Western Union Telegraph company, which, at present records the quotations and distributes them to all applicants for the service.

President Warren and other directors of the board refuse to discuss their plans, fearing lest premature disclosure may cause vexatious interference and delays. But it is current rumor on the floor of the Board of Trade that a contract has been made by the directors and the Printing Ticket company, a concern operated and controlled by the Chicago and Milwaukee Telegraph company for the collection and dissemination of market quotations.

Details of the New Plan.

Employés of the board, according to the rumor, instead of employés of the telegraph company, as at present, will collect the quotations, and in the down-town district the board will distribute them. Within the area bounded by the lake and the river and the river and Twelfth street quotations will be furnished directly by the board, and it will, of course, be hopeless for bucket-shops to apply. Outside of this area the quotations will be distributed by the ticker company, which will be required to divide its profits with the board. The directors will exercise supervision over the list of subscribers to the service, and all bucket-shops will be placed under the strictest possible ban.

The directors are relying for the success of their plan on the experience of the New York Stock Exchange, which collects and distributes its own quotations, but had to defeat similar attacks in court upon its right to discriminate in selling them. Superintendent Crawford of the ticker company is now in New York, supposedly to investigate the system followed there.

Former Moves Against Bucket-Shops.

Previous attempts to prevent bucket-shops from getting quotations have not been successful. In legal conflicts the board has always been defeated in its contention for the right of withholding quotations at will, but has never based its fight on the bucket-shops on the allegation that they are gambling institutions and not entitled to any legal rights. This contention will be urged strongly in the argument for the dissolution of the Chrystie Commission company's injunction.

The fight against bucket-shops will be warmly approved by all members of the board, as they have undoubtedly taken a great deal of business away.

Telegraph Men Profess Ignorance.

Officials of the Western Union Telegraph company, which for many years has distributed the quotations of the Board of Trade, professed ignorance of any contemplated change. Assistant Superintendent Lloyd was sent to the Board of Trade for a talk with President Warren, but found that official extremely uncommunicative.

Superintendent Clowry said: "I know nothing of the matter. The position of our company in this question has always been that of a common carrier. The law prevents discrimination on our part in the distribution of market quotations, and we have no option but to furnish them. There is hardly a State in which an injunction has not been issued restraining us from stopping quotations in one direction or another, where the Board of Trade has become involved in a bucket-shop fight. It should be understood that we have no quarrel on hand with the Board of Trade. We are simply doing what the law requires us to do."

Ticker Officials Are Mum.

No officers of the Chicago and Milwaukee Telegraph are at present in this city, and at the Milwaukee office entire ignorance as to what negotiations have been conducted in this city is professed. Superintendent Crawford, who is in New York, is expected to return next Monday.

Attorney A. B. Jenks for the Chrystie Commission company has been furnished a copy of the cross-bill filed by the Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph company. It is almost identical with documents of the same character filed during the last ten years, which have been argued before Judge Tuley, Judge Horton, and other Judges. In it the Board of Trade charges the Chrystie company with being a bucketshop, and claims the telegraph company has agreed, by implication, not to furnish quotations to such concerns. Possibly a new feature in bills of this character is the admission that the business of the Board of Trade is being injured. Judge Tuley has given the Chrystie company until next Tuesday to answer the cross-bill. He will either hear it himself or refer the case to a master, who will take testimony as to the character of business transacted by the Kansas City concern.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red Western, winter, 6s 1d; No. 1 Northern, spring, 6s ½d; No. 1 California, 6s 5d@6s 6d; futures quiet; May, 5s 10¼d; July, 5s 10¼d. Corn—Spot American mixed, old, nominal; American mixed, new, steady, 4s 2d; futures steady; May, 4s 2d; July, 4s ⅜d; September, 4s ⅝d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter firm, 7s 6d.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast) steady, £3 5s@£3 15s.

Peas—Canadian, 5s 8¼d.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 52s 6d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 35s 6d; American refined, in pails, 37s 9d. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 47s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs, 43s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, 42s; do heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 40s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 43s.

Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5 23-32d; good middling, 5¼d; middling, 5 7-16d; low middling, 5 5-16d; good ordinary, 5¼d; ordinary, 4 15-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 bales American. Receipts, 2,000 bales; no American. Futures opened steady and closed steady at the advance. American middling, l. m. c.: April, 5 24-64d, buyers; April-May, 5 21-64d, sellers; May-June, 5 18-64d@5 19-64d, sellers; June-July, 5 15-64d, buyers; July-August, 5 13-64d, buyers; August-September, 5 4-64d, buyers; September-October, 4 44-64d@4 45-64d, value; October-November, 4 33-64d@4 34-64d, buyers; November-December, 4 27-64d@4 28-64d, buyers; December-January, 4 25-64d, value; January-February, 4 23-64d@4 24-64d, sellers.

The Cotton Exchange will be closed until Tuesday, April 17.

BROOMCORN IN FROM EUROPE.

First Importation on Record Made by J. P. Gross & Co.—Quality Poorer than Native Product.

Not until this year has there ever been any broomcorn imported from Europe for the use of the American broom factories. J. P. Gross & Co., 249 Kinzie street, are now receiving a cargo of 500 tons of corn, which was bought in Hungary, because the price in this country is so high. The "broomcorn trust" has 12,000 tons in hand, but will not sell it for less than $200 a ton. Smaller dealers not in the trust have been selling the same quality of corn for $180 to $190, and this stock is almost exhausted. The Hungarian corn was shipped from Triest. The ocean freight is about the same as the freight from New York to Chicago. This brush cost Gross & Co. less than $120 a ton laid down in Chicago. It is what is known in the broomcorn trade as pale red self-working, and does not compare well with the corn grown in the central Illinois district in Kansas. The Hungarians raise broomcorn for the seed, which they feed to chickens and cattle.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 10th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, June 7th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 8th, 1900. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

Said meeting has also been designated and called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the company as the meeting whereat, or at any adjournment whereof, the stockholders of the company shall consider and act upon the several following questions:

Ratification of either or both of the leases of the railways and railway property of the Boyer Valley Railway Company and the Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company pursuant to resolutions adopted by this company's Board of Directors on December 8th, 1899.

Purchase of the railways and of all the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets and property of any or all of the following companies: Boyer Valley Railway Company, Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company, Minnesota & Iowa Railway Company, and Iowa, Minnesota & Northwestern Railway Company.

Purchase of the railways and of some or all of the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets and property of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company [including those of the Dakota Central Railway Company, the Mankato & New Ulm Railway Company, and the Minnesota & South Dakota Railway Company, acquired by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company].

All of the companies to whose railways and property it is proposed to have this company take title as aforesaid are already "proprietary companies," whose stock is owned by this company.

MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

J. Finley Barrell. James Barrell.
Stewart E. Barrell.
MEMBERS { NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
FINLEY BARRELL & CO.
.. STOCKS .. BONDS ... GRAIN ... PROVISIONS .. COTTON
Monadnock Block, Jackson and Dearborn Streets.
Direct Private Wires. Telephone, Harrison 174.

ESTABLISHED 1885.
ADOLPH J. LICHTSTERN & CO.
Bank Floor, The Rookery. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS
AND DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Margin 3 to 5 Per Cent.
We buy and sell all listed securities
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Branch Investment and Banking Office, 115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.
F. G. LOGAN
4 B'd Trade, Chicago.
MEMBER
New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Provisions, Grain.

LARGE LOANS
ON
Chicago Manufacturing Plants
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
164 Dearborn street.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 2d day of said month), at 10 o'clock a. m. The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NO COMMISSION. H. O. STONE & CO.
LOANS ON 206 La Salle-st.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. 4 Teleph'ns. Ex. 63.

TO PAY THE FORFEITED BONDS.

McNamara and Mahony Said to Be Raising $20,000 in Coughlin and Armstrong Case.

Assistant State's Attorney McEwen, who has been directed by State's Attorney Deneen to collect the forfeited Coughlin and Armstrong bonds, says no action will be taken this week. It is hinted that the bondsmen, Michael McNamara and ex-Alderman William F. Mahony, are arranging to raise the $20,000 and avoid the sale of the real estate pledged.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

There is considerable talk in insurance circles over the holding up of the appointment of Superintendent of Ratings Bowden and the resurrection of old charges that were supposed to be settled. Through the reorganization of the Chicago Underwriters' association his salary had been scaled down from $7,000 to $5,000 a year, and the position made appointive instead of elective. His friends think that as these changes and the difficulty with Law Bros. of the Royal once had been passed upon, it is not fair treatment to keep agitating the matter. Law Bros., on the other hand, have declared that they want back the line of insurance that got away from them through an error made in a rating by Bowden, and want him to resign from the association. As there is no disposition on the part of Case & Co. to give up the line which came to them through a mistake of some one else, the settlement of the difficulty fair to give the members of the association quite a lively session at the adjourned quarterly meeting a week from next Wednesday. In the meantime it is possible, however, that some conservative members may succeed in restoring peace between the factions.

New York advices state that President James A. MacDonald of the Queen has signified his intention of retiring from his present position at the annual meeting on the 16th inst., and that Vice President E. F. Beddall is slated to succeed him. A series of changes of officials hinge upon Mr. MacDonald's retirement from the Presidency. Mr. Beddall, who, in addition to his connection with the Queen, is the manager of the New York branch of the Royal of Liverpool, is expected to retire from that position. Both he and Mr. MacDonald, however, will remain at the head of the board of management of the Royal. Secretary George W. Burchell of the Queen is likely to [illegible]

o and Northwestern Railway Co.
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, March 10th, 1900.
nnual Meeting of the stockholders and
lers of the Chicago & Northwestern Rail-
mpany, for the election of Directors and
saction of such other business as may
fore said meeting, will be held at the office
ompany in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday,
, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer
ill close on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at
d reopen on Friday, June 8th, 1900. Bond-
will authenticate their voting bond by
eeting has also been designated and called
ution of the Board of Directors of the
y as the meeting whereat, or at any ad-
nt whereof, the stockholders of the com-
ll consider and act upon the several fol-
uestions:
ation of either or both of the leases of
ways and railway property of the Boyer
Railway Company and the Harlan &
n Railway Company made by this com-
rsuant to resolutions adopted by the Board
tors on December 8th, 1899.
se of the railways and of all the rights,
ts, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets and
of any or all of the following companies:
Railway Company, Harlan & Ea
ilway Company, Minnesota & Iowa Rai
mpany, and Iowa, Minnesota & Nort
Railway Company.
se of the railways and of some or all o
ts, privileges, franchises, immunities
nd property of the Winona & St. Pete
Company [including those of the Dakot
Railway Company, the Mankato & Ne
ilway Company, and the Minnesota &
akota Railway Company, acquired by sai
& St. Peter Railroad Company],
the companies to whose railways an
it is proposed to have this company tak
aforesaid are already "proprietary com
whose stock is owned by this company.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
SYKES, Secretary.

ley Barrell. James Barrell.
Stewart E. Barrell.
BERS { NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
NLEY
RRELL
CO.
.. STOCKS ..
... BONDS ...
....GRAIN....
PROVISIONS
.. COTTON
Monadnock Block,
ckson and Dearborn Streets.
rivate Wires. Telephone, Harrison 174

ESTABLISHED 1885.
OLPH J. LICHTSTERN
& CO.
Floor, Rookery. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
CK AND GRAIN BROKERS
AND DEALERS IN
ESTMENT SECURITIES
Margin 3 to 5 Per Cent.
y and sell all listed securities
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

nch Investment and Banking Office,
115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn
G. LOGAN
4 B'd Trade, Chicago.
EMBER
rk and Chicago
Exchanges and
Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Provisions, Grain.

ARGE LOANS
ON
ago Manufacturing Plants
body, Houghteling & Co.
164 Dearborn street.

E LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
UTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 2d, 190
annual meeting of the stockholders of this
y for the election of Directors, and the
tion of such other business as may be
t before it, will be held at the principal of
the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the
WEDNESDAY of May next (being the 2d
said month), at 10 o'clock a. m. The poll
ntinue open for one hour thereafter.
rder of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

COMMISSION. H. O. STONE & CO.,
LOANS ON 206 La Salle-st.
GO REAL ESTATE. 4 Teleph'ns. Ex. 61.

grown in the central Illinois district
ansas. The Hungarians raise broo
for the seed, which they feed to chic
d cattle.

AY THE FORFEITED BONDS.

amara and Mahony Said to B ising $20,000 in Coughlin and Armstrong Case.

stant State's Attorney McEwen, wh
een directed by State's Attorney De
to collect the forfeited Coughlin an
rong bonds, says no action will b
this week. It is hinted that the bond
Michael McNamara and ex-Alderma
m F. Mahony, are arranging to rais
20,000 and avoid the sale of the rea
pledged.

SURANCE AFFAIRS.

e is considerable talk in insurance circ
e holding up of the appointment of Sup
ent of Ratings Bowden and the resurrect
charges that were supposed to be settl
h the reorganization of the Chicago U
ters' association his salary had been sca
rom $7,000 to $5,000 a year, and the positi
appointive instead of elective. His frien
that as he accepted these changes and
ty with Law Bros. of the Royal once h
assed upon, it is not fair treatment to k
g the matter. Law Bros., on the oth
ave declared that they want back the l
rance that got away from them through
nade in a rating by Bowden, and threat
n from the association. As there is no d
n on the part of Case & Co. to give up
hich came to them through a mistake
e else, the settlement of the difficulty b
give the members of the association quit
ession at the adjourned quarterly meeti
k from next Wednesday. In the meanti
possible, however, that some conservat
rs may succeed in restoring peace betwe
tions.

York advices state that President James A
nald of the Queen has signified his inte
retiring from his present position at th
meeting on the 16th inst., and that Vic
ent E. F. Beddall is slated to succeed him
es of changes of officials hinge upon Mr
nald's retirement from the Presidency
ddall, who, in addition to his connectio
Queen, is the manager of the New York
of the Royal of Liverpool, is expected to
from this position. Both he and Mr. Ma
, however, will hold seats on the loca
of management of the Royal. Secretar
W. Burchell of the Queen is likely to su
r. Beddall as Vice President, and Specia
Nevett S. Barlow will get the Secretarysh
Shallcross is slated for the managersh
Royal, with George M. Colt as assista
and Frederick W. Day as second assis
anager. Mr. Beddall will continue to
attorney for the Royal in the Unite
in addition to the Presidency of the Queen

fires are giving Western managers an
much anxiety, as reports coming in from
districts show an unprecedented number o
rom small to large that foot up heavily i
. Nearly all of the risks have been wri
low rates. A movement to advance rate
s and cities of less than 100,000 inhabitan
n proposed several times, but competitio
iness has stifled it. Local representativ
anies, however, say that they are exerc
lose scrutiny on all new business, which i
method of weeding out undesirable risk
hey come up for renewal.

Western branch office of the Fidelity Fir
e company of Baltimore under the ma
of Davis & Shepherd, has been establishe
third floor at 195 La Salle street, and wil
risdiction over fifteen States in the West
. Davis & Shepherd state that they wil
r membership in the union at once, and al
under their control will be placed on a
asis. It is the intention to enlarge th
the company's business in Western terri

ew York Underwriters' agency has adopt
sole agency plan for its representative
ut the country. The plan is to be made
in cities of 100,000 population or less.
Agents A. and J. H. Stoddart in a circular
agents say: "The regulation of the
of agents is a matter for the management
anies to decide in each case. Our prefer
for single agencies, as we think they tend
local competition."

ork, April 12.—[Special.]—The retirement
A. MacDonald from the Presidency of
n Insurance company and the succession
E. F. Beddall, announced this morning,
enuine surprise to underwriters.

URGE A LOWER WAR TAX.

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS TO THAT END.

Members Meet at Grand Pacific Hotel and Decide to Ask Congressmen to Work for Revision of Revenue Measure—Speakers Say Present Law Causes Business Depression—Brewer Says Beer Serves "a Moral Purpose"—Tariff on Tea to Remain.

Resolutions urging Congress to decrease the war revenue tax were adopted by the Illinois Manufacturers' association at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. The appointment of a committee to go to Washington to lobby in behalf of the association was suggested by William D. Haynie, and Martin B. Madden declared that the war tax was becoming so oppressive as to necessitate that "personal pressure" be brought to bear on the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. The resolutions adopted were in part as follows:

Whereas, The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows a present surplus of receipts above expenditures of $55,000,000 since July 1, 1899, which he expects will be increased to $70,-000,000; and,

Whereas, This tax is in many instances a heavy burden on the manufacturing interests of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois delegation in Congress be represented to use all the means at its command to procure an early revision of said tax; and,

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be and he hereby is instructed to mail a copy of these resolutions to trade organizations throughout the country, and also to mail a copy to each member of the Illinois delegation in Congress.

The resolutions were presented by A. G. Cox, A. H. Veeder, Levy Mayer, B. A. Eckhart, W. B. Main, and William D. Haynie. It was argued that the war tax is causing business depression, and the system of revenue stamps was dubbed a nuisance.

"More than this," said ex-Judge L. C. Collins, "the government is compelling us to pay for something we do not get. This generation should not bear the burdens of the generation which is to follow. We need the Nicaraguan Canal, an increase in our navy, interstate canals, and other internal improvements, but these cannot be built in the present generation and therefore we cannot enjoy them. By the continuation of the war tax it seems, however, that it is the belief of Congress that we should pay for them.

"The government is hoarding money to perfect our foreign policy. I do not question the advantages of a foreign policy, but I object to having to pay for something that is to be enjoyed for the most part by future generations."

Agitation for modification of the war tax law was thought by W. J. Calhoun to be more expedient than demands for its repeal. "Our country has expanded, and it devolves on us as business-men to see that our commerce is protected abroad," he said. "Every patriot can see that in the future the United States will need more revenue from internal taxation than it has required in former years. We have entered into the world's commerce, and we will have to extend the arm of the government to protect that commerce."

The claims of the brewing interests were presented in a communication from C. H. Wacker. His references to malt liquors as beverages serving "a moral purpose" caused laughter.

"The additional tax of $1 a barrel on malt liquor represents 40 per cent of the aggregate receipts derived from all sources in the brewing business," he said. "We hold that there is not the semblance of reasonable argument by which could be justified such a tax on a beverage which serves great hygienic and moral purposes, inasmuch as its popularization has minimized the evils resulting from the former general use of ardent spirits."

A resolution proposed by Martin B. Madden commending the Drainage board's intention of spending during the next two years $3,000,000 for the improvement of the Chicago River was adopted.

WILL NOT REMOVE TAX ON TEA.

No Demand on Congress to Repeal the Barrier to Inferior Grades—As to War Revenue Act.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding reports from Chicago, no demands have been made on Congress for the repeal of the tax of 10 cents a pound on tea imported into this country, as imposed by the war revenue act. On the contrary, the dealers in that commodity are opposed to the repeal of the tax on the ground that the duty is paid by the growers and simply acts as a bar to importation of inferior and exhausted grades of tea.

There is a disposition on the part of the Ways and Means committee to lighten the burden of taxation now borne by the people, but it is feared if they begin repealing the war revenue act piecemeal all the business-men of the country will come to Washington and demand that their particular interests be relieved from taxation. There is, however, still a possibility that something may be done in this direction. If so, Congress will begin by repealing the stamp taxes, such as those required on telegrams, bank checks, promissory notes, mortgages, legal papers of all descriptions, and the taxes on proprietary medicines. It is almost certain the tax on tea will remain undisturbed. In discussing this question tonight one of the leaders of the House said:

"In my judgment nine-tenths of the people do not know there is a tax imposed upon tea. If we begin to lighten the burden of taxation we should begin with the internal revenue taxes. The tax on tea is paid in such a way that the people know scarcely anything about it, while the internal revenue taxes are troublesome. All our people are employed, and they do not feel the burden of taxes which they are now compelled to pay as they did the smaller taxes during the Cleveland administration, when so many laboring people were idle. While there is a surplus in the Treasury and it is continuing to pile up, there should be no great hurry about repealing the war revenue act. The expenses of the government are heavy and will continue to be so for a number of years. Continuing contracts for river and harbor improvements, public buildings, the increase of the navy, and other great public works will not diminish, and before long Congress will be called on to appropriate $140,000,000 for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Our people want these improvements and are willing to pay for them. For this reason I do not see why we should be in a great hurry about reducing these taxes. Congress is not prepared to go into the tariff question at this session, and in my judgment the tax on tea will not be disturbed."

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Present Arguments on the Differential Claim of the "Soo" Line.

Representatives of the Chicago-St. Paul lines and General Passenger Agent Callaway of the "Soo" line appeared yesterday before the meeting of the Central Passenger association and submitted arguments on the merits of the contention between them regarding east-bound rates. Mr. Callaway held that his road was entitled to a differential rate because it had to send business via Montreal and could not compete at even rates with the direct lines via Chicago. The Chicago-St. Paul lines argued that the "Soo" line and Canadian Pacific had violated every agreement to which they had become parties during the last three years. Notwithstanding the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission that these roads were not entitled to differential rates, their opponents said they have continued to apply them up to the present time, and a fight had to be made by the Chicago-St. Paul roads to secure a share of the business. Not only had the "Soo" line been cutting the rates, but it had been paying excessive commissions and afforded assistance to the shippers. They also contended that the "Soo" line had as good if not a better service between St. Paul and Boston than any of the direct lines via Chicago, and in many ways had an advantage over these roads.

It was, therefore, the desire of the Western roads that, in the event the "Soo" line should not agree at this conference in restoring rates to the Chicago basis, Eastern connections should join them in meeting "Soo" line published rates in all cases; that rates via standard lines from Chicago be made $2 higher, if Eastern lines so desire, than the rates made to meet "Soo" line competition.

Proposed Division of Fares.

As a basis of dividing any rates so made they suggested the following: A pro-rate division, using as factors the selling rate from Duluth or St. Paul and other affected points, to Chicago, and the published limited first-class fare from Chicago.

It was also stated that it is the policy of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway—another Canadian Pacific line—to make the same rates from Duluth and Superior as are made by the "Soo" line from St. Paul.

The Eastern lines promised to give the arguments and requests due consideration, and will make a recommendation to the Eastern Joint Passenger committee, which meets in New York on April 18.

To Meet Coast Rates.

The Eastern lines have decided to comply with the demands of the Western roads and meet the rates of the Canadian Pacific to points on the Pacific coast, and have accepted the proposition of a continuance of the immigrant clearing house of the Western roads in New York for the distribution of the immigrant traffic of the various lines. The decision as to meeting Canadian Pacific rates to Pacific coast points is not a surprise, as it was apparent that no amicable settlement could be reached in the nature of an agreement with that road. The decision will mean a reduction for American lines of about $1.50 for first class and $3 for second class fares, this being the difference between Canadian Pacific rates and the standard rates of the other transcontinental lines. Part of this reduction will be borne by the trunk lines and part by the Western connections.

Add to Calumet Western Stock.

Stockholders of the Calumet Western railway company at their annual meeting in this city adopted a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $200,-000 to $500,000 and the number of shares from 2,000 to 5,000. The Board of Directors was increased from seven to eight by adding H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central. The other members of the board are J. T. Brooks, and Joseph Wood of the Pennsylvania, W. G. Purdy and H. A. Parker of the Rock Island, John A. Spoor and Robert Fitzgerald of the Chicago Junction railway, and F. S. Winston of the Michigan Central.

The road when completed will be a little over three miles long. Only about one mile of the road and a steel bridge across the Calumet River remain unfinished. It is to afford the four roads an entrance into South Chicago and access to Calumet harbor. The construction of a mammoth elevator is contemplated.

Transportation Notes.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western railway for the first week of April were $127,429, against $114,882 for the corresponding week last year.

Land Commissioner Babcock of the Great Northern railway says that the immigrants now going into the Northwest are of a better class than in any previous years. They are able to buy their farms outright, which is unprecedented.

On and after April 22 the Northwestern and Union Pacific will operate a new train between Chicago and Portland, Ore. It will be known as the "Overland Limited," and will shorten the time between the two cities by two hours and forty-five minutes. The train will go through without change and will carry Pullman palace sleeping cars, buffet, smoking, and library cars, and dining cars.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Kavanagh—198006—City Lumber Co. vs. J. H. Thumack; by default, $276.88.

Judge Ball—194860—Louis Hogberg vs. City; motion for new trial withdrawn and judgment $300 on verdict.

Judge Dunne—158499—W. H. Barber, for use J. L. Bennett, vs. Standard Salt Company, Standard Salt and Cement Company, and Clinton B. Webster; on finding, $225; satisfied.—206088—Otelle Link vs. City; on finding, $350.—202610—M. J. Naghten vs. Philip H. Decker; by default, $289; suit dismissed as to J. S. Bassett and W. P. Hibbs.

Judge Smith—171465—Rosamond G. Paterson vs. D. B. Fisk & Co.; on finding, $50; satisfied.

Judge Neely—199973—Margaret Whittle vs. City; on finding, $900.—134666—Warren Smith vs. Chicago City Railway Company; on verdict, $475; satisfied.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—4116—Johnson vs. Corcoran; dec. sale.—202374—Herr vs. McKinney; dec. sale.—4074—Ferguson vs. Ferguson; dec. div.

Judge Chetlain—205—Manning vs. Manning; dec. div.—3906—Murphy vs. Murphy; dec. div.—3973—Doughty vs. Doughty; dec. div.—4007—Hyde vs. Hyde; dec. div.—4049—Stone vs. Stone; dec. div.—4131—McCurrach vs. McCurrach; dec. div.—3499—Bradshaw vs. Sammons; def. dec.—202376—Duncan vs. McKinney; dec. sale.—204806—Palmer vs. Schrager; dec.

Judge Tuley—11113—O. P. B. and L. Assn. vs. Andrews; dec. sale.—9744—Dartmouth College vs. Muller; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—5416—Heraux vs. Heraux; dec.—8194—Hoops Tea Company vs. Thacher; dec.—11748—Hill vs. Hill; dec. div.

Judge Clifford—10918—Murray vs. Mitchell; dec. sale.—10343—Podrasnik vs. Williams; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—11333—Warner vs. Barnett; dec.—10957—Porter vs. Cunningham; dec.—11233—Lavery vs. Dreyer; dec. sale.—805—Vages vs. Giraseek; dec.

Judge Hanecy—11596—Young vs. Young; dec. div.—10698—Smith vs. Bailey; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—11331—Grienstein vs. Grienstein; dec. div.—10836—Niederhoefer vs. Niederhoefer; dec. div.—11320—Scott vs. Scott; dec. div.

Judge Smith—204724—Blair vs. Blair; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

3390—Henry R. King; liabil., $420; no assets; R. E. Cantwell, atty.

3391—Marke Tucker; liabil., $12,800; no assets; Isadore Levy, atty.

3392—George F. Kistner; liabil., $8,000; assets, $700; E. W. Adkins, atty.

3393—Joseph Milnarek; liabil., $7,500; assets, $800; same atty.

3394—Alice Halleman; liabil., $2,100; no assets; King & Gross, attys.

3395—Fred Krickow; liabil., $4,000; no assets; Simon Gary, atty.

3396—Cecil N. Smith; liabil., $1,000; no assets; same atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 5991, 1193, 5101, 6001, 6009, 4904, 6010, 6076, 6077, 1892.

Judge Tuley—Law trial call 5938, 6004. On trial, 4687.

Judge Ball—On trial, 1440.

Judge Hanecy—No court.

Judge Chetlain—On hearing, 1337.

Judge Stein—Motions of course and cases under advisement.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call 203949, 203950, 4649, 1293. On trial, 4821.

Judge Clifford—Law and chancery motions.

Judge Neely—Trial call 4511, 14448, 15977, 16090, 16099, 16116, 10700, 169357, 14380, 16022, 12088, 15346, 13337, 13731, 14415, 13468. On trial, 15643.

Judge Smith—Trial call 6911, 6157, 7189, 7067, 7200, 7211, 7222. On trial, 160625.

Judge Holdom—Submitted cases 4383, 4384.

Judge Tuthill—Chancery cases 5090, 9811, 3191, 10907, 3882. On hearing, 3206, 76341.

Judge Dunne—Trial calendar, tax cases.

Judge Burke—Trial call 11566, 11936, 9725, 12522, 5762, 13005, 13103, 13136, 13169, 13191, 11621. Motions for new trial, 11802. On trial, 12745.

Judge Bishop—Trial call 7148, 7357, 7368, 13727, 5661, 7170, 7435, 7456, 7500, 7511. First call from 501 to 600 inc.

Judge Stough—1667, 1256, 474, 834, 7026, 1335, 1773, 184341, 3788, 1957. On trial 3206.

Judge Gibbons—Set cases 6624, 1476, 6404, 17882. Set cases 167421, 5346. On trial 5348.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—Motions of course.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Trial call 2775, 2937, 3032, 3301, 3263, 3429, 3350, 3351, 3352. Motion for new trial in 978.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Trial call 926, 682, 867, 3047, 3464, 3407, 3399, 3346.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Trial call—3337, 3348, 3371, 3421, 3418.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Trial call—199, 227, 247, 321, 367, 369, 377, 381, 414, 440, 493, 518, 590, 756, 518, 818, 845, 846, 932, 933, 934, 1153, 1218, 1221, 1222, 1252, 1253, 1357, 1258, 1263, 1269, 1376, 1287.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—10 a. m.—Motions. 10:30 a. m.—Estate of Michael J. Schaack; estate of Mary A. Mitchell; estate of David Coughlin; estate of John Beck; estate of Patrick J. Ryan. 2:15 p. m.—Estate of Louis Bruschke, a minor; estate of Carl A. Konig; estate of William D. Jones; estate of William H. Burnett.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—25157 on trial; 25039.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—25454.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—Motions.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Supreme Court proceedings today were as follows:

People vs. Frank Steiner; writ of error granted.

Butterfield vs. Sawyer; rehearing allowed.

People vs. Town of Thornton; motion to dismiss; writ denied.

Dady vs. Condit; time to file appellee's briefs extended to appellee.

People vs. Kelly; motion to place at head of docket denied.

Cohn vs. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.; motion for surety denied.

Pioneer Fireproof Construction Co. vs. Sunderland; leave to file Appellate Court briefs.

Cruickshank vs. Chicago; motion to dismiss denied.

Pfirshing vs. Chicago; motion to dismiss denied.

Beach vs. Chicago; motion to dismiss allowed.

Martin vs. Chicago; motion to dismiss allowed.

R., L. & B. association vs. Morse; motion to enter judgment nunc protunc.; allowed.

Williams vs. Dutton; rehearing denied.

Ely vs. Brown; motion to tax costs denied.

American Preserves Co. vs. Bishop; motion to tax costs allowed.

Rosenthal vs. Dawson; motion to dismiss.

People vs. Jeffers; leave to file petition for mandamus; five days allowed for service.

Continued—McCaffery vs. Hooper; Prouty vs. Moss; Jackson vs. Kraft.

Court adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, April 12, 1900:

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Ramon Balz, petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari denied; announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

10—Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Orange Fuller, assignee, petitioner; time to make return to rule herein extended to Monday, May 14, per stipulation of counsel, on motion of Mr. A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

222—George S. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. C. E. Wingo; argument continued by Mr. W. J. Henson for the plaintiff in error, by Mr. Samuel W. Williams for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. W. J. Henson for the plaintiff in error.

227—James Byar Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Thomas Campbell; argued by Mr. L. C. Barton and Mr. Edward Campbell for the appellants and by Mr. W. B. Rodgers for the appellee.

237—S. Duffield Mitchell, receiver, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. John C. McClure et al.; submitted by Mr. S. Duffield Mitchell and Mr. Thomas Paterson for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. John S. Ferguson for the defendants in error.

238—Robert S. Leovy, petitioner, vs. The United States; argument commenced by Mr. Victor Leovy for the petitioner and continued by Mr. George H. Gorman for the respondent.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, April 16, will be as follows: 238, 242, 244, 318 [and 319, 320, and 324], 245, 246, 247, 223, 240, and 250.

Sealed Verdict in Cole Murder Case.

The jury in the case of William E. Cole, charged with murder for shooting Mrs. Clara Wolfe, 3120 Cottage Grove avenue, on July 22, reached a verdict and sealed it at 6:30 p. m. yesterday. The verdict will be opened in Judge Gary's court this morning.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
George Zieke, Martha Scholz	36—29
John Unger, Bertha Kenning	22—22
Henry R. Freese, Emma C. Kantz	22—21
John Szobcak, Annie Repixa	30—23
Jesse H. Marquette, Alice Capper	31—26
Dennis Cregan, Ellen Callahan	34—24
Richard J. Ton, Nellie E. Otto	25—25
John P. Marshall, Barbara M. Huguelet	25—25
William H. Gillick, Rose C. Stuart	34—27
Harry S. Bolton, Maude Little	23—21
Louis Nelin, Ingeborg Peterson	31—28
William E. Shank, Frances E. Graw	26—19
James Tobin, Delia Shaughnessey	25—21
Sebastian Koltz, Emma Younger	29—25
Cyrus H. Caldwell, Sarah Carmichael	21—23
John N. Iverson, Josie Baumruck	25—22
August Geiger, Lena Burtl	28—26
Reinhald Saack, Valeska Wischnia	26—21
Anton Schaurte, Ann Kohlsmann	38—37
John Reike, Louise Johnke	23—23
Walter E. Wright, Matre Barton	22—20
Harry A. Gauwens, Mary Kamyrsberg	25—20
Edward D. Markhaus, Kate Mohan	33—23
Charles Kjellandet, Maud Hamilton	42—27
Peter Butel, Augusta Miller	23—18
Charles C. Preiss, M. Frances Rogers	42—29
William H. Anderson, Amelia Halpin	32—24
Ernest Cleff, Wilhelmina Babzien	29—20
John M. Caffrey, Nellie Carter	36—28
Otto Scheaffer, Mary Velton	28—24
Patrick H. O'Donnell, Anna C. Larsen	36—25
Charles M. Wigham, Lottie E. Cunningham	27—19
Zaccanadi Cicero, Carmela Vacca	30—18
William Lange Jr., Sophia Zander	27—24
August Wanthal, Coelestine Michaelis	48—24
John W. Halmer, Bessemer, Ala.; Edna Battery, Berwyn, Ill	46—24
Conrad Schoen, Wilhelmina Wenzel	36—35
Charles V. Stone, Minnie Carlson	32—25
Angelo Delio, Carmela La Rocco	25—24
Max L. Wittke, Elvira Figolah	21—21
Ernest Stanley, Elizabeth Ball	25—20
Wladyslaw Krause, Kate Andzejenska	25—18
Edward Holt, Jeanette Tolley	23—20
Milton Katz, Josephine Sisson, Tampa, Fla	27—23
John D. Becker, Elizabeth Slattery	33—20

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, April 12, 1900:

Junior-terrace, 140 w of Halsted-st., n f, 20x125, April 4 [Chas. H. Bolster to Chas. W. Egan]	$13,750
Fremont-st., 225 n of Cornelia-av., w f, 25x124¼, March 29 [F. J. Burr to Robert H. Burnett]. Revenue $2	1
Hancock-av., 190 s of Mariana-st., e f, 37½x125, April 11 [M. H. Empey to Bertha Asche]. Incumb. $1,000	2,100
Avondale-av., n w cor Wellington, n e f, 149 x101, March 28 [H. E. Gross to S. E. Gross]. Incumb. $4,900	3,000
Southport-av., 212 n of Lincoln, e f, 51 to alley, April 10 [H. Krauth to Nicholas Fegen]	4,000
Paulina-st., s e cor Wrightwood-av., w f, 47¼x125, April 11 [John Northen to H. Treskatsch]	3,000
North-av., 72 w of Ridgeway, n f, 24x136, April 6 [A. J. Blackford to John Hewitt]	1,100
Premises 875 Walnut-st., 20 to alley, April 11 [L. W. Baganza to James H. Coates]. Incumb. $2,500	4,500
Dearborn-av., 50 s of Chicago-av., e f, 24 8-12x80, April 11 [Mary L. Brown et al., by M. in C., to Bernhard Hesslein]	6,375
Michigan-st., 150 w of Rush, n f, 25x100, Jan. 24 [estate of M. McNamara, by guardian, to Thos. J. Starr]	11,000
Jackson-st., 50 w of S. 43d-av., n f, 25x124, April 11 [C. B. Warner to Edw. Fitzgibbon]. Incumb. $3,000	7,000
Premises 2090 W. Congress-st., 25x124 7-10, April 11 [W. Holland to Leota Withers]	1,700
Monroe-st., 65 w of Homan-av., s f, 25x191, April 10 [James G. Jones to Maria L. Jones]. Incumb. $2,300	2,800
Polk-st., 165 w of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25 2-12x124 9-10, April 11 [Martin Lewis to Katie F. Redmond]	2,700
De Kalb-st., 200 s w of Polk, n w f, 21x100, April 9 [S. D. Simpson to Caroline S. Fitch]	8,500
Plum-st., 216 w of Loomis, n f, 24x111, April 11 [A. Fitzgibbon et al. to Lylia A. Warner]	2,900
St. Louis-av., 71 n of 21st-st., w f, 25x122¼, April 10 [Henry C. Sass to Herman L. Paesler]	1,000
Fairfield-av., 25 s of 12th-pl., e f, 25x130, April 9 [J. Thompson to F. Harlicek]	1,025
Premises 1261 W. 15th-st., 27x120, April 11 [John Busse to Emily Busse]. Rev. $6	1
14th-st., 70 e of Loomis, s f, 24x124, April 10 [Henry C. Sass to Herman L. Paesler]	3,000
S. 41st-st., 252 n of 29th-st., e f, 25x124, April 11 [W. C. Aldworth to C. Hahn]	1,100
South Park-av., 220 s of 33d-st., e f, 23 1-3x125, April 9 [Caroline S. Fitch to Samuel D. Simpson]	11,000
Prairie-av., 123 n of 37-st., e f, 25x124, April 9, incumbrance $5,000 [William Blair to Emma A. Hamberg]	10,000
Swann-st., 212 e of Princeton-av., s f, 24x100, March 3 [Catherine Shreve to Harry B. Shreve]	1,000
Calumet-av., 116 n of 43d-st., e f, 30x129½, April 4 [F. P. Hopkins to Guy Brockway]	3,100
Champlain-av., 169 n of 45th-st., e f, 25x125¼, April 4 [F. P. Hopkins to Guy Brockway]	3,700
Princeton-av., 264 n of 53d-st., w f, 34¼x124, March 3 [Catherine Shreve to Ben. L. Shreve]	1,000
State-st., 269 s of 52d, e f, 25x100, March 12 [Carl Hinz to Daniel J. Trahey]	3,000
5th-av., 486 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 50x125, April 10 [Margt. Kennedy to James W. Kennedy]	4,000
Honore-st., s w cor 67th, e f, 20x130, bldg. and impvts., April 10 no stamps [H. N. Pohlsson to Julius Kaufman]	1
Evans-av., 224 s of 72d-st., e f, 25x124 [Jan. 1 [J. A. Hite to John DeMuth]	1,975
Buffalo-av., 208 s of 89th-st., w f, 25x140, Feb. 20 [estate of J. Phillips to Mary Phillips]	1,067
Alma-st., 250 s of Grove-av., e f, 30x125 (Thirty-fifth Ward), April 7, incumbrance $1,000 [David A. Grim to John F. Pruter Jr.]	2,000
Assignment of lease, premises 449 and 451 S. State-st., 40x138, leasehold interest, April 4, 1900, revenue $1 [Robert D. Sheppard to Gertrude F. Harvey]	......
Assignment of lease, Michigan-av., 52 n of Adams-st., e f, 39.5¼x171, leasehold interest, March 27, 1900, revenue $1 [Wm. C. Comstock to Eleanor K. Comstock]	......
Premises 4400 Emerald-av., 25x125; 4401 Union-av., 25x125; 4403 Union-av., 25x125, March 28, revenue $5 [Alice P. Sherman et al. to James H. Ashby]	1
Herndon-st., 72 s of Byron, e f, 25x123¼, April 11 [John Ryden to Franz J. Carlson]	4,500
Otto-st., 127 w of Perry, s f, 25x125, April 11 [F. J. Carlson to John Ryden]	2,500
Milwaukee-av., n w cor Wisner, s w f, 75x125, March 21 [Frank B. Laws to Hans Marwig]	5,000
Whipple-st., 50 s of Marianna, e f, 25x125, Oct. 10, 1893 [P. O. Stensland to Hans Olson], incumbrance of $1,000	1,800
Fairfield-av., 199 n of Bloomingdale, e f, 25x126, April 11 [W. J. Reading to Andrew Monson]	1,450
Hoyne-av., 24 s of Frankfort-st., e f, 48x100, April 6 [F. Yaktorowski et al., by M. in C., to Schillo & Cossmann Co.]	1,354
Webster-av., 72 w of Robey-st., s f, 24x109, April 10 [A. Cisnochowski to A. Joblowski], incumbrance of $1,000	2,265
Adams-st., 15 w of S. 42d-av., n f, 24x121, April 5 [E. N. Drake to Edward A. Wanner]	1,000
Premises 996 and 998 W. Congress-st., 25x156, Feb. 15, 1889 [Martha L. Belding to William J. Lane], incumbrance of $3,500	7,250
Hamlin-av., 155 n of Ogden, e f, 25x116, March 26 [Max Malten to John Cahill]	5,000
Troy-st., s w cor 19th, e f, 48x123¾, March 1 [Charles A. Sawyer to Henry M. Waitt]	12,000
Madison-av., 50 n of 49th-st., w f, 50x150, March 23 [E. J. Blossom to William J. Lawlor]	1
Same property, March 23 [William J. Lawlor to Hatty D. Blossom]	1
48th-st., 323 e of Oakley-av., n f, 225x124, and other property, April 6 [William T. Farrell to Harry W. Dietrich], incumbrance of $2,500	10,500
48th-st., 87 e of Aberdeen, s f, 24x125, April 9 [F. B. Smith to Mary A. Smith]	1,000
Warren-av., s e cor Western, n f, 96x124, April 11 [E. Kaltenbach et al., by spec. com., to George M. Lester]	8,539
California-av., 125 s of Berlin-st., w f, 50x100, April 12 [Wellington I. Wilson to George E. Read], incumbrance of $9,000	15,000
California-av., s e cor Berlin-st., w f, 125x100, April 12 [Wellington I. Wilson to Francis J. Platt], incumbrance of $23,000	38,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

W. Adams, 1-story frame cottage, 4344 S. Talman-av	$800
A. F. Ludahl, 1-story frame cottage, 2919 Aberdeen-st	850
J. Hostal, 2-story brick flat, 1237 S. Sawyer-av	2,500
Jos. Palicka, 1-story brick cottage, 1397 Homan-av	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING NEW INCORPORATIONS were licensed by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday:

The Security company of Litchfield; capital, $1,000; commercial and insurance agency; incorporators, Oscar W. Atterbury, Harry C. Foulk, Harold Hood.

The A. Arend Drug company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; to conduct a drug business; incorporators, G. H. Adamick, A. Arend, A. W. Adamick.

The Ajax Mining company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; mining and milling; incorporators, D. W. Miller, J. E. Amendt, A. S. Osgood.

The Harvey University of Applied Science, Chicago; educational; incorporators, William O. Krohn, Francis Dickinson, E. L. Lobdell.

The Concordia Singing society, Stanton; for vocal culture; incorporators, Heinrich Hasse, Paul Gross, Max Schubert.

The name of the Lombard University at Galesburg is changed to the Lombard College.

The name of the Perfection Incubator and Brooder company of Quincy is changed to the Quincy Elevator Gate company, and the object is changed to manufacture safety gates.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.

GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Bakery Goods.

ASK YOUR GROCER for Bryce's Star Bread.

PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 379-81 W. Harrison.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cement Sidewalks.

STAMSEN & BLOME, Unity Bldg. Central 12.

Cleaners and Dyers.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 589.

SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 2 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Cut Flowers and Palms.

A. LANGE. Florist. 51 Monroe-st. Tel. C. 2523.

Detective Agencies.

Farley's Detective Service, 524, 269 Dearborn-st.

Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.

Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

Druggists.

DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2558.

Fire Insurance.

MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

Florist.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. Monroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Gold and Fountain Pens.

Made and repaired by Jenkins Gold Pen Co., Room 812, 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

Hot Air Pumps.

FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. I.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

Mandolin Instruction.

S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph and State

Opticians.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.

BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.

BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.

MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine Cure.

Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

Patent Lawyers.

LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Photography.

J. B. WILSON, leading photographer. Studio 389 State; pictures copied, enlarged; open Sundays.

Pianos.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames and Regilding.

F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog

Safes.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 Wabash-av.

Signs and Letterers.

GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 5337 M.

Trunks, Satchels, Etc.

Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

Uniforms, Military Society Goods.

FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

Wholesale Jewelers.

A. E. ZIEHME & CO., 56 5th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM 3207 DOVER-ST., SHERIDAN Park; orange and white St. Bernard dog, on Wednesday, 6:30 p. m.; front legs not perfectly straight, tail curled high over back, tumor in left eye, in bad health; no value except to owner; reward $20.

REWARD FOR RETURN OF BROWN LEATHER purse marked K. A.; lost about 5 o'clock on Thursday in Marshall Field omnibus going to Northwestern station. Reward if returned to address on ticket in purse.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF BLACK VELVET chatelaine bag and contents; silver trimmings and monogram visiting cards in side. Telephone Sheridan 52.

LOST—PACKAGE OF EMBROIDERED DRESS trimmings and samples, on Michigan-av. or 16th-st., April 11. Return to MRS. S. M. GREENMAN, 1715 Michigan-av. Reward.

LOST—TWO BLACK AND WHITE POINTER dogs, address on collar, H. Levi, 3758 Indiana-av.; on other F. N. Donnelly, 3144 South Park-av. Return to either address; reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN Chicago Board of Trade, No. 887, dated Aug. 31, 1875, in name of Chas. E. Lake. F K 961, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — JOHN BRUCE, NATIVE OF Forse Latheron, Caithness, Scotland, went out about 45 years ago to America to meet his brother David Bruce, then a railway contractor near Chicago or some of the States. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, Robert McDonald, farmer, Achastle, Swiney, Lybster, Latheron, Caithness, Scotland.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SURPLUS GOVERNMENT GOODS—10,000 wool caps for children, women, or men exposed to the cold, nothing equal to them, 15c each; 400 United States navy pea jackets, $7 each; United States army, cavalry, and infantry overcoats, with long capes, $2; United States cavalry trousers, double thick over seat, $2.25 per pair; United States army leggings, 50c per pair. War curios, handsomely polished, for Oriental and cozy parlors. Goods bear government stamp. Military and Band Supply Co., 364 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

PERSONAL—"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people, and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.

Established 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—THE BEST $4 PANTS AND THE FINEST $16 SUIT OR OVERCOAT made in the U. S.; every GARMENT TRIED ON and GUARANTEED to fit at BECWAR BROS., 177 and 179 ADAMS-ST., N. E. COR. FIFTH-AV., 2d floor.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed at your home, without pain or harm [no electricity], by skilled lady operator; four years' successful practice in Chicago. Address for interview, K 936, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED, DRESSMAKERS, LIVing on the outskirts, to take home a pound of the best 20c butter; free sample; see more. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; ten years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—MARY BARTEAU, MENTAL SCIence healer and teacher, Rooms 18 and 19 Atlantic Hotel, Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Conquest of Poverty, Home Course Mental Science, on sale.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL — GENTLEMEN FURNISHING their own cloth we will cut, make, and trim suits for $7.50. LAVERY & CO., 301 Times-Herald Bldg.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, PERMAnently destroyed by electric needle. MISS MADDEN, 704 A. J. Stone Bldg., 580 W. Madison-st.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES, FREE—FACIAL TREATment FREE this week. 34 Monroe-st., R. 35.

PERSONAL—N. E. ANDREW, 291 WABASH, chiropodist; corns, bunions, ingrown nails.

PERSONAL—OSTEOPATHY, WITH STATIC electricity, by Dr. Markham. C T 113 Tribune.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS., 103 STATE-ST., 8TH FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

$1 CASH AND $1 A WEEK FOR A 14-KT. filled case, warranted 25 years, with fine 15-jeweled Elgin movement; have every modern improvement; this is an exceptional watch for the price; watch delivered on 1st payment. STRELITZ BROS., wholesale jewelers, 2d floor, 167 Dearborn.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold and silver. BREDT & CO., office Room 803, 103 State-st. Refinery 67 E. Washington-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE—NEW LOCOMObile [steam] and Oakman [gasoline], speed up to 20 miles per hour; both in perfect condition; gut price, $750; each purchaser saves from $30 to $50 on each machine and gets immediate delivery. Address K 861, Tribune office.

THE LOCOMOBILE—STEAM.
The Haynes-Apperson—gasoline.
The Waverly—electric.
GATES & MACK CO., 394 Wabash-av.

ILL. AUTOMOBILE CO., 47 HUBBARD-CT., builds electric, gasoline, steam wagons, $350 to $5,000; batteries, aluminium bodies, hub motors.

LAWYERS.

FOR $50—
Will put insolvents through bankruptcy and pay all costs.
145 La Salle-st., Rooms 419 and 420, Roanoke Building.

EXPERIENCED LAWYER WILL TRY YOUR case quietly and cheaply; bankruptcy, $40; costs advanced; advice free. C T 110, Tribune office.

LAWYER WILL TRY YOUR CASE QUICKLY, quietly; consultation free. J 323, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANAGER or chief clerk; thoroughly competent accountant; accustomed to handling men and correspondence; manufacturing business preferred; highest reference and bond. Address K 704, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR place of trust; middle-aged man, ten yrs. practical experience as bookkeeper; five yrs. with present employer; can give best references. Address L 925, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, accountant, and all-round office man, age 30, single; traveled some; A1 references. Address K 980, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, auditor, accountant, act. secy., treas., with firm, corporation; permanent position. Address L 931, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG man, as correspondent; commands English, German, and French; first-class ref. L 968, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OPEN, CLOSE, OR revise books, by expert accountant; terms reasonable. Address K 965, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK OR assistant bookkeeper; $8 to start. Good references. Address L 917, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BOY, 15 YEARS old; office work. 1128 School-st. BLASENDORF.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 PRACTICAL ladies' cutter, fitter, and tailor; Paris experience. Address F K 275, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGINEER; young man; good references. F. BLUM, 712 W. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ALL-ROUND MACHINist, anywhere; state wages. K 256, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED BOY, driving light delivery wagon; South Side preferred. 2423 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN, married; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; best refs. L 938, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address K 626, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN, 29, UNDERstands stenography. Address L 926, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; knows county from A to Z; experienced in selling bonds, etc., to best people. K 972, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MEDICAL STUDENT, as nurse for invalid; best refs.; price low. Address CLARENCE, 533 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD PENMAN AS policy writer or engrosser; city references. Address L 901, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MUSICAL STUDENT, bass, desires place with church quartet for the experience. Address L 903, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SOBER, ELDERLY man, private family; take care horse and cow; good driver; city refs. Address K 856, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN [26], American, desires position of trust or some responsibility in office of large wholesale house or manufacturing establishment in Western city [Chicago preferred]; good accountant and correspondent; faithful worker and reliable; best of character and habits; can furnish desirable references; desire to change before May 10th. Address Box 453, New Bedford, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 23, HIGH school graduate, several years' experience as bookkeeper and clerk, desires a permanent position; references. Address J 806, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY, EXPERIenced, as bill, entry, and extending clerk; also assistant on books; accurate; good penman. Address K 950, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, educated young lady office assistant; 2 years' exp.; good writer; $6. Address C V 479, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED GIRL, second work, in club, private, or boarding-house. 4211 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COLORED GIRL in small family of 3 to do light housework. Address or come to M. H., 4230 Evans-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, by steady, willing, clean colored girl; references. 53 56th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED second girl. 2954 S. Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED LAUNdress, washing to take home. 4211 Evans-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER or cook; best city references; no objection to country. Address L 948, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED woman to take care one child and sew; good references. Address E R 576, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG lady graduate nurse; $15. Telephone 1433 West or address K 752, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—
Domestic servants, all nationalities.
Town or country.
Private families and country clubs.
BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.
Telephone, North 100.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; WILL CALL DAILY AT YOUR OFFICE AND TAKE TEN LETTERS IN DICTATION FOR $4.50 PER WEEK, OR SEVEN FOR $3. ADDRESS K 636, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent lady stenog.; several years' experience; first-class refs.; moderate salary. Address C V 478, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer; 2 years' exp.; good education; intelligent, accurate; $8. Address F L 501, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address K 627, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; well educated. Address K 253, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher desires piecework; will call. Address L 974, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT, WELL educated young lady stenographer; 7 years' experience; thoroughly capable. L 930, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly competent; 3 years' experience; refs. L 958, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL DO TYPEWRITing for use of machine. L 933, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COPYing, mss., etc., 4c page. L 934, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIgent stenographer. Grace Felthouse, 6045 May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP., ACCURATE, amiable lady stenographer; $6. C V 480, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WELL-EDUCATed, refined young lady, as companion to lady or children; good reader; generally useful. Address L 976, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF SALE—

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. In the matter of The Dispatch, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. No. 195.

Public notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said bankrupt, and all whom it may concern: That on Saturday, the fifth day of May, A. D. 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the east main entrance on Clark street of the County Court House of Cook County, Illinois, situated on Clark street between Randolph and Washington streets, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, I will sell at public auction, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, the following described real estate:

Lots 30 to 33, both inclusive, in block 4, in Norma Park addition to Park Ridge, in Cook County, Illinois; lots 10 and 11, in block 18, and lots 19, 20 and 21, in block 34, and lot 17, in block 17, in the town of Edison Park, in section 36, township 41 north, range 12 east, according to the recorded plat of said town, all in Cook County, Illinois; lots 37 and 38, in block 3, in Patterson's subdivision, being a subdivision of the north ½ of the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ and the north ½ of the southeast ¼ of section 24, township 35 north, range 14, east of the 3rd P. M., in the township of Bloom, Cook County, Ill.; lots 26, 34, 35 and 36, in block 182, in Chicago Heights, which is a subdivision in township 35 north, range 14, east of the 3rd P. M., in Cook County, Ill.; lots 40 and 41, in block 25, in Keeney's second addition to Columbia Heights, being a subdivision of the north ½ of the southeast ¼ of section 32, and the northwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of section 33, township 35 north, range 14, east of the 3rd P. M., in the town of Bloom, Cook County, Ill.; lot 8, in block 1, in the subdivision of that part of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ of section 25, township 43 north, range 11, east of the 3rd P. M., commencing 20 rods south of the northwest corner of said southeast ¼ of said section, thence south 20 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence north 20 rods, thence west 80 rods to the place of beginning, situated in the county of Lake, in the State of Illinois; lots 6 and 7, in block 6, and lots 44 and 45, in block 8 of the Hammond Transfer addition, according to the recorded plat thereof, situated in the county of Lake and State of Indiana; lot 16, in block 25, in the Original Survey of the town of Fairview, being a subdivision of the fractional northwest ¼ south of the Indian Boundary Line of section 34, in township 37, range 7, west of the 2nd P. M., as per recorded plat in miscellaneous record "E," page 79, situated in the county of Porter, and the State of Indiana.

This sale will be made under and by virtue of an order entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-eighth [28th] day of March, A. D. 1900.

Chicago, April 4, 1900.
EDWARD B. McKEY, Trustee.
SYDNEY C. EASTMAN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR COMpany.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Compressed Air Motor company, held at the office of said company, No. 1063 Monadnock Block, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, the capital stock of said company was increased to two million dollars [$2,-000,000], and the number of shares of stock from 12,500 to 20,000, of a par value of $100 each, and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, as provided by law.

HENRY D. COOKE, President.
Attest: WALTER P. D. HAMON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all claims against said firm will be paid at the office of N. A. Mayer, 88 La Salle-st.
LEOPOLD MAYER.
NAT A. MAYER.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

ONLY $1 A SUIT FOR CLEANING AND PRESSing clothing. 26 Pacific-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ABSTRACT MAN—FOR TITLE GUARANTEE Co.; must be experienced in work and furnish references from former employers in this line. Address L 979, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—FOR CITY BANK; YOUNG man, about 25 years of age, who has had at least 3 years' bank experience. Address L 962, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry; references required; steady position; $18. Address L 929, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — WHOLESALE BOOTS AND shoes; must understand collections and credits. Address L 957, Tribune office.

CAR RECORD CLERK—WITH RECENT EXperience; $12. C. BAYNE, 263 Dearborn-st.

CLERK—R. R. CAR RECORD CLERK; YOUNG man, with at least one year's experience in this work. Address L 949, Tribune office.

INVOICE CLERK—FIRST-CLASS; GOOD REMington operator. Call Featherstone factory, 16th-st. and Armour-av.

OFFICE CLERK—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age; extra good penman; good figurer; for down-town office large mfg. company. Address K 862, Tribune office.

OFFICE CLERK—AGED 19, FOR INSURANCE office; must be fine penman and have references; $7. 210 Boylston Bldg.

OFFICE MAN—21; EXTRA GOOD WRITER; $8. 740, 148 Washington-st.

PARTY TO TAKE INTEREST AND ACT AS cashier in an established restaurant business; experience not necessary; $250 takes it; this clears you $75 a month and board. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

A HIGH GRADE SALESMAN FOR HIGH grade work on a high grade plan to high grade people at high grade pay. 1508 Fisher Bldg.

BOOKMEN—AM IN POSITION TO PLACE AT once 3 high grade men on the best paying work in Chicago. F. E. FUNK, 211 E. Madison-st.

GROCERY SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO call on the retail trade in South Chicago and Hammond, Ind.; must know his business, give first-class references, and furnish bond. S. PETERSON & CO., Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, BY LARGE JOBbing hardware house; one who has traveled and has established trade in central Illinois; none but a first-class man with best of references and who is acquainted with the above trade need apply; good position for the right man. Address C V 946, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OF FIRST-CLASS ADDRESS AND experience in the grocery business, for an old established route in Iowa and Minnesota, by Chicago leading wholesale grocery house; good salary to the right man; give age, references, and experience in full. Address K 741, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, IN MICHIGAN and northern peninsula; one who has sold cloaks or dry goods in this territory and well acquainted with the trade, to sell cloaks and suits. Address the LANDESMAN HIRSCHHEIMER CO., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN — WELL DRESSED, OF PLEASing personality and thoroughly capable; give details as to age, experience, and other qualifications; salary and commission. Address F L 312, Tribune office.

SALESMAN AND TRIMMER—FOR DRY GOODS and gents' furnishings store; must be experienced; also saleswoman. O. N. WARNER & CO., 53d-st. and Lake-av.

SALESMAN — EDUCATED, OF GOOD APpearance, able to approach best people; specialty experience desirable; references; liberal terms. 1508 Fisher Bldg., 9-11.

SALESMAN—SPECIAL MAN FOR SPECIAL work among special people on a special proposition. Address W. I. SQUIRE, Toledo, O.

SALESMAN—OF ABILITY, INTEGRITY, AND good personal appearance, for city trade; salary and commission. 3021 Cottage Grove-av., 1st flat.

SALESMAN—SHIRT, EXPERIENCED, FOR city; one who knows the trade. 519 Medinah Temple.

SALESMEN—

SAINTSBURY BALZAC.

This is the only complete and authorized translation. Entire set delivered $1 monthly payments. Various bindings and prices.

GEBBIE PUB. CO. [Ltd.]

See the NEW CABINET CYCLOPEDIA edited by A. R. Spofford, Librarian.

E. D. BENEDICT, Mgr., 1050 Monon Bldg.

SALESMEN—HIGH CLASS, RESOURCEFUL, who is tired of old, wornout propositions, and who would appreciate a new, catchy, pleasant line [no books], that will pay from $40 to $75; fair education at least and highest references required. We have most efficient system of reaching the people in the market. Also have opening for high-grade field manager.

THOMPSON, 912 Association Building.

SALESMEN — A FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR northern Kansas to sell a staple line in an established territory; experience in selling a specialty to grocery trade desirable; salary and expenses to a man who gives entire time and energy to our business; state age and references. Address K 944, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC, IN EVERY TOWN in the United States, to take orders for our guaranteed made-to-order clothing at $7 per suit up; big salary and gentle work; write for particulars. HAMILTON WOOLEN MILLS CO., 221 Market-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address F T 303, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BRIGHT CITY, TO SELL TO druggists and opticians. Call, with references, Friday and Saturday mornings. Texas Company, 260 Kinzie-st.

SALESMEN—FOR SELLING "LIQUORS," wholesale and retail trade. ROSENZWEIG, 3559 S. Halsted-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALTIES; fine side lines; used by all merchants; catalogue free. Model Mfg. Co., Box 7, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—DRY GOODS AND CARPET; EXperienced; must speak German. MOELLER BROS., 930 Milwaukee-av.

SALESMEN — FIRST-CLASS PIECE SILK salesmen on commission or side line. WINSTED SILK CO., 254-256 Franklin-st., Chicago.

SOLICITOR—LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR who can write from seventy-five to one hundred thousand nice, clean business per year for a first-class old line company; give reference, experience, etc.; good control to right man. Address L 911, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR who can speak German and English; must give unquestionable reference; good control to right man. Address L 965, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR — GOOD ADDRESS, FLUENT talker; not less than $30 per week; new proposition. Room 1090, 334 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—MEN AND WOMEN, TO SELL the new bond policies issued by the Hartford Life Ins. Co. H. B. JOHNSTON, Mgr., 122 Hartford Bldg.

SOLICITORS — AGGRESSIVE, HIGH-GRADE, do not fail to get our proposition if you want to make money; its a winner. NOLAN & THOMPSON, 706 Temple Bldg.

TAILORING SALESMAN—CITY OR COUNTRY, to sell suits and overcoats to measure; salary or commmission; elegant sample line. Address Crown Tailoring Co., 268 5th-av.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO CARRY NEW specialty side line for cigar trade; sample free. Peerless Mfg. Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 18, OF GOOD FAMily, living with parents; good penman, for office large mfg. company; salary $6 to start. Address K 864, Tribune office.

BOY—NEATLY DRESSED; BUTTER STORE, at once; experienced. 357 E. North-av.

BOYS—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO sell best 20c butter on market. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 E. Randolph-st.

BOYS—TEN, WHO HAVE WORKED AT WAGon painting; steady work. 1458 Wabash-av.

ERRAND BOY—16; SOUTH SIDE. CALL 1 P. m., 59 Dearborn-st., Room 312.

OFFICE BOY—AGED 15; MUST BE CLEAN AND neat; good penman; bring references. 210, 263 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT, NEAT APPEARANCE, good penman; wages $3. Call CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Room 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE BOY—BRING GOOD REFERENCES. Abr. Selz Shoe Co., 61 Lees Bldg., 147 5th-av.

Trades.

CARVERS—SIX, FIRST-CLASS. MATTHEWS Bros.' Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

COAT MAKER—AND BUSHELMAN—WEEKLY or piece. Apply to M. LEVINE, Mich. City, Ind.

EXPERIENCED PRESSERS. WEBER & BIRCK, dyers and cleaners, 3523 State-st.

FEEDER—FOLDING BOX PRESS FEEDER; state experience, age, and salary. Address C V 926, Tribune office.

FOREMAN — EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE charge of our steel foundry; state experience. Wanted, also, ten steel molders. American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.

MACHINIST—GOOD, ALL-AROUND; MARRIED man preferred; have no use for drinking man. Correspond with J. C. ARMSTRONG, Peoria, Ill., 830 S. Washington-st.

MACHINIST - OPERATOR — LINOTYPE; steady work; only competent man need apply. Hilpert Linotype Co., St. Louis, Mo.

OFF CUTTERS—ON CUSTOM PANTS. ISAACSON, 214 Sedgwick-st.

OPTICAL SHOP MAN—FOR ALL-ROUND JObbing work and prescription work; must be experienced; salary $14 per week. Apply to A. S. ALVE-CO., 517 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PAINTERS—FIRST-CLASS, AT ONCE. E. O. SACHSE, 2936 Cottage Grove-av.

TAILORS—ON LADIES' GARMENTS; HIGHEST PRICES PAID TO FIRST-CLASS MEN. APPLY AT 8 A. M., DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, 8TH FLOOR, STATE-ST.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

TAILORS [BUSHELMEN] — FOR STEADY work. Apply EDWARD ROSE & CO., 200 Market-st., 5th floor.

TAILORS AND PRESSERS. WEBER & BIRCK, dyers and cleaners, 3523 State-st.

TAILORS—COATMAKERS AND BUSHELMEN. 4702 Cottage Grove-av.

TAILORS — ALL AROUND MAN; STEADY work; good pay. 176 53d-st.

TAILORS—TWO COATMAKERS AND TWO bushelmen; good pay. KAUFMAN, 408 39th-st.

TAILORS—5 COATMAKERS; STEADY WORK; high pay. BLIX, 89 E. Madison-st.

VISE AND LATHE HANDS—25 FIRST-CLASS, for work on gas engines. LAKE SHORE ENGINE WORKS, Marquette, Mich.

WATCHMAKER—FIRST-CLASS, IN WHOLEsale jewelry house; must have unexceptionable city references. Address L 918, Tribune office.

WOOD ENGRAVERS—TWO, FIRST-CLASS; steady work. Apply ROSENOW & CO.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

YOUNG MAN—FOR FACTORY, FAMILIAR with bicycle frames and fittings; state experience. Address L 950, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—TO CARE FOR TWO HORSES and do general work on country place; give references, age, whether married or single. Address K 850, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

SOLE AND HEEL PROTECTORS [PATENT pending] preserve shoes years; elastic, noiseless, invisible, indestructible; far outwears rubber heels and iron plates; permanently attached by any one to any shoe; unprecedented sales; exclusive territory given; $10 to $25 daily; outfit and samples, prepaid, 10c. N. Bradley Co., 2215 Kenton-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED IN ILLINOIS TO SELL our legal blanks to attorneys, real estate men, justices, notaries, stationers, etc.; liberal commission and exclusive territory allowed; any hustler can take 2 to 5 counties every 30 days on customers, and work up good business. Perfection Legal Blank Co., 413 Inter Ocean Bldg.

AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW; JUST ON THE market; sells at sight wherever telephones are used; it's the Holbrook telephone desk; agents making $5 to $10 a day; sells for $2. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given; send for descriptive circular. THE HUGHES COMPANY, 224-225 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS CAN MAKE A BIG PROFIT EVERY month selling our line of 100 candle-power incandescent vapor lamps; adjustable flame; polished brass; guaranteed; seven styles; no torch; exclusive territory; catalogue free. Studebaker Light Co., Dept. O, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—PORTRAIT MEN AND CANVASSers, men and women make money selling our photo jewelry, buttons, medallions, made from any picture; beautiful work; great sellers; liberal terms; write today. REED & CO., 113 Adams-st., Chicago.

AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $10 DAILY SELLING the cheapest and most perfect water filter ever invented; retails at $1.50; big profit to agents; exclusive territory. Seneca Filter Co., Seneca, Mo.

SPECIAL PLAN FOR 500 HUSTLING AGENTS to handle white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, neckties; patented and guaranteed goods; no better line to sell; few as good. M. & M. MFG. CO., Springfield, Mass.

$100 WEEKLY HANDLING ON EXCLUSIVE territory aluminum specialties; send for terms with aluminum card case and 100 cards with your name, address, or business absolutely free. H. G. Monopole Mills, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—EVERYWHERE; A CHANCE FOR energetic people to MAKE MONEY handling our NOVELTY PHOTO JEWELRY, made from any photo; terms on application. O. G. HURSEN, 217-219 State-st., 5th floor [3d door].

$300 A MONTH; A SALESMAN IN EACH COUNty to call on merchants and manufacturers; legitimate, substantial business; $900 a month has been made and can be made again. J. T. JONES & CO., Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT MEN, CAPABLE OF earning $75 weekly; must be hustlers, sober, and of good address; both local and traveling men; state age and reference. Coleman Mfg. Co., B 111, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—EXPERIENCED, TO CANVASS DOCtors for our new medical publications; fast sellers; liberal commission; good territory to the right men. E. B. TREAT & CO., Pub., 241 W. 23d-st., New York.

BIG MONEY IN CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE handling best gasoline lamp made; largest profits; retails $5; polished brass; beats electricity; cheaper than kerosene. Standard Lamp Co., 118 Michigan-st.

AGENTS—SECURE STEADY CUSTOMERS; failure impossible; our trial offer surprises everybody; no trash; enormous profits. Address De Haven Mfg. Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

AGENTS—$240 MONTHLY, SELLING IMproved nickel-plated brilliant gaslight burner; fits kerosene lamps; no chimney; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., G., 523, Cincinnati, O.

$140 PER MONTH SELLING ALUMINUM goods. Engraved case and 100 engraved cards positively free. H. E. Lawrence Novelty Co. Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—OUR DUPLEX PENHOLDERS CREate greatest sensations among bookkeepers; writes black or red at will; other specialties. Address the A. HENRY CO., 1221 N. Western-av.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—DO NOT FAIL TO get our proposition if you want to make money, it's a winner; ordinary and industrial men wanted. L. B. NOLAND, 706 Temple Building.

AGENTS AND GENERAL AGENTS—OUR knife and scissor sharpener sells in every family. Send 10 cents for sample and prices. BENSON & CO., 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

"20-IN-1" SHIRT BOSOM, ENTIRELY NEW; 20 changes; complete, stylish fronts; no laundry bills; lightning seller; sample free. Bryan Co., Sole Manufacturers, C. 246, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, STREET MEN—HERE is your only chance; we have the greatest money-making sellers ever invented. BENSON & CO., Chicago, 1219 Association Building.

AGENTS WANTED—PORTRAIT MEN; NEW thing; before 12. Mascot Portrait Co., 300 Wabash-av.

CLARK'S ADJUSTABLE MIRRORS, MANUfactured by Consolidated Mirror Works. S. H. Clark, Manager and Patentee, 84 Adams-st.

CANVASSERS—LADY, TO SELL SOMETHING new; big money; call, 141 and 143 Ontario-st., Reliance Shoe Polish Co.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION; $25 daily guaranteed; 4 new patents everybody uses; sample free. Braham Mfg. Co., B 2005, Cincinnati.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE NEW $10 COLUMBIA talking machine; $1 down and $1 per week. 605 W. Madison-st.

$100 MONTHLY—NEW PATENT; METALIC bread boards; sample free. H. FORSHEE, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—150 PER CENT; SCHOOL boys and girls and ladies also make good money easily. Room 30, McVicker's Theater.

WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED REAL EState agents for city property; highest commission; ready sales. Room 51, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED — AGENT; SPLENDID INDUCEment; salary, commission. Purity Butterine Mfg. Co., 191-193 E. Superior-st., near Wells-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR 14-K. GOLD filled watches in every town; entirely new plan. A. & P. Watch Co., Suite A1111, 126 State-st.

AGENTS—TO HANDLE BEST SELLING household article just out; saves ½ fuel, labor, and food. R. 1505, 315 Dearborn-st.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS. CALL AT 40 Randolph-st., Room 200.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD education; Rem. or Smith machine; $12. L. HOWARD, 267 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITER—YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, for permenent position in large office; good chance for advancement. Address L 963, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN LOOKING FOR
GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS,
WITH CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT,
CALL AT OUR OFFICE.

We are CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ORDERS. HAVE VACANCIES at all times.

POSITIONS SECURED by us must last three mo. or no charge will be made for replacing.

WE HAVE BEEN LONG ESTABLISHED, HAVE FILED GOOD REAL ESTATE BOND WITH THE STATE, AND ARE RELIABLE. EVERY MAN OR WOMAN MAKING APPLICATION RECEIVES SERVICE.

IT IS MUCH CHEAPER TO PAY $1, $2, OR $3 for a good, steady position, than to walk the streets for weeks and months looking for work. Not knowing where and how to find positions, you will spend considerable time and money foolishly.

POSITIONS IN WHOLESALE HOUSES, WAREhouses, shipping, packing, trucking, watchmen, freight and passenger elevator men, carpenters, teamsters, etc., $9, $10, $12, and $15 per week.

POSITIONS IN LARGE MERCANTILE houses, banks, railroads, street car lines, etc.

GENERAL WORK IN FACTORIES, HANDling lumber, sawyers, mill hands, etc.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, FILING, INDEXing, paging, bill and entry clerks, checkers, callers, storekeepers, timekeepers, correspondents, department managers, credit men, accountants, private secretaries, bookkeepers, assistant bookkeepers, stenographers, collectors, telegraphers, floorwalkers, traveling salesmen, salesmen for dry goods, gents' furnishings, hats, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, groceries, drugs, meats, etc., $9, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, and $25 per week.

GENERAL WORK IN MACHINE SHOPS, lathe and bench work, drill press hands, electricians, engineers, firemen, oilers, etc.

GENERAL WORK IN BICYCLE FACTORIES, filing, enameling, etc., $10 to $18 per week.

JANITORS AND ASST. JANITORS FOR office buildings and flats, painters and paperhangers, general work at private residences, taking care lawns, stables, furnaces, gardening, grooms, valets, coachmen, etc., $25 to $50 per month.

MARRIED AND SINGLE MEN FOR STOCK, dairy and fruit farms, $20, $35, and up per month.

STROUP'S BUREAU,
199-201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR.
One block from "The Fair." Tel. Cent. 1395.

BOOKKEEPER FOR BANK, YOUNG MAN	$15
Bookkeeper, willing to leave city	15
Car record clerk, experienced man	12
Bill clerk, good penman	15
Invoice clerk, for night work	15
Abstract man for title guarantee company	20
Railroad man, experienced in passenger rates	15
Physician to travel; expenses and	20
Office clerks, two; good penmen	10
Typewriter operator, young man	10
Office boys, six, good penmen	$5 to 7

NO CHARGE BEFORE SECURING POSITION.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY.

Our Business Register is consulted by over 500 of the best firms in Chicago when they want competent, reliable help in their offices. Our methods and results are not those of an "employment agency." You will realize the difference at once if you call.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, FOURTH FLOOR.

'Phone 1832 Central. Hours 8:30 to 6:30.

MEN AND YOUNG LADIES—TO CALL ON US—We secure desirable openings for first-class help of all kinds and for all nationalities. Our facilities for securing employment unequaled.

NATIONAL AGENCY,
167 AND 169 E. WASHINGTON-ST.,
ROOMS 12 AND 14.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; can earn some wages before completing. This is busy season; positions positively guaranteed during summer months. Last year we placed 300 graduates on Pullman cars, in city hospitals, in hotels, and city shops, and have more calls for help than we can supply. Call or write. Moler Barber Colleges, 435 Wabash-av.

BOOKKEEPERS—THREE	$12, $15
Stenographers, four	$10, 15
Office man, South Side	15
Typewriter, very rapid	12
Office boys	$3, 5

Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 740, 108 La Salle-st.

KODAK

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN	$10
Car record clerk, experienced	12
Bookkeeper and stenographer, out of town	12
Office clerk, good penman, ins. office	7
Order clerk, tailors to trade	8
Order clerk, exp. in boots and shoes	12
Stenographer, Rem., R. R. office	12
Stenographer, Rem	12
Filing clerk	5
Office boys	$3 to 4
Errand boys	$3 to 4

OUR
TRADE MARK.

NO REGISTRATION OR ADVANCE FEES.

KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.

269 DEARBORN-ST., OR 92 LA SALLE-ST.

THE MUTUAL EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION secures positions to suit all.
For both gentlemen and ladies.
We are established and reliable.
VACANCIES TODAY.
For stock clerk, wholesale grocery; 2 salesmen, $50 month; janitor who understands steam heat; 3 grocery clerks at good salaries; 1st-class hotel porter; 2 gardeners, $10 week; man and wife; several farm hands. R. 8, 184 Dearborn.

FARM HANDS—10: $20, $22, $25 PER MONTH. GOODE, 119 S. Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

BARTENDER—
395 W. Taylor-st.

CARPET LAYERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—3151 Cottage Grove-av.

CORRESPONDENT—IN LARGEST TAILORING house of Chicago; splendid opening for right man. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected or no attention will be paid. Address F L 305, Tribune office.

FIFTY FAMILIES WITH BOYS FOR FACTORY work; fathers, $1.50 per day; boys, 60c to 75c per day; 90 miles out; steady work the year round; cheap fare. GOODE & SPERBECK, 119 S. Canal-st.

FOREMEN, SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEADS of departments can increase their incomes in an easy and legitimate manner by calling on or addressing C. P. KING, 605 W. Madison-st. Open until 10 p. m.

FURNITURE BUYER—THOROUGHLY FAMILiar with the installment plan business and with first-class refs. 9100 Commercial-av.

GENTLEMAN — REFINED, EDUCATED, OF good address and appearance, for permanent, responsible position; compensation large to right party; highest references required. Address F L 310, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN — OF FAIR EDUCATION, TO travel; salary and expenses. Call or address H. F. STEIN, 1614 Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph, bet. 8 and 10, 2 to 3:30.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE MEN INVESTIgate; I have a proposition that will pay you to look into; will pay salary. Address L 947, Tribune office.

JANITOR — AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO serve as janitor for 18 flats, not all in one place; applicants must not call unless they understand all about steam heating and a complicated plant; must be steady and capable; no objections to married man if his wife can cook and do housework; no children. Call at 118 S. Hoyne-av.

MAN—EXPERIENCED, TO RUN A SPECIAL order department in a large tailoring house for the trade; party must be good correspondent, a pusher, and able to place sample outfits; big chance for right party. Address F K 918, Tribune office.

MAN — CAPABLE OF MANAGING A LARGE and growing manufacturing department of a jobbing house; must be of good judgment and executive ability; a good salary paid to the right man. Address K 853, Tribune office.

MAN—CAPABLE, ACQUAINTED WITH THE large printing houses. WATERS, Room 807, 185 Dearborn.

MAN AND WIFE—FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT; must be first-class, well trained servants; best wages. Address D R 373, Tribune office.

MAN—ENERGETIC AND EDUCATED; SALARY or guaranty; call 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MEN—TWO, RESIDING WEST OF ASHLAND-av., to collect and solicit for Prudential Ins. Co.; liberal salary, paid weekly. Inquire 241 S. Wood-st.

REAL ESTATE TRADERS AND SALESMEN—Two, energetic; only those with experience need apply. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG MAN—AS FLOOR MANAGER IN A large cloak department, thoroughly experienced in this line and one who is looking for advancement; in answering give record, references, and salary expected. Address F L 316, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—3, MILITARY APPEARANCE, with dramatic talent and good wardrobe, desirous adopting stage. 59 Dearborn-st., Room 211.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
Not connected with any other down-town office.
My ONLY address is
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home for ladies remaining under my care. Special attention given to CONFINEMENTS. Also tumors, cancer, misplacements, chronic inflammation successfully cured, WITHOUT the use of the knife. Letters receive my personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26.
Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 2.
CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER,
DR. JOHN F. BIGELOW.
Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure of all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken, without operation, pain, or danger.
NO CURE Private accommodations for ladies
NO PAY needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

STRICTLY PRIVATE—
BEST MEDICAL SERVICE.
Home for ladies before and during confinement; regular physician in attendance. MRS. CZARRA, 279 W. Adams-st. Telephone 951 Ashland.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 E. MADIson-st., Chicago—We cure blood poison, nervous debility, and all diseases of men. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10-12.

DR. H. L. NAHIN,
155 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR.
Skillful, scientific treatment diseases of women. Relief guaranteed in the most complicated cases.

WOMEN, DR. BRINEY, LADY'S PHYSICIAN. CURE Diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc. $10. Private hospital, 279 W. Adams-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEgant private home for ladies in delicate condition; personal attention given all cases.

LADIES' SANITARIUM, 155 STATE-ST.—Care and treatment in all cases peculiar to women; conducted by lady physician.

LADIES TREATED FOR $5 BY DR. BRINEY at 182 State-st., Room 21. Consultation free.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician. Hours, 6 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

MRS. M. KUMPFER, 2700 INDIANA-AV., takes confinement cases.

WESTERN SANITARIUM, 109 N. CLARK-ST.—Home for ladies before and during confinement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WE INVITE YOU
TO CALL AND SEE US.
OVER ONE HUNDRED
NEW SPRING STYLES
IN
COVERT TRAPS,
BASKET PHAETONS,
RUNABOUTS,
STATION WAGONS,
CANOPY CABRIOLETS,
HACKNEY CARTS,
GOLF CARTS,
PONY BREAKS,
EXTENSION TOPS,
STANHOPE BUGGIES,
VICTORIAS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
THEY ARE ALL
HANDSOME DESIGNS,
PERFECT WORKMANSHIP,
AND SOLD AT
MODERATE PRICES.
C. P. KIMBALL & CO.,
315, 316, 317 MICHIGAN-AV.
N. B.—Also a large stock of second-hand carriages in fine condition for sale cheap.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, CARriages, and wagons of all kinds; bring on your horses, harness, or rigs to the auction, Saturday, April 14, 10 a. m. Blue Ribbon Exchange Co., 715 to 721 Root-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SHETLAND PET PONY outfit; the pony is handsome, young, sound; weighs 450 pounds; gentle for ladies or children; also fine cart and harness to match. Private barn 3251 Michigan-av.

BARGAIN—TOP AND OPEN DELIVERY, GROcery, laundry, bread, milk, and candy wagons; surreys, buggies, harness, whips, etc.; painting and repairing; cash and monthly payments. 3538-3550 State-st. C. J. HULL.

JUST ARRIVED—LATEST STYLES, GOLFERS breaks, park, depot, and road wagons, surreys, phaetons, top buggies, runabouts, etc.; all warranted; visitors welcomed. CORNEAU & CO., 381, 383, 385 Wabash.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE RUNABOUT and stylish trap; both have rubber tires, the best city make, and fully equal to new; also fine trap harness. See coachman at barn, 3251 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—5-GLASS LANDAU, NEARLY new, double harness made. C. P. Kimball. Cost $350; good as new; will give bargain. 4346 Michigan-av.

WANTED—PAIR OF MATCHED SECOND-hand coach horses, about 1,200 lbs.; no fancy price. Call at barn, 17 and 19 Morgan-st., between Randolph and Lake.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG FAMILY OR BUSIness horse; weight 1,150 pounds; free, prompt driver; leather-top rubber-tire Stanhope and harness; nearly new; sell separate. 399 Ashland-blvd.

FORTY HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USES, broughams, runabouts, goddards, landaus, buggies, etc.; will sell cheap. Palace Livery, 638 43d-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST CHESTNUT ROAD horse in city; sound; 6 years old; speedy and lady can drive him. 194 35th-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKKEEPER AND AUDIT CO., 95 HARTford Bldg., Tel. Main 1466. Books audited, opened, closed, systematized; books posted as often as desired; balance-sheet end of month; small expense. GREEN B. RAUM, Counsel. F. W. TURNER, Accountant.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIERS—EXPERIENCED LADY CASHIERS for department store. 9100 Commercial-av.

GIRLS—TO ADDRESS CIRCULARS. CALL 11 a. m., 59 Dearborn-st., Room 312.

SALESGIRL—MUST SPEAK GERMAN AND English; for coffee and butter store. 1136 Milwaukee-av.

SALESLADIES—BOTH LOCAL AND TRAVELing, to introduce our new skirt and waist-supporter; good salary. Gem Mfg. Co., 211, 86 La Salle.

SALESLADY—DRY GOODS AND GROCERY, experienced; must speak German. MOELLER BROS., 930 Milwaukee-av.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT. APPLY AT 76 BELLEvue-pl., with references, 9 to 10 a. m., Saturday morning.

COOK—FOR SMALL BOARDING-HOUSE. 4217 Ellis-av.

GIRL—FRENCH GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; 2 in family. 4519 Forrestville-av.

GIRL—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. APply at 2954 Calumet-av., corner 30th-st.

GIRLS—TWO, COMPETENT, FOR COOK AND laundress and second work, at Hinsdale, suburb, 17 miles from Chicago, on C., B. & Q. Ry.; references desired; good wages. MRS. MYERS, Hinsdale, or M. A. Myers, 71 W. Adams-st., 3d floor.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; small family; good wages; references required. Call 6521 Kimbark-av., Woodlawn.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small American family. 3160 Lake Park-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4600 Lake-av., 2d floor.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENeral housework. 716 E. 45th-st., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 1294 Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook. 4160 Lake-av.

SECOND GIRL—EXPERIENCED; AT EVANSton; wages $4. Apply, with reference, Friday, between 12 and 1 p. m., 90 Wabash-av., Room 50.

YOUNG GIRL—TO HELP WITH HOUSEWORK; good wages. Call 2970 Groveland-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS, IN ESTABlishment; must be well posted in fine cooking and management; best wages to right party. Address D R 374, Tribune office.

WOMAN—ELDERLY, TO KEEP HOUSE FOR farmer; $1 per week. Address L 973, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

BASTERS — ON CUSTOM VESTS. 308-310 Orleans-st., near Oak.

DRESSMAKER — COMPETENT, PRACTICAL dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, capable doing any branch dressmaking. Call Room 405 Venetian Building.

EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS—ALSO PAID apprentices. HOSIAC, 627 E. 41st-st., near Indiana-av.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS—ON CUSTOM pants; union prices. 140 Hudson-av.

FINISHERS—ON PANTS; STEADY WORK; good pay. 161 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS WAISTMAKERS, SHIRTMAKERS, MACHINE OPERATORS, AND TRIMMING SEWERS. HIGHEST PRICES PAID TO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS WORK PEOPLE. APPLY AT 8 A. M. DRESSMAKING DEPT., 8TH FLOOR, STATE-ST.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL,
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

FIRST-CLASS WAISTMAKER—TO BUY THE business; expert skirtmaker and competent help in charge; sacrifice; sickness. 248 43d-st.

FIRST-CLASS WAIST AND SKIRT MAKER; also young girl to sew. 1922 Michigan-av.

FUR COAT LINERS—APPLY TO MR. BECKER, fur factory, 5th floor, State-st. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail, State and Washington-sts.

LADY—TO TAKE CHARGE OF DRESSMAKing dept.; must be a good cutter and fitter. 9100 Commercial-av.

MACHINE GIRLS—BASTERS ON CUSTOM vests. JULEN, 199 Sedgwick-st.

OPERATORS—ON LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS—50; steady work. Parkside Mfg. Co., 86 E. Ohio-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—TO MAKE ALTERATIONS on ladies' garments. Apply third floor, State-st.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

OPERATORS—2, EXPERIENCED, ON LADIES' suits; power machine. Apply alteration department, third floor, State-st.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

FITTERS—EXPERIENCED, IN ALTERATION department. Apply third floor, State-st.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

SEAMSTRESSES—10, FINISHERS, AND ALteration hands, for cloaks, suits, and waists. Apply Supt.'s office, the Fair.

SEWERS—BUTTON AND LABEL, AND FINishers. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Van Buren-sts.

SKIRTMAKER—ALSO APPRENTICE; GOOD opportunity for right party. ALEXANDER, 5508 Monroe-av.

TAILORESS — FIRST-CLASS, FOR FANCY coats; also a skirtmaker. GREENMAN, 1715 Michigan-av.

WAISTMAKERS — EXPERIENCED; ALSO APprentice; at once; steady work. GATES, 493 Wabash-av.

WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS—EXPERIenced. PECK & ARCOUET, 1913 Michigan-av.

WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS. CLANCY, 1419 Michigan-av.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—LEARN dressmaking, ladies' tailoring. 40 Dearborn-st.; small wages while learning; Room 32.

Nurses.

GIRL—TO CARE FOR BABY. 1457 W. Monroe-st.

NURSE—GRADUATE TO TAKE MANAGEment of hospital in good Indiana city. Apply today. R. 1006, 215 Dearborn-st.

OLD LADY—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD. 213 De Koven-st.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED — LADIES TO CANVASS WITH A new gauge for adjusting bottom of skirts; a good seller and no competition; big profits. 1002 Adams Express Bldg.

Employment Agencies.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY.

STENOGRAPHERS—WE ARE IN NEED OF several competent, reliable stenographers. Also several beginners. The best business houses commission us to secure their high-grade office assistance. You will realize at once the difference between our methods and those of a cheap employment agency if you call.
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, FOURTH FLOOR.
'Phone 1832 Central. Hours 8:30 to 6:30.

STENOGRAPHER, R. R. EXPERIENCE	$15
Stenographer, take German dictation on machine	15
Stenographer for mfg. company	12
Stenographer, out-of-town position	12

NO CHARGE BEFORE SECURING POSITION.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; can earn some wages while learning; complete outfit of tools presented each student; $12 weekly positively guaranteed; hair dressing, manicuring, and face massage also taught; 4 weeks required. Call or write for catalogue. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

GIRLS—ALL NATIONALITIES; COOKS, SECond, 75 housework girls; $3, $4, $5, and $6; good places waiting in best of families. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED LADY, who can read, write, and speak German and English; able to take German dictation on typewriter; permanent position. Address L 955, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER — FIRST-CLASS LAW; Rem.; $10. C. L. PARRY, Room 214, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY; GOOD, steady position; state age and salary willing to start for. Address L 975, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GLOVES GIVEN away free, any size or shade. Send your name and address. The Y. W. Glove Co., 23 Fargo-av., Buffalo, N. Y.

AMBITIOUS LADIES AND GENTLEMEN wanted everywhere; $15 weekly salary. 1245 Michigan-av.

GIRL—TO FOLD CIRCULARS; $3. COOPERATIVE PUB. CO., 356 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—READ "SOME NEW THOUGHTS," sent by mail. Address Lock Box 808, Chicago.

LADY—OF FAIR EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS position; salary. Call or address H. F. STEIN, 1614 Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph-sts.

LADY—GENT. SKETCH TEAM; LADY SINGers, dancers. Call 86 E. Indiana-st.

LADY—YOUNG, OF GOOD COMPLEXION. 51 E. Jackson-blvd. Good salary to right person.

MILLINERS—25; ALSO 25 MAKERS, 50 PIECE workers on hand-made hats, 10 apprentices. 134 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS—FIRST-CLASS. SEESE, 921 N. Clark-st.

SALESLADY—REFINED, EDUCATED, WELL dressed, to approach best people on "The Stoddard Lectures." Liberal terms; references. 1508 Fisher Building, 11-12.

YOUNG LADIES—20, BRIGHT, SMART, TO learn millinery. Room 51, 78 State-st.

YOUNG LADIES—3; ATTRACTIVE, JOIN DRAmatic co. 59 Dearborn-st., Room 211.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; new style perfect-fitting shirt waist and skirt paterns cut to order, 50c; special; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

S. T. TAYLOR'S SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING, making, and tailoring; all styles of imported patterns cut to measure. Palais Royal, 157 State-st. Take elevator in store.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 209 STATE-st., teaches scientific garment cutting, ladies' tailoring by expert men tailors; patterns cut.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF ANY MILLInery school in Chicago. K 806, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

143 E. 36TH-ST.—BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, NEWly furnished and decorated double and single front rooms; hot-water heat; good baths and lavatories; modern house; excellent board; superior service; desirable location; new management; I. C. and cable.

5859 WASHINGTON-AV.—SUITE, 2 ROOMS, FOR 2 or 3 permanent guests; situation of house, which faces Midway Plaisance, convenience to I. C. trains [2 minutes], and excellent table makes attractive home; references exchanged.

3611 LAKE-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED, UNfurnished, rooms; excellent table; new management; I. C.

5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER rooms, furnished or not, with board; modern house; I. C. express trains.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD; TICKets, 21 meals; steam heat; home cooking.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM, LAKE Park front—Best rooms and table; refs. exch'g'd.

2973 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; handsome rooms; reasonable charges; day board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with board; running water; table board.

1838 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED rooms, with board; day board solicited.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED front alcove and single rooms, with board.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL FRONT rooms and other rooms; good board; references.

2608 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM OR suite, couple or four gentlemen; lavatory; I. C.

North Side.

276 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board; private family; walking distance.

16 ASTOR-ST., NEAR DIVISION-ST. AND shore drive—Maison-du-Nord, unique, artistic, for people of refinement; reasonable.

411 DEARBORN-AV.—2 NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; desirable location; good board; reasonable.

257 E. ONTARIO-ST., CUMMINGS HOUSE—Pleasant rooms; run water; excellent table; reasonable.

283 E. INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for two, with board; no moving.

306 E. OHIO—NEWLY FURNISHED SINGLE and double rooms; walking distance; reasonable.

630 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR LINCOLN PARK, fine room; excellent board; moderate.

500 LA SALLE-AV.—COMFORTABLE FRONT room; first-class table; reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

THE ONTARIO, N. STATE AND ONTARIO-sts.—High-class family and transient hotel; special attention to families wishing to stop a short time in the city. GEO. P. HARLOW, Prop.

EDINBURG HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three, also single, with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

GRANADA HOTEL, RUSH AND OHIO-STS.—Rooms, single and en suite; first-class cafe in connection; prices moderate. Tel. North 977.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL, DEMING-PL., LINcoln Park—Finest location in city; rooms en suite or single; rates reasonable.

Summer Resorts.

WOODLANDS, OCONOMOWOC, WIS., OPENS May 10; special rates May and June.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN JEWISH FAMILY FOR married couple; south of 40th-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av.; state price; no flats. Address L 941, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, AND BRIGHT, CHEERFUL rooms, by gentleman and wife; south of 39th-st., near Illinois Central; terms moderate; will be permanent if comfortable. L 913, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR TAILORING. 26 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE, MODERN, STEAM heated, with hot and cold water baths; $2 each; best transportation accommodations in the city; only 15 minutes to business center by steam; fare 5c; electric cars to Clark and Washington-st. pass the door. GENEVA BUILDING.
H. W. THOMPSON, Pro., 6109 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK, APARTMENTS AND cafe, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 28th-st., one block from South Side elevated; single rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished; excellent table board, $5 per week. Apply at building or to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, for one or two; location first-class. 3354 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS; BOARD optional; Woodlawn. MRS. HAMESS, 438 E. 62d-st.

TO RENT — 1816 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT rooms, newly furnished and decorated.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTly furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, every convenience; table board next door.

North Side.

TO RENT—79 LINCOLN PARK-BLVD., FLAT F, double and single front room.

TO RENT—173 GOETHE, NEAR DEARBORN, bright rooms; bath; private family; gentlemen.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FACING THE PARK. 848 North Park-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ARE YOUR HOMES READY FOR the delegates and visitors to the M. E. General Conference to meet in Chicago? There will be thousands of them. We are having a large correspondence in regard to rooms and board. Come early and get your address and terms on record. The Betah Co. Remember new address, 189 La Salle-st., Room 650.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—CLEAN, COMFORTABLE room in apartment bldg. by young lady alone; east of Cottage Grove, between 29th and 40th-sts. Address K 851, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—TWO LADIES WANT two to four rooms suitable for light housekeeping or small flat, North or South Side; references. Address K 841, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE COMFORTABLE room, adults, with or without board, South Side, north of 35th; price. Address F P 941, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE ON 22D-ST., BEtween Calumet and South Park-avs.; $50 per month; all modern improvements.
J. GUNZENHAUSER, 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—365 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 11 ROOMS.
340 Oakwood-blvd., 8 rooms, $45.
604 44th-st., near Grand-blvd., 8 rooms, $32.50.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM STONE FRONT house, 3612 Ellis-av.; hardwood floors, open plumbing, furnace; 4 chambers besides maid's room; low rent. Owner, 610 Manhattan Bldg.

TO RENT—3332 CALUMET-AV., BEAUTIFUL 3-story modern stone front, 7 chambers, heated by hot water; finished in hardwood, etc.; $83.33 per mo. MYRON H. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3122 SOUTH PARK-AV.—FINE 2-story brick and stone modern house; every convenience and steam heat.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3402 AND 3404 PRAIRIE-AV.—2 3-story stone-front, 7-room residences; open for inspection; $30 month each. H. F. WILLIAMS, Room 620, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6059 MONROE-AV., DETACHED corner house, south exposure, 10 rooms, hardwood floors, nice yard; $50.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—419 48TH-ST., A MODERN STONE front residence of 8 rooms, near Drexel-blvd.; all conveniences; $55 per month. H. W. KERN, 4030 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—3250 INDIANA-AV., MODERN 14-room house; new plumbing and decorating; furnace heat; open.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE—A modern 9-room house, good condition, near I. C. express and local trains; possession at once. 38 Madison Park. Telephone, H. 565. Key at 40.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE ON DREXEL-AV., near 63d, steam heat, stone front and steps; with barn; rent $40. F. RATLEDGE, 571 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK modern houses, near Ill. express, trolley, and cable cars; $40 to $60. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st. Office open day and evening.

TO RENT—2456 PRAIRIE-AV., DESIRABLE 3-story and basement house, 10 rooms, and barn, $40 per mo.; in good repair. MYRON H. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM STONE-FRONT houses; hot water heat; 3549-3551 Indiana-av.
W. M. CRILLY, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3561 VINCENNES-AV.—GAS, BATH, large yard, etc.; free to May 1; $23.50; key next door. R. 54, 125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—1467 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY 14-room stone-front residence; furnace; $60.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, in Woodlawn; steam heat; near 63d-st.; rent $40. F. RATLEDGE, 571 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—3418 VERNON-AV., DESIRABLE stone front modern residence, 11 rooms, $60. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 37.

TO RENT—3433 SOUTH PARK-BLVD., ELEgant 10-room house; modern throughout; low rental. HOMER L. KRAFT, 1410, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, 3238 Rhodes-av., $37.50.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—411 41ST-ST., MODERN 8-ROOM house, near boulevard; furnace heat.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD, NICELY FURNISHED 10-room house; stone front; modern; perfect order; east front. Address F P 937, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 11-ROOM KENWOOD residence for summer; reasonable price to desirable party. 220 48th-st.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM HEATED HOUSE, near I. C. R. R., cable, and 31st line, for table board. Call Fri., Sat., Sun., 3145 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE, MODERN 9-ROOM house, just completed, on 50th-st. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

TO RENT—4345 CALUMET-AV., ELEGANT 12-room modern house; $60 per mo. Inquire UNION TRUST CO.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—TEN-ROOM STONE front, freshly decorated house, hardwood. 4762 Lake-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NICELY FURnished house. 3139 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN BRICK HOUSE, $40. 4308 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—7607 EGGLESTON-AV., 8-ROOM modern house, $22.50; fine repair. Premises.

TO RENT—3649 INDIANA-AV., 10-ROOM house; newly renovated; with or without barn.

TO RENT — 361 64TH-ST., ENGLEWOOD, 8-room frame; gas, bath, furnace; $23; open.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3522 MICHIGAN-AV.

RESIDENCE—Modern, brown stone, 13 extra large rooms, hot water heat, east front; barn. Immediate possession.

AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
TRUST DEPARTMENT.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES—
3350 CALUMET-AV.—30-foot lot, detached house, 7 ft. of lawn on south side; sunlight in every room; parlor and library in enamel, console in parlor, mantel in library; large and fine sideboard built in across north end of dining-room; on second floor, double bedroom in front, with 3 other bedrooms and fine bathroom.
3229 GROVELAND-AV.—25-ft. lot, fine stone front, with parlor, library, and dining-room opening up from large reception hall; mantels in the 3 rooms, with bookcases built in library; 2d floor has 4 bedrooms and bathroom; billiard-room in front of basement, with separate stairway leading from upper hall; wineroom and all other necessary conveniences, and furnace.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 611, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2120 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 ROOMS	$70
4716 Madison-av., 11 rooms	65
3634 Prairie-av., 10 rooms	70
5210 Cornell-av., 10 rooms	40
3831 Ellis-av., 17 rooms	60
3017 Calumet-av., 9 rooms	40
3250 Groveland-av., 9 rooms	45

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3969 TO 3987 VERNON-AV. AND 387 and 397 E. 40th-st., 12-room modern houses, new plumbing, decorations, etc.; near Grand-blvd. and 39th-st. cars; rent free for April; only $30. Apply janitor on premises or to W. GRAY BROWN, 805 W. Madison-st. Tel. W. 279.

TO RENT—328 50TH-ST., KENWOOD [FORmerly 5000 Greenwood-av.], 11 rooms; hardwood floors throughout; modern, first-class; large lot; $1,000 per year to private family. JOHN C. LONG, 701, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY AND basement house, suitable for residence or business; good place for dressmaker or milliner; will alter to suit tenant. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—6020 LANGLEY-AV., FINE DEtached, modern 9-room residence and barn, near park; tile bath; repainted and put in perfect repair; price $40. See janitor, 6050 Langley-av., or H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3561 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN 10-room, 3-story residence; hardwood trim and floors; rent, $50. OLIVER SOLLITT, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—234 AND 237 37TH-ST. (KEY 295). 441 36th-place (key 445).
8-room brick houses. Cheap.
W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—3840-3842 VINCENNES-AV., 9-ROOM modern houses, open, $35.

West Side.

TO RENT—SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE of 25 elegant 8-room brick residences on Flournoy-st., near Western-av.; steam heat; rent $25 per mo.; agent on premises daily.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—958 W. MONROE-ST., 2-STORY MODern 9-room house; all large rooms; low rental to good tenant.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$30, 794 JACKSON-BLVD., NEAR Robey-st., 2 s. and c. 8-room stone and pressed brick; modern; within 3 blocks 3 lines cars; 15 minutes' ride to business center. See it. Owner.

TO RENT—388 W. ADAMS; WELL SUITED for boarding-house; low rent. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—857 ADAMS-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, 2-story modern brick house; 7 rooms, bath, etc.; rent $25 per month.

TO RENT—683 WASHINGTON-BLVD., PHYSIcian's home, 11 rooms; furnished if desired; small family; fine opportunity.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODern conveniences. 283 Irving-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—	
52 St. Clair-st., 10 rooms, furnace	$50
58 St. Clair-st., 10 rooms, furnace	45
374 Ontario-st., 14 rooms, furnace	70
376 Ontario-st., 14 rooms, furnace	70
379 Ontario-st., 15 rooms, hot water	100
4 Burton-pl., 9 rooms, furnace	35
10 Burton-pl., 9 rooms furnace	35
16 Burton-pl., 9 rooms, furnace	35
24 Lincoln-av., 9 rooms, furnace	30
327 Belden-av., 16 rooms, steam heat	75
306 Belden-av., 10 rooms, furnace	50
475 Fullerton-av., 10 rooms, furnace	45
497 Fullerton-av., 10 rooms, furnace	45
511 Fullerton-av., 10 rooms, furnace	45
2468 Kenmore-av., Edgewater, 8 rooms, furnace	50

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
Telephone Main 1015. 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—349 N. CLARK-ST., 12 ROOM steam heated house	$60
377 Elm-st., 11 rooms	65
379 Elm-st., 11 rooms	50
1866 Melrose-av., 12 rooms	45
335 La Salle-av., 10 rooms	55
345 N. Clark-st., 10 rooms	40
592 Division-st., 10 rooms	70

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—713 NORTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Wisconsin and Center-sts., 2-story and basement modern brick residence, 7 rooms and bath; furnace heat; new plumbing; reached by North Clark-st. cable; rent $35. Keys at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES ON GROUNDS of McCormick Theological Seminary; Chalmers-pl., Belden and Fullerton-avs.; Northwestern elevated station on property. Inquire of agent on premises or of OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 12-ROOM HOUSE, hot water heat, oak finish, on Orchard-st., near Lincoln Park; strictly up to date; rent $95.
CHAS. KUNKEL & CO.,
592 Sheffield-av. 'Phone L. V. 422.

TO RENT—
A handsome 8-room residence, hardwood finish and all modern improvements, s. e. cor. Belden and Sheffield-avs. Possession May 1.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—27 LINCOLN-AV., NEAR NORTH Park-av., 3-story stone-front residence, 12 rooms and bath; furnace heat; convenient to N. Clark-st. cable; rent $65. Keys at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE HOUSE AND barn, Cass and Erie-sts.; must be sacrificed at once for cash. Call and examine afternoons.
A. J. COOPER, 522, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—18-ROOM DETACHED RESIDENCE, 500 La Salle-av., fine location; $100; one year or term. Call 220, 145 La Salle-st. CALKINS.

TO RENT—405 E. HURON-ST., 12 ROOMS, 2 baths; all modern improvements.
JOHN T. BODDIE, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10 AND 16 BURTON-PL., 9-ROOM stone front houses, 1 blk. from Lincoln Park.
W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2601 KENMORE-AV., EDGEWATER, modern 10-r. residence, with 100 ft. of ground.
H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM HOUSE, 40 Superior-st., choice neighborhood; $75. HELM, 77 Rush-st.

TO RENT—405 E. HURON-ST., 12 ROOMS, TWO baths; all modern improvements.
JOHN T. BODDIE, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—46 BELLEVUE-PL., 12 ROOMS IN fine repair. Key 70 Maple-st.
GODFREY SCMID & CO., 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—334 HURON-ST., COR. RUSH—9 rooms; low rent to good tenant. P. J. QUINN.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT NORWOOD PARK, 25 MIN. ride, beautiful residence, 12 rooms, modern improvements; large grounds and stable; pure water.
JAMES A. MILLER, 129 S. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—1222 BENSON-AV., EVANSTON—Good 9-room house, with yard, $30. Apply to
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—WILMETTE—TWO GOOD HOUSES; prices reasonable. DRURY BROS., 1102 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—EVANSTON HOUSES, $25 TO $50.
F. P. VOSE, 1240 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN CONveniences, at Winnetka. K 914, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON JACKSON OR ASHland-blvds., nicely furnished 9-room house, modern improvements, for 6 months, privilege of a year. Address L 966, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, flats to rent; collect rent; pay taxes, manage estate. H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, North Side. Address F L 311, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3849 STATE-ST., 5-ROOM STEAM heated flat; $15 to $18. DANIEL HARDIN, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—ON ALLEY "L"; CHOICE HEATED 3 to 6 room flats; $14 to $27. OWNER, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 603.

TO RENT — 3722 LAKE-AV., FIRST FLAT, 6 rooms; steam heat, gas, bath, slate tubs, gas range, hardwood floors; $27.50. Apply top flat.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOMS, OUTSIDE, SUNshiny corners; $20 up; steam. 3731-3739 Langley-av., janitor.

TO RENT—4714 EVANS-AV., 4, 5, AND 6-ROOM flats, heat, hot water, janitor, etc.; $20 to $30.
JOHN GOLDMAN, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE COZIEST 4-ROOM FLATS ON the S. Side; Anita Bldg., 3126 and 3128 Forest-av. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—466 BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-blvd., excellent modern 8-room flat in detached building; light and air all around.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—7 AND 8 ROOM MODern flats, 4515 to 4523 Lake-av. $25.50 to $35. Agent, second flat, 4515.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $12 UP, WABASH-AV. and 23d, "The Follansbee"; cor. State and 23d, "The Palo Alto." Office 174 23d. Phone S. 1172.

TO RENT—IDEAL PRIVATE FLAT!—
Only two in building. Eight bright, airy rooms. Every modern improvement. 2925 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3519 INDIANA-AV.—10-ROOM flat, steam-heated, hot water supplied; hardwood finish. OLIVER SOLLITT, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
54 East Twentieth-st., fine 6-room apartments.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—495 43D-ST., NR. GRAND-BLVD.; 3 and 4 room steam-heated flats; $15 to $20.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, STRICTLY MODERN; 4635 VINCENNES-AV., COR. 46TH-PL.; $25 TO $32.50. SEE JANITOR.

TO RENT—7 ROOM, STEAM, HOT WATER, 4535 St. Lawrence-av. 7 r., no heat, 106 29th-st.

TO RENT—YALE AND 64TH, ENGLEWOOD—Nice 5-room flat; steam, hot water, range, janitor.

TO RENT—1311 MICHIGAN-AV.; EIGHT-ROOM apartments; all conveniences; $35, $50.

TO RENT—MODERN 3 OR 4 ROOM APARTments, $16 to $23; adults; tel. Call 3826 Rhodes.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS
IN "THE MANSIONS,"
3801-3807 GRAND-BLVD.
MOST ELEGANT APARTMENT
BLDGS. IN THE CITY.
LOCATED ON THE FINEST PART OF GRAND-BLVD., CONVENIENT TO THE BEST TRANSPORTATION; ONE BLOCK FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE TRAINS; 15 MINUTES TO VAN BUREN-ST.
8 rooms; each apartment a complete private home, richly finished in the most expensive woods, equipped with all the latest improvements, sunlight and perfect ventilation in every room; service and appointments in every way adapted to the wants of high-class tenants.
VERY MODERATE RENTALS—$75 TO $95.
Open for inspection every day.

"THE ST. GERMAINE," Ellis-av. and 35th-st. Absolutely fireproof; 4, 5, 7, and 9 rooms apartments. One of the finest high-class apartment buildings in Chicago; beautiful location, commanding a full view of the lake; apartments finished in hardwoods, polished oak floors, tiled bathrooms, elegant marble entrance, elevator, etc.; the service of the building is in every way adapted to the wants of high-class tenants; $40 to $100.

4558-60 OAKENWALD-AV., elegant 8-room apartments, east front, overlooking the lake, finished in polished hardwoods, parquette floors; all modern improvements; $45 and $60.

5243 and 5245 CORNELL-AV., new 6 and 8 room apartments; beautifully finished in polished hardwoods, white enamel, etc.; bookcases, sideboards, mantels, walls hung with silk tapestries, dining-rooms overlooking the lake; most artistic apartments in the city; $50, $57.50.

"THE OLYMPIA," OAKENWALD-AV. AND 44th-st., one of the finest high-class apartment bldgs. on the lake shore, 4 and 6 room apartments, beautifully finished in polished hardwoods, marble vestibules, bathrooms wainscoted in white marble, complete with all the latest improvements, telephone service, etc.; $35 to $50.

ELLIS-AV. AND 44TH-ST., N. E. CORNER; elegant 7-room apartment, heated by hot water, all modern improvements; $37.50, $40.

CALUMET-AV. AND 45TH-ST., beautiful location, overlooking Grand-blvd.; 7 rooms, finished in hardwoods, polished oak floors, steam heat, hot water, $35.

"THE HATFIELD," 3133-39 GROVELAND-AV., elegant 6 and 7 room apartments, finished in hardwoods; all modern improvements; $27.50, $30.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald. Tel. 1124 Oakland. Open evenings.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 DEARBORN-ST.
SOUTH SIDE STEAM-HEATED FLATS.
THE OMAHA, 55TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV., MODERN 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS; HOT WATER, STEAM HEAT, GAS RANGES, JANITOR SERVICE; $18 TO $25.

THE KENWOOD, N. W. CORNER WASHINGTON-AV. AND 50TH-ST., MODERN 6 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS RANGES, MARBLE VESTIBULES, CARPETED HALLS, TELEPHONE; NEAR ILL. CENTRAL EXPRESS TRAINS; $30 TO $35.

THE DEVONSHIRE, S. E. COR. WABASH-AV. AND 28TH-ST., 6 AND 7 ROOM MODERN APARTMENTS; HARDWOOD FLOORS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, JANITOR; $30 TO $45.

THE ST. ALBANS, 5216-18 JEFFERSON-AV., 7 ROOMS NEAR I. C. EXPRESS TRAINS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, HARDWOOD FLOORS; $35.

4929 VINCENNES-AV., STRICTLY MODERN 8-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS AND FINISH; REASONABLE.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—

Five and six room steam heated apartments,

3744 TO 3748 RHODES-AV.

Nice neighborhood; good transportation; all modern conveniences; $20 and upwards.

MANDEL BROTHERS (8TH FLOOR),

State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—BY M. WALKER & CO., NORTH-west corner 63d-st. and Monroe-av., 'Phone Oakland 208, and 204 Dearborn-st., 'Phone Main 2591. Modern apartments; steam heat, janitor service.
NEW BUILDING—Midway-plaisance and Kimbark-av., 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; interior in mahogany, curly birch, and quarter-sawed oak; consoles, sideboards, china closets, refrigerators, polished oak floors; magnificent view of the Midway; steam heat and hot water; rental $30 to $65 per mo.; only two blocks from I. C. express trains, 12 minutes down-town, and three blocks from L station; flats can be seen today. Agent on premises.
TOWER COURT—NEW BUILDING, HIGH-grade, 6210 to 6218 Madison-av., 5 and 7 room flats, strictly high-grade; large, light rooms; polished oak floors; $27.50 to $40; only one block from I. C. express trains and elevated railroad station.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.
PLEASE CALL FOR LIST.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 DEARBORN-ST.

THE TECUMSEH.

WASHINGTON-AV. AND 56TH-ST.; 6, 7, AND 8 ROOM MODERN APARTMENTS; BUILDING CHANGED HANDS AND BEING THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED AND IMPROVED; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS RANGES, HARDWOOD FLOORS, CARPETED HALLS, TELEPHONE; ILL. CENTRAL EXPRESS AND CABLE TRAINS; JANITOR WILL SHOW; $30 TO $50. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—NEW, HANDSOME, EXCLUSIVE—
PALAIS ELYSEE, 3, 4, and 5 ROOMS.
S. W. COR. WABASH-AV. AND 36TH-ST.,
15 MINUTES BY L ROAD DOWN-TOWN.
MAHOGANY FINISH, white enamel bedrooms.
MARBLE BATHROOMS, narrow pol. oak floors.
ALL FRONT FLATS. Light outside rooms.
MARBLE RECEPTION CORRIDOR.
CARVED CONSOLES AND SIDEBOARDS.
CONVENIENCES: Steam heat, hot water, 'phone, janitor service, storage and bicycle room.
RENT, $24 to $36. Open for inspection.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. OF 42D AND BERKEley-av., 5, 6, and 7 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors; $25 to $35.
Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana-av., 5, 6, and 7 room flats; hardwood floors, steam heat, marble entrances; rent $35 up.
Cor. 55th-st-blvd. and South Park, elegant 5 and 7 room flats, overlooking the park and near L road station; steam heat; $28 to $40.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office 47th and Calumet-av. Open evenings.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM STONE front apartments, mahogany finish, consoles, mantels, lavatories, elaborate sideboards, raised decorative work, combination gas and electric chandeliers, hall trees, carpeted stairs, tile bathrooms, refrigerators, etc.; all rooms exceptionally large and light; 5816 to 5824 Prairie-av., one block 58th-st. station Alley "L"; $42.50 to $50; examine these and ring us up. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 1055.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS—
THE FLORENCE, Woodlawn-av., cor. of 46th-st., 7 and 8 room flats in this handsome, modern, detached bldg.; hardwood floors, open plumbing; building surrounded by beautiful grounds; two blocks from the 47th I. C. station, one block from 47th-st. car. See janitor or call us up by 'phone for half-tone cuts of bldg. C. R. GLEASON & CO., 43d-st. and Greenwood-av. Tel. Oak. 739.

TO RENT—FINE 4 AND 6 ROOM MOD. STEAM heated flats in University Bldg., $16 to $22.
3 and 4 room flats, Irvington Bldg.; steam heat, hot water, etc., all mod.; $12.50 and $15.
Flats without heat in fine brick corner building, Hyde Park, 4 and 6 rooms, $10, $12, and $15.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 466 E. 55th-st., nr. Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUpancy; 8-room outside 2d flat at $35 to adults; rooms are all light, steam, hot water, gas logs, hardwood finish, airy back porch; convenient to 53d-st. Ill. C. express trains; time to city only 10 minutes. Inquire 1st flat, 5217 Kimbark-av.; beautiful location.

TO RENT—572 43D-ST., BLK. TO "L" STATION, 6 rooms, $27.50.
287 to 297 43d-st., 6 and 7 rooms, $25 to $30.
6333 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st flat, $25.
2942 to 2952 Cottage Grove-av., 4, 5, and 6 rooms, $18 to $25.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—4347-9 OAKENWALD-AV., HALF block from I. C. station and 43d-st. cars, 6 large, light rooms, parlor 18x20; no finer or thoroughly equipped apartment in Kenwood; dining-rooms with opening to large private balconies, overlooking lake. See janitor, or 'phone Shibley, Main 1352.

TO RENT—4925 TO 4931 FORRESTVILLE-AV.—Very desirable 7-room apartments, including steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish; $32.50 and $35. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st. Branch office, 424 E. 47th-st., nr. Cot. Grove-av.

TO RENT—83 AND 85 31ST-ST., NEAR COTtage Grove-av., 5-room steam-heated flats and hot water; $20 and $15 each. Apply to janitor on premises or to W. GRAY BROWN, 805 W. Madison-st. Tel. West 279.

TO RENT—6919 PRINCETON-AV.; NEW 5-R. steam-heated flats; strictly high-grade; hardwood finish; large rooms; light; 16 minutes from Van Buren-st.; rent $27 up. BARBER BROS., 69th and Wentworth-av. 'Phone Went., 637.

TO RENT — 4811-13 MADISON-AV.—2-FLAT bldg.; 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, detached on all sides, fine light; one block to I. C. Ry. 47th-st. station; agent on premises.
L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 1ST FLAT, 8 ROOMS, 4365 Greenwood-av., detached building, light and sunshine, well furnished, $40. Call premises. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 4255 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5327 AND 5329 MICHIGAN-BLVD., elegant 7 and 8 room apartments; finished in various kinds of hardwood; tiled bath; heat, hot water, janitor; $45 and $55.

TO RENT—367 BOWEN-AV., 1ST AND 2D, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; within two blocks boulevard trains. Apply 2d flat, or telephone FULGHUM, Main 11.

TO RENT—"THE LUCANIA," N. W. CORNER 62d-st. and Greenwood-av.; thoroughly modern; south exposure; awnings; 4 light rooms, $25. Tel. Oak. 627. Johnson & Whitehead, 367 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, ALL MODern conveniences, $15 to $22. 6322 Stony Island-av., facing Jackson Park and lake; I. C., Alley L, cable, or electric. Apply Flat 3.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, FACING GROVEland-av.; location very desirable; steam heat, hardwood floors, natural gas for range; convenient to I. C. trains; price $35. Apply owner, 29 33d-st.

TO RENT—510 E. 50TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av., fine light flats, 5 rooms and bath, gas range, and janitor, only $18.
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; 6237 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; ONLY $18 TO $27. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5 ROOM HIGH-GRADE flats, 5836 Prairie-av., ½ block from Alley L station; all modern conveniences; fine light; agent on premises.

TO RENT—"THE MABEL," 3001 CALUMET—Choice flats; modern building; no advance in rates. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, $13 TO $17; STEAM heat, etc. 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 R.; $18, $20, $23, $25; STEAM, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; BATH, janitor service, etc.; $8 up. 6321 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—33 E. 43D-ST.—2D FLAT, NEWLY decorated; $25. SMITH, 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS AT 5436 Monroe-av. Inquire at 5446 Monroe-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HEATED AND UNHEATED FLATS; various locations.

Four-room flats	$12 to $20
Five-room flats	15 to 25
Six-room flats	20 to 27
Seven-room flats	20 to 30

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RENTERS.

I have new four to eight room houses, best construction, containing modern improvements, beautifully decorated, in good neighborhood, north, south, and west, that I will sell on monthly payments from $13.50 to $27.50 per month, including interest. Only $100 to $150 cash payment required. You can pay for a home with your rent money. Call or write for plans of 150 new houses, located in all parts of the city and suburbs, for sale on monthly payments same as rent. Do not rent until you have seen what a cozy home you can pay for with your rent money. It costs only 1 cent to find out. Drop me a postal card and I will mail you plans. Write at once.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—THE DUQUESNE BUILDING,

271 AND 273 OAKWOOD-BLVD.,

IS OPEN DAILY FOR INSPECTION.

FLATS, 8 ROOMS EACH.
AGENT ON PREMISES SUNDAY.
DETACHED BUILDING. LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE IN EACH FLAT.
Newly finished and decorated throughout; new hardwood floors; new art tiles; elegant new combination chandeliers; new Scotch holland shades, lace trimmed; adjustable shade fixtures; fine new gas ranges; slate sinks; nickel bathroom fixtures of all sorts; curtain poles and rods.
EVERYTHING COMPLETE.
Passenger and freight elevators.
Natural gas, no coal used in building.
Janitor will show flats.
BUTLER LOWRY,
189 La Salle-st., Room 560. 'Phone 127 Central.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE HEATED AND UNHEATED FLATS—Various locations.

4-room flats	$12 to $20
5-room flats	15 to 25
6-room flats	20 to 27
7-room flats	20 to 30

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RENTERS.

I have new four to eight room houses, best construction, containing modern improvements, beautifully decorated, in good neighborhood, north, south, and west, that I will sell on monthly payments from $13.50 to $27.50 per month, including interest. Only $100 to $150 cash payment required. You can pay for a home with your rent money. Call or write for plans of 150 new houses, located in all parts of the city and suburbs, for sale on monthly payments same as rent. Do not rent until you have seen what a cozy home you can pay for with your rent money. It costs only 1 cent to find out. Drop me a postal card and I will mail you plans. Write at once.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—746-8-50 WASHINGTON-BLVD., bet. Leavitt and Hoyne-av., 3-story, elegant modern stone front flats; steam heat, hot water, enamel bath; nickel plumbing, marble entrance; janitor service. Rents, $30 to $37.50. In first-class repair. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — $25; NEW, MODERN IN EVERY particular, with large front and rear yards; upper flat, 7 rooms, of 2-story stone-front detached house, 1357 Congress, near Sacramento-av., within 2 blocks three lines cars. Met. L, Van Buren, or Harrison-st. trolleys; see it; owner.

TO RENT—VERY COZY AND DESIRABLE 4-room flats; baths, steam heat, and clothes dryer, in Francisco Terrace, n. e. corner N. Francisco-av. and Walnut-st.; $13.50 up. Janitor will show flats. E. C. WALLER, 705 Rookery.

TO RENT—9 WARREN-AV., FACING UNION Park; 8 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; steam heat, janitor service; possession May 1. JOHN T. BODDIE, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 25 S. CALIFORNIA-AV. — VERY fine 7-room flat; steam heat, hot water; 100 feet from Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—973-5 WASHINGTON-BLVD., SOUTH exposure; enameled bath, gas range; 2d flat, 7 light r., $22; 3d flat, 7 r., $20; open.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM; HOT water, ranges; janitor. 19 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—122 WARREN-AV., NICE 4 AND 5 room flats; steam heat, range, hot water, janitor.

TO RENT — HANDSOME LIGHT 7-ROOM flat, $25. 1060 Washington-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE HEATED AND UNHEATED FLATS; various locations.

Four-room flats	$12 to $20
Five-room flats	$15 to $25
Six-room flats	$20 to $27
Seven-room flats	$20 to $30

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RENTERS.

I have new four to eight-room houses, best construction, containing modern improvements, beautifully decorated, in good neighborhood, north, south, and west, that I will sell on monthly payments from $13.50 to $27.50 per month, including interest. Only $100 to $150 cash payment required. You can pay for a home with your rent money. Call or write for plans of 150 new houses, located in all parts of the city and suburbs, for sale on monthly payments same as rent. Do not rent until you have seen what a cozy home you can pay for with your rent money. It costs only 1 cent to find out. Drop me a postal card and I will mail you plans. Write at once.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, ETC.	
1510 Belmont-av., 5 rooms	$25.00
1512 Belmont-av., 5 rooms	22.00
1723 Belmont-av., 8 rooms	35.00
1751 Belmont-av., 5 rooms	22.00
1755 Belmont-av., 5 rooms	24.00
1682 Clark-st., 8 rooms	27.00
575 Evanston-av., 6 rooms	27.50
1519 Aldine-av., 5 rooms	20.00
1523 Aldine-av., 5 rooms	22.00
1520 Wrightwood-av., 5 rooms	28.00

BY E. L. HAMILTON & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
1510 Belmont-av. Tel. L. V. 308.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST—IN
THE DUBUQUE BUILDING,
corner Rush and Indiana-sts.; walking distance; modern flats of 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; plenty of closets; steam heat, hot water, gas range, icebox; janitor and elevator service furnished; rents $27.50 to $55.
POSSESSION NOW.
One 7-room flat, having view of lake........$55.00
Call at building or apply to
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—
499 N. State-st., bet. Banks and Schiller-sts., 4-story front flat building, 8 and 9 rooms; every modern convenience; hardwood polished floors, steam heat, hot water, mantles, consoles, sideboards; sunlight in every room; one of the finest buildings of its kind on the North Side. Janitor on premises; rent $50 to $65.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE WALTON, N. CLARK AND Locust-sts., 8 rooms, modern in every respect, $75.
14 Lincoln-av., 6 rooms, $28.
751 Wells-st., 6 rooms, $20.
340 Hampden-ct., 7 rooms, steam heat, $35.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT——TO RENT
THE SHERIDAN,
576-582 La Salle-av.; 6-room flats; heat, elevator, phone and janitor service; $37.50 up. Apply at building.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, hot and cold water, gas range, janitor service, etc.; modern; $15 up; call and see them; agent in building.
W. L. TILLOTSON, 355 Wells-st.

TO RENT RENT — ELEGANT APARTMENTS, "Anita," 430 Superior-st., overlooking lake; every convenience; 7 and 8 rooms. See janitor, premises. Owners, T. J. SHAY & CO., 284 Madison.

TO RENT— 326 HAMPDEN-CT., 8-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, hot water, beautiful sideboards; every room outside; elegant marble entrance. Apply to owner, 330 Hampden-ct.

TO RENT—NICE FLATS—	
1416 Dunning-st., 6 rooms and bath	$15
1414 Dunning-st., 6 rooms and bath	$12

A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—1625 BRIAR-PL., 7-ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2 Otis Block.

TO RENT—448 BELDEN-AV., 3D FLOOR FLAT, 6 light rooms, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas range, and janitor; $25.
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—"SAVOY," N. E. COR. LA SALLE-av. and Locust, 7-room apt., modern and first-class; $45. JANITOR.

TO RENT—TWO 6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats. 10 Scott-st. Janitor, etc. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN FLAT; STEAM heat, hot water; 3 blocks from express station, N. W. L road. 460 Dayton-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in the Florence, near lake; modern, including elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—460 DEARBORN-AV., AN UNUSUally desirable detached sunny 8-room apartment; elevator service; terms reasonable.

TO RENT — ELEGANT MODERN 6 ROOMS, fine location, $30. 21 Linden-ct., between Diversey and Surf.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 5, 6, AND 7 rooms; every convenience; telephone, etc.; $30 to $35. 1725-45 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT, MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water; exceptionally choice location. Apply 1814 Belmont-av.

TO RENT—MODERN HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS, $26 and $28. 176 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 8-ROOM SECOND FLAT, detached house. 533 Cleveland-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM HEATED FLATS, $35. Palace Apartments, 1955 Deming-pl.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; 197 ONTARIO-ST.; $20, $22.50; open; see them.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS—WE HAVE APplicants daily; list your vacant flats with us and have them rented. McLANE & GUNN,
100 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT FLAT BUILDing to rent; have tenants; consideration rent of flat. Address C X 634, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BEST AND CHEAPEST STORE, 275 Wabash-av., north of Van Buren-st.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—STORE, 146 LA SALLE-ST.
SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LIVING rooms; steam heat; $30. 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—2 STORES—4557-4559 COTTAGE Grove-av.; $10 and $12.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

CORNER STORE FOR RETAIL PURPOSES, exceptionally good location in a thriving business district.

354 STATE-ST.

N. W. corner of Harrison; possession given May 1. Inquire of

MANDEL BROTHERS, 8TH FLOOR OFFICE.

TO RENT—

A well-located, desirable

STORE AND BASEMENT,

236 5TH-AV.,

between Quincy and Jackson-sts; 30x90; favorable terms to right party. Inquire of your agent, or

MANDEL BROTHERS, 8TH FLOOR OFFICE.

TO RENT—4214 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FINE store, steam heat, $45. 305 43d-st., corner Evans-av., corner store, $35. 253 43d-st., store and fine living rooms, steam, $35. 246 43d-st., store with steam heat, $25. 236 43d-st., store and living rooms, $20. And several others. Call for location. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 4255 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FINE STORE,
SUITABLE FOR RETAIL BUSINESS,
66 ADAMS-ST., NEAR STATE; ALSO DESIRABLE OFFICE AT 204 STATE.
JOHN H. JOHNSON, AGT.,
70 ADAMS-ST.

TO RENT—TO FLORISTS—AN ELEGANT LOcation for a florist, at Cheltenham Beach, cor. of Bond and 79th-sts.; large hothouse, with steam heating plant, all complete; 1½-story house and barn. Apply to EDWARDS & MOYNAN, 9145 Comemrcial-av., South Chicago.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, stores, 404-406 Dearborn-st., desirable for showrooms and office, wholesale, light mfg., etc., $50. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—572 43D-ST., NEAR L STATION, $50. 289 43d-st., ¾ space; good location for barber shop, $30.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE, COR. HARRISON AND Leavitt-sts.; party familiar with retail grocery, market, or drug business has good opportunity to locate in a choice residence district.
OHLERKING, 207 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—36 WEST RANDOLPH, ELEGANT light store, 20x112, with basement; reasonable rent, long lease. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES, 484 VAN BUren-st., near Loomis, and 881 Polk-st., near Ogden-av. J. R. CASE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHington-st.—Store with steam heat, 470 W. Madison-st.; only $50.

North Side.

TO RENT—A PROMINENT CORNER.
Drug store location,
in a large apartment building,
from May next. Apply to
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—COR. STORE, 20X60, IN 30-FLAT bldg. Drug store or saloon. Wells, near Division. W. L. TILLOTSON, 355 Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THREE NEW STORES AT PLAINfield, Ill., surrounded by the best farming country in the State; just the place for a department house; will take percentage on sales for my rent, so you cannot lose any money; will also allow free house rent. For further particulars call on C. W. MARKS, 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Metropolitan Block, n. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle; 3 rooms, $20 and up.
FREDERICK T. HOYT, 58 Metropolitan Blk.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE OFfices, single or en suite, opposite the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Bldg., near Board of Trade. Mallers Bldg., 226-228 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE, WITH VAULT, $20, AT 40 Dearborn-st., Room 38, third floor. Apply to "DOMESTIC ENGINEERING," 64 N. Jefferson-st. Telephone Monroe 816.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN BUILDing, s. w. cor. State and Van Buren-sts. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$10; PART NICE LIGHT OFFICE, desk if required; all conveniences. 414, 1 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WANT PARTY TO SHARE OFFICE rent; pub. business; have all furniture. Address L 923, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$8, PART OF LARGE LIGHT OFfice, with desk. 5th floor, 311 Wabash, opposite Auditorium.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR DENTAL PARLOR; old established location. 155, 157, and 159 W. Madison-st. E. D. ELLIS, Room 4.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OFfices in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator till 11 p. m. daily. Se janitor.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 196 LA Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESKROOM OR OFFICE, WITH telephone. 1302 Bedford Building.

TO RENT—AT HALF PRICE, LARGE MAIN floor and other good offices. 169 Washington-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—IN MY NEW FACTORY building, 153-9 S. Jefferson-st.—Everything first-class; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, electric power; good light; building open for inspection. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE VERY LIGHT ROOM, 1,300 ft., on 9th floor, Williams Building, strictly fireproof, s. w. corner Monroe-st. and 5th-av.; also 3d floor, 50x90, in adjoining building, on 5th-av. Inquire office of building, 5th floor.

TO RENT—346-350 DEARBORN-ST.—ALL OR part of 2d floor, 65x65, for printing or manufacturing; power, heat, and elevators.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st., Room 620.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE, ABOUT 6,000 ft., 4th, 232 S. Clinton-st. W. L. DE WOLF & CO., 905, 234 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — A WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, 2D floor, 231 Wabash-av., 25x100 ft.
F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 35.

TO RENT—74 AND 76 W. LAKE-ST., NEAR Clinton-st., 3d floor, 41x80; steam heat, power, freight elevator; possession May 1; rent $60.

TO RENT—86 LA SALLE-ST., 4TH LOFT, 25X156; price $40 per month; ¼ of 3d loft, 25x156, [illegible] per month. J. D. LOTT & CO., 86 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT——HOTEL

THE HOTEL DEARBORN, 400 STATE-ST.—

ESTABLISHED, PROSPEROUS, EUROPEAN HOTEL.

—175 guest rooms, 12 bathrooms—
—Also servants' and storage rooms—
—Well equipped steam heating plant—
—Saloon and restaurant privileges if desired—
—Excellent opportunity for right party—
—Apply to agents—
RHODES BROS. & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.
2427 Michigan-av., "Greylock Hotel," 50 rooms, splendidly lighted, steam heat; will be rented for a term of years at reasonable rent; caretaker on premises.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN 75-ROOM HOTEL: rent $150 month; furniture for sale; clearing $3,000 year. A. J. CRONIN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HALLS, FRATERNITY BUILDING, 70 ADAMS-ST.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT——OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY—of the best floors [25x91] to be found in Chicago for light wholesale or retail, and specially adapted for ladies' tailors, furriers, or any line requiring exceptionally good light; strictly modern; every convenience; appearance equal to high-priced office buildings at half their rental. Free to May
6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—4,200 FEET, FIRST FLOOR AND basement space, with elevator, near Madison and Wabash; $40. FREDERICK T. HOYT,
163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 43 SO. WATER-ST., 4 stores and bast., 26x140. M. 5216. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. S. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, BLDGS., FACtories. A. J. MONTAGUE, 823, 105 Washington-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT OR FIRST floor, down-town district, 5,000 ft. storage; give location and price. Address G E 46, Tribune.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, INCLUDING PIANO, of 5 room flat, for $300; rent $45; can be seen at Flat 30, 3309 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to HARRY VINCENT, 611 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE OUT—1 5-TON WA scales, $63; all sizes Buffalo platform scales from 400 to 2,000 pounds at discount of 40 and 10 per cent; counter scales at same. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIELD GLASS; $10; ORIGINALLY cost $30; powerful, scarcely used; not cheap affair, best French make; will send for examination by addressing Box 392, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY U. S. Distributors' Distilling Co. for 55 barrels "Queen City Club Rye" in bond, and storage paid to Nov. 27, 1900. Address K 858, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EASTER PRESENTS OR CLUB prizes, fine hand-painted china, half price this week. A. LIPMAN, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggist: one gives relief.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENT FOR SALE OR MAKE ON ROYALTY; repair leak in steam; it is simple and cheap. Address L 907, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—75 NEW HOUSES
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS SAME AS RENT.

	Price.	Monthly payments.
[illegible]-room houses	$ 975	$ 8
[illegible]-room houses	1,500	10
[illegible]-room houses	1,600	10
7-room houses	1,700	10
[illegible]-room houses	1,750	10
[illegible]-room houses	1,800	12
[illegible]-room houses	1,975	12
7-room houses	2,100	15
[illegible]-room houses	2,200	15
[illegible]-room houses	2,350	15
8-room houses	2,875	20
9-room houses	3,300	25

Very small cash payments required. Call or write for illustrated circulars of 150 new houses, located on the North, South, and West Sides and in suburbs, at from $1,500 to $4,500, for sale on monthly payments same as rent. It will cost you only 1 cent to find out what a cozy home you can buy for with your rent money. On receipt of postal I will send you plans.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—NOTICE! The Taxpayers' Association of Cook County will hear complaints of unjust and extortionate special assessments and too high general taxes every Monday night from 7 to 9. Bring postal card notices received from City Hall.
ROOM 814 TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL. FOR SALE.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison; 25, 50, or 100 ft.; a positive sacrifice for quick sale.
State-st., cor. Eldredge-ct., 40 ft., $60,000.
Wabash-av., near 12th-st., 25 ft., $20,000.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st., sole agts.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ELEGANT 6 AND 8 room flat, stone front building. Also 11-room stone front residence, modern, with brick barn; steam heat, laundry, etc. N 525, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—ELEGANT, new, modern 3-story Bedford stone front, 34 feet frontage, 14 rooms; billiard-room and 2 bathrooms; finished throughout in finest quarter-sawed oak, bird's-eye maple, and curly birch, mahogany finish; beautiful console, sideboard, hall tree, and stationary bookcases of the very finest material and designs; gas grates in 8 rooms; a large brick barn, stone trimmings; terms reasonable. Owner, 5150 Washington Park-pl.

FOR SALE—SOME BARGAINS—
8-r. res. and 45-ft. lot, near 64th and Monroe-av. $3,250
Ellis-av., near 66th, 8-r. modern brick 3,250
Ellis-av., near 63d, 8-r. modern brick, hardwood finish throughout 4,250
E. 29th-pl., elegant 11-r. modern res.; nothing like it in Chicago, for....4,800
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER WASHINGTON AND Franklin [206 E. Washington], to be sold by Master in Chancery, Jeremiah Leaming, at Real Estate Board, April 27, at 11 o'clock; upset price, $60,000. Sale absolute. For full information apply to LOESCH BROS. & HOWELL, Rooms 304 and 306 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TO GOOD TENANTS, 3-story stone front house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 540 E. 44th-st.; best location in Chicago; east of Grand-blvd.; 2 blocks from Alley L railroad; open 10 to 12; 2 to 5. JOSEPH CAHILL, Owner, 3720 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE, WELL LOcated, on Drexel-blvd.; house too large for owner; smaller house considered in exchange; price $62,000.
BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE; PRESSED brick and plate glass front; convenient to Illinois Central and Cottage Grove cars; greatest bargain on the South Side if sold at once. Address K 857, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DESIRABLE 3-FLAT building, with small barn; 4819 Langley-av.; in excellent repair; all rented; choice neighborhood. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn. Tel. Main 37.

FOR SALE—ONE 6 FLAT, ONE 3 FLAT BLDG., Monroe-av., nr. Midway; first-class construction throughout; well rented; perfect light. I. C. transportation. Owner, M. A. IVES, 21 River-st.

FOR SALE— GREAT BARGAIN
Grand-blvd., 48x150, with 6-room house; only $10,000.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY STONE; 3 FLATS, 7 rooms; steam; strictly modern; Kimbark-av., near 61st; rental $1,428; price $12,000.
F. SILKENAT, 6144 Monroe-av.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—N. W. COR. CHAMplain and 64th-st., 50x122; ripe to improve; fine neighborhood; good transportation; $60. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON STEWART-AV., NEAR 71st-st., $55 ft.; Stewart-av., near 73d-st., $45 ft. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MY 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, 4544 Forrestville-av., 50 feet; choice location.
A. L. SOMERS, 201, 169 Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—WENTWORTH-av., n. e. cor. 66th-st., 30-ft. lot, with buildings. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn. Tel. Main 37.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTER—$2,750 BUYS 6321 Langley-av., 8-r. res.; lot 30x125.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3607 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN stone front, 11 rooms. Apply on premises; family leaving city.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 4017 INDIANA-AV.—8-ROOM modern brick; only $4,650, for immediate sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—GREAT SACRIFICE; stone-front house, 9 rooms; all modern improvements. Address F P 939, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER ST. LAWRENCE-av. and 65th-st., 48½x125 ft.; a builder's good lot. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn. Tel. Main 37.

FOR SALE—$105 A FOOT BUYS STATE-ST. frontage near 29th, for immediate sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500 BUYS MY INDIANA-AV. $10,000 stone residence. L 971, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE, 3816 MICHIGAN-av. W. M. CRILLY, 167 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,400, BIG BARGAIN—50X150 FT., cor. 53d-av. and W. Superior-st.; brick pavement and all improvements. VICTOR JOHNSON, 5941 Henry-st., Austin.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION—BARgain—50 ft., nr. Humboldt-blvd. and Metropolitan L; suitable for high-class flat bldg. Address E 88, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKDALE-AV., MODERN DEtached steam heated rock front residence and stable, worth $22,00, clear; will EXCHANGE for smaller North Side house. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRICE THAT SHOULD SELL it—8-room brick; hardwood; colonial residence; just completed; within two blocks Northwestern L terminus. Address K 904, Tribune office.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BERNARD-AV., NEAR BELMONT-AV.,

22 NEW 2-STORY HOUSES BUILDING.

17 COMPLETED.

13 SOLD.

7 FAMILIES MOVED IN.

GO AND SEE THEM; COUNT THEM.

Houses contain 6 and 7 rooms; oak mantels, hard Georgia pine finish, marble washbowl, porcelain-lined bathtubs, open plumbing, gas, water, sewer, etc.

PRICE $2,100 TO $2,250.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS, $15.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Take Elston and Belmont-av. car to Bernard-av. and walk half a block south. Houses open week days and Sundays. Go and see them.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor, Masonic Temple.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WEST GROSSDALE CONTAINS OVER 12,000 SHADE TREES.

FOR SALE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PARK,

On Easy Monthly Payments,
New 5 to 8 room Modern Homes,
With all City Conveniences.

Electric lighted streets, macadam roads, sewers, stone walks, beautiful shade trees, 28 minutes from down-town; 40 trains daily.

PRICE $1,950 TO $3,350;

MONTHLY PAYMENTS, $18 TO $30, INCLUDING INTEREST; SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

PAY FOR A HOME WITH YOUR RENT MONEY. FREE TICKETS for train leaving Union Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts., Sunday at 2:10 p. m., will be handed you at south gate. Go Sunday and see the prettiest suburb and most convenient houses around Chicago; or call at main office any week-day and be taken free to see property.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE — AN ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN home; a twelve-room modern house in La Grange; ten minutes' walk from depot or electric car; 175x150 ft. of ground; three-stall stable; cement walks, terraced lawn, electric lighting, city and cistern water, and artistic decorations; price, $12,-000; terms to suit purchaser.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—BY OWNER, ELEGANT 10-room house, Ohio-st., near Prairie-av., built for use of owner; fine condition; south front, lot 50x150; asphalt street, cement walks, and all other improvements; 4 blocks from N. W. depot, 2 blocks from Lake-st. L station; price $8,500; great sacrifice. Address L 922, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE; 2 story, basement, oak finish, furnace, laundry, sideboard, gas, mantel, electric light; best part Oak Park; $4,000; $200 down, balance monthly, or will take vacant. Write for particulars. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE IN KENilworth; corner, 175x150; stable; hardwood finish; hot water heating; price $22,500. S., 814 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—8-ROOM HOME; ALL modern conveniences; bath, furnace, etc.; 85x[illegible] corner lot; cost $5,000; take $3,500, small cash payment, balance by month. L 936, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—ELEGANT 10-ROOM house, up-to-date; large lot; fine location; $6,500. WOOD & CO., 92 La Salle-st., R. 36.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, $5 monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—FINE SHADY LOTS in all parts of the suburb. DRURY BROS., 1102 Tacoma Building. Telephone Main 4846.

FOR SALE—BERWYN HOUSES—5 TO 15 rooms; some bargains; choice vacant; will build to suit. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 523.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FOR HALF CASH and half trade my large, elegant 15-room house at La Grange; location principal street, corner lot 150 feet front, five minutes' walk from depot, steam heat, splendid electric light system, open nickel plumbing, hot and cold water, wood parquet floors, etc; there are special features admired by all who have seen this house; one price, only $18,000—no less. Address owner, F P 935, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, COTTAGE in Cragin. C. E. BELLEW, 1020 N. 51st-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—DELEVAN LAKE—TWO MOST choice lots, with five-room cottage; shade, abundance; 500 ft. south of Kenilworth Inn.
MRS. THOMAS, 626 W. Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 340-ACRE STOCK and dairy farm near Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill.; fine land, good buildings; to divide partnership will sell for the low price of $50 per acre; no trade. Apply to
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS, MINN., IA., and Dakotas, "Big Sioux Valley"; $12 up per acre; our next excursion April 17.
A. A. BROCK & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES NEAR AURORA, Ill., convenient to Chicago; well cultivated and improved. Write to J. J. O'CONNOR, Aurora, Ill.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—$1,800; GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY; 80 acres Southwest Michigan; peaches, cherries, apples, berries; near river; half rich bottom; pays for itself in 2 yrs.; 2 houses.
GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE—OTHER CITIES.

FOR SALE—FACTORY BUILDING, 44X200, three stories, new, including three acres; town 7,000, central Wis.; 3 trunk lines; no labor unions; no strikes; 1-3 cost; will bear closest inspection. Address J 912, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CLEAR OLD HOUSE THAT $6,000 can be borrowed on, for which I can give an equity in one of the best apartment buildings on the South Side, having a light incumbrance and an exceptionally good income; a great bargain for some one.
EDGAR S. HEATON, Tel. M. 1473. 803 Marquette Bldg.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE OR 2 FLAT building, South Side; will give 2 good South Side corners, value $5,000, and assume. UMBSTEAD, 710, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EQUITIES IN BRICK FLAT BUILDings, $5,000 to $200,000, for cash and clear rental property in central Ind. and Chicago vacant.
G. W. HEFFNER, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EQUITIES, ALL PARTS OF CITY, for good vacant.
OLIVER & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—20 ACRES NEAR Evanston, suitable for poultry; give particulars. Address K 906, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Two 2-story flat bldgs., Justine-st., near 65th, CLEAR, for bldg. up to $12,500; price $5,000.
Nine modern residences, CLEAR, fine location South Side, $63,000; trade all or part for good section line corner south.
Equity $12,500 in store and flat bldg. on Cottage Grove, for clear vacant anywhere; mtg., $12,500.
Twenty-two clear acres near electric line, in Morgan Park, for clear bldg., $50,000.
L. M. SMITH & BRO., Phone oak, 501, 3947 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Drexel-blvd.

WANTED—IN OAK PARK OR AUSTIN—HOUSE and grounds without incumbrance or good suburban property or farm near Chicago in exchange for valuable old-established wholesale bakery and restaurant, including machinery, horses, and wagons; best location in Chicago; pays large profits; have been in business many years; wish to retire; describe and write for particulars. Address K 738, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 STORE AND FLAT building near Humboldt Park for vacant or improved.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

$2,000 EQUITY, FRAME STORE AND FLATS, Belmont-av., near Southport, for clear vacant. Address C V 925, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—VERY FINE 750-ACRE FARM, northern Illinois; $50,000, clear; for clear Chicago. BELL, 405, 67 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.
The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURban real estate REPAYABLE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Amount of payments made to suit borrower.
Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST, and payments can be made in advance, interest ceasing the day of payment.
Borrower has privilege of paying principal at any time without extra interest.
The monthly reduction in interest makes the rate in the end LESS THAN 4 PER CENT.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st., main floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY from 4 to 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT ON CITY OR SUBURBAN VACANT OR IMPROVED; prepayment privileges; NO DELAY.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

$200,000 TO LOAN—
South Side loans made in 24 hours.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates.
FRED MILLER, Security Building, S. e. cor. Madison and 5th-av.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a very large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS on Lake Geneva property worth $18,000; principals only. Address K 852, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

$500 TO $50,000 LOANS MADE AT 5 PER CENT, all parts of city; we pass on security. OLIVER & CO., 931 Association Building.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPALS, LOAN $2,500, 5 years, 6 per cent, on fine modern suburban residence worth $4,700; no commission. K 910, Tribune.

MAKE SMALL SECOND MORTGAGES AND any size first morgaktes. R. 221, 145 La Salle.

$2,000 TO LOAN, 5%; GIVE PARTICULARS. W. H. WEST, 1452 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; confidential treatment; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., R. 315, 218 La Salle.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST.—General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

HOLDERS OF ASSESSMENT LIFE POLICIES will do well to address L 910, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
ROOM 75 HARTFORD BUILDING,
140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON.

$10 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES with responsible concerns on your plain note; money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, sealskins, etc.; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc.; you retain full possession; loans made anywhere in Cook Co., simply for the interest; NO OTHER UNNECESSARY CHARGE WHATSOEVER; our rates are about one-half the usual charge; quick service; honest and honorable dealing with all. Office hours, 8 a. m. until 7 p. m.

$100,000——$100,000——$100,000.
If you hold good steady position and desire loan on your note [ladies or gentlemen] where everything is private call and see us. Very low rates and easy payments. We purchase good notes and make first or second mortgages on real estate.
Federal Investment Co., 221, 145 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED MEN—
Liberal amounts advanced to reliable borrowers holding permanent positions, repayable in agreeable installments; best terms and lowest rates.
Suite 910 Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

CORPORATION RAISING CATTLE AND sheep wish to sell $15,000 capital stock at par, proceeds to buy more sheep; shares $50 each; big profits; present stockholders Christian Scientists and best business reputation; investigate. Address K 912, Tribune office.

MONEY ADVANCED FOR SALARIES—SALaried employes of good character can obtain accommodations at much less cost and embarassment than has heretofore been possible by applying to John Mulholland, R. 306, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted, 6%; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1504 Unity Bldg.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000 on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

CHICAGO FINANCE CO.
85 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
START WITH A GOOD RESOLUTION.
GET OUT OF DEBT.
If you have a number of debts scattered about OF ANY NATURE WIPE THEM ALL OUT. GET RID OF THEM—MAKE A NEW AND CLEAN START. Better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will live up to every promise it makes—one that will make a contract to suit you, and easily carried out. Money loaned in large and small amounts on FURNITURE, PIANOS, MERCHANDISE, SALARIES, or OTHER SECURITIES.
Persons momentarily embarrassed, who desire above everything else to avoid publicity, are the class we especially desire to serve. Call for interview and satisfy yourself. It's to your interest to do so. Save this ad. and address. It will come handy some time.
CHICAGO FINANCE CO., 85 Dearborn-st., R. 304. Tel. Central 1060.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE, AND LOWER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. NO COMMISSION TO PAY. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
L. F. HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE,
555 LINCOLN-AV. [UPSTAIRS].
LAKE VIEW OFFICE IS OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 8:30 P. M.

AVOID DISAGREEABLE FORMALITIES, PUBlicity, and unnecessary delay when wanting a loan on household goods, etc., same to remain in your possession, by dealing with a company of highest references and one that will give you upright, business-like treatment. Our rates are the lowest, and we will promptly and satisfactorily serve you. Full information cheerfully given, or write and we will call.
SALARIED LOANS ON PLAIN NOTE.
ILLINOIS LOAN CO.,
Suite 508 Inter-Ocean Building.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
Title and Trust Building.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE—
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR.
801 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV., ENGLEWOOD.
9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.; WITHOUT REMOVAL.

3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3%
ON CHATTEL LOANS.
SUITE 309 FT. DEARBORN BLDG.,
Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. I am a private party, loaning my own money, at low rates; loans paid up at any time; everything confidential; office open evenings.
ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528-30 W. 63d-st.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!
Loans on furniture, papers free; you will do yourself justice when you call on me.
S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2 Otis Block.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS TO RELIABLE PARTIES ON FURNIture and pianos at less than usual rates; confidential and reliable; payments to suit.
Eagle Loan Co., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS AT 7 PER CENT; also makes 1st and 2d mortgages, 220, 145 La Salle-st.

IF YOU WANT MONEY ON FURNITURE, ETC., please call and get our new rates. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

MONEY AT ONCE—EASY TERMS; CONFIDENtial; no extras. LOGUE, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 3d floor. Take elevator.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FOUR BULLOCK web presses, with complete stereotyping outfit; capacity, 12,000 8-page or 24,000 4-page papers per hour; length of page, 23⅝ inches; will take a 6, 7, or 8 column paper; in first-class condition; bought new 5 years ago; can be seen running in "Tribune" office any time; will be sold very cheap to immediate purchaser, as they must be removed to make room for new quadruple and sextuple presses. Address BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
We carry the largest line of second-hand machinery on earth; write for our catalogue No. 80, quoting low prices on belting, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and material and supplies in general. We carry all kinds of brand new plumbing materials. We belong to no trusts or combines. Three local and long distance telephones. Yards 827, 883, 943.
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron-sts.

ENGINES, BOILERS, LAUNDRY, WOOD, AND iron working machinery bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, and stored. 181 E. Division-st.

REPAIRS, MOTORS, AND DYNAMOS. General Electrical Repair Co., 141 Clinton-st., Tel. M. 5114.

GASOLINE ENGINES OF 2½-H. P. FOR $125 cash; one year guarantee; our engine beats them all. Kenosha Eng. Co., Kenosha, Wis.

GAS & GASOLINE ENGINES—BARGAINS; ¼ TO 50 h. p. Gas Eng. Repair Co., 45 S. Canal.

200-LIGHT DYNAMO FOR SALE, CHEAP. Address L 959, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

O. K. STORAGE AND VAN CO., 73 26TH-ST.—Low rates; fireproof; private rooms.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS, SUPplies; price list free. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECULATE BY CHARTS—
Big opportunity in these active markets; large profits assured; this method readily learned by reading INS & OUTS OF WALL STREET. 150 pages; 37 chart illustrations; 7th edition just out. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts. in stamps. LEWIS C. VAN RIPER, publisher, 11 Broadway, New York.

A CHICAGO CORPORATION OPERATING zinc mines at Joplin, Mo., will sell a limited amount of stock at FIFTY CENTS; the money all to go into improvements; five shafts down 140 ft.; development has cost over $25,000; the finest and best paying investment ever offered; large profits; sure returns. Address H 458, Tribune office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AT PAN-AMERican exposition, Buffalo; lands adjoining exposition for hotels, residences, amusements, and business purposes for rent and on sale. Apply to KINGSLEY of Buffalo, Great Northern Hotel, for circulars and information.

RAILROAD MAN WANTED TO FURNISH CAPital to organize company and pay for printing bonds; about $5,000 required within 60 days; chance to make $50,000 this year and have official position on good salary; everything gilt-edge. Address F L 306, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe business in city of 60,000 inhabitants; stock will invoice about $4,000; annual sales about $10,000; ill-health cause of selling. Address H. BACKER, 1229 S. Adams-st., Peoria, Ill.

A PARTY WITH SOME CAPITAL CAN PURchase an exceptionally well located and fully equipped restaurant and saloon; South Side; all in perfect running order. Call at 469 5th-av. for particulars.

WILL SELL STATE RIGHTS IN A WELL-EStablished business to an energetic man. For particulars write or call on C. A. P., Room 22 I, Great Northern Hotel, any afternoon this week between the hours of 3 and 5.

$1,000 AND SERVICES OF A BUSINESS-MAN buys ¼ interest in business that will clear you $2,500 a year; best of references given and required. For particulars see LEMON, 122 Randolph-st., Room 710.

$350 BUYS HALF INTEREST BROKER'S OFFICE, CLEARING $300 MONTHLY; MUST BE WIDEAWAKE, MEAN BUSINESS, OR DON'T REPLY. ADDRESS F T 336, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS-MAN with reasonable capital can obtain interest in a most desirable business already established; must be a Christian Scientist. Address C X 243, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF owner, house and lot, with prospering saloon business, situated on East North-av.
OSCAR KUEHNE, 171 Center-st.

FOR SALE—A RUNNING TIN CAN MANUFACturing business, owning its own plant; unincumbered. JAMES H. McDONALD, Lawyer, Detroit, Mich.

ROOMING HOUSES AND EUROPEAN HOTELS of 15, 18, 40, 60, 80, and 100 rooms, heart of city, from $350 to $15,000; STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. LINDGREN, 99 Randolph-st., Room 18.

HALF INTEREST OFFICE BUSINESS, $250; MUST BE BRIGHT; RECEIPTS NET $100 EACH; GOOD OPENING FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS F T 322, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED — LADY FOR PARTNER IN DEtective office. For interview address K 918, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED MFG. BUSINESS; ORDERS ahead; wants $3,000 to $10,000 at once; no agents. Address F 717, Tribune office.

$200 WILL PUT YOU IN BUSINESS THAT will clear you $100 per month; handle your own money. Call 1505 Manhattan Bldg.

I WILL GUARANTEE $50 PER MONTH, PAYable monthly, on an investment of $600; absolutely safe and reliable. K 926, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; BARGAIN; $1,500; invoice $4,000. A. C. MILLS, Nauvoo, Ill.

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO INVEST, WITH SERVICES, in a legitimate business. L 939, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS—
THE J. B. STOREY & E. A. CLARK CO.,
Complete house furnishers,
1349 State-st., near 14th.
The easiest payment house in Chicago.
EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotel and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE OAK BEDROOM SET, A folding bed, and a library table. 470 W. Madison-st.

A FEW PIECES OF FINE FURNITURE FOR sale cheap. 332 La Salle-av., 1st flat. Sale all day Saturday.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FRED BENDER, EST. 1883, MANUFACTURER and jobber of combination showcases, mirrors, and general store fixtures, 538-542-544 Wabashav., 1906-1908 Wabash-av. Tel. South 226, Tel. Harrison 2027.

FOR SALE—LETTER PRESS, $2; ROLL TOP desk, $11; flat top desk, $5; office partition, $1 per foot up; safe, $15. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS, TYPEWRITER cabinets, letter files; bargains; lowest price in the city. STAFFORD BROS., Steinway Hall.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, FINE CONDItion, Lippincott's, double body, elegant top; cheap. 4100 Cottage Grove-av.

FINE SUIT OF OFFICE FURNITURE FOR sale; used 4 months. Address K 907, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN. 184 S. Desplaines, near Jackson-blvd.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY A SECOND-HAND safe address K 849, Tribune office.

MUST SELL HARDWOOD PANEL PARTItions; restaurant, hotel furniture. 400 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DOCTOR
CARL
LOUIS
PERIN,
SCIENTIFIC
PALMIST.
227—MICHIGAN-AV.—227
Three doors from the Auditorium Annex.
Hours from 10 to 12:30 and from 2 to 6 p. m.
$5.00—READINGS.—$5.00.

PROF. W. H. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
THE MARVELOUS TESTS HE PERFORMS prove the magnitude of his strange and wonderful power. He stands at the head of his profession and does not wish to be measured by any other standard than his own. His experience and knowledge of life is broad, deep, and profound, and, when united with his most marvelous powers of mediumship, it makes of him all that he claims to be, "the peer of all mediums and life readers." He gives full names, dates, and facts concerning your affairs and unerring advice upon matters of business, social, and domestic relations, journeys, old estates, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, etc. TELLS YOU WHOM AND WHEN YOU ARE TO MARRY.
Hours—9 a. m., 8 p. m., daily and Sunday.
2925 Cottage Grove-av.

$1.00—FOR THIS ADVT.—$1.00.
PROF. C. F. LEON
REMOVED TO
70 EAST 16TH-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM MICHIGAN-AV.
READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, speculations, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 30 YRS. A CLAIRVOYant and palmist, can be consulted daily at her office, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 25. Entrance 70 E. Madison-st. She will read your entire past, present and future; gives advice on all affairs of love, business, or health. Fee, 50c.

PROF. BRAMLEY, FAMOUS ASTROLOGER, IN order to demonstrate ability will amaze you with the absolute truth of past and future for 10 cents and stamp; inclose date of birth; write today.
216 W. 12th-st., Cincinnati, O.

MRS. TOWNE, CLAIRVOYANT AND HEALER, 681 W. Madison-st., 1st flat, rear.

MISS NETTIE, CLAIRVOYANT, WILL BE AT 525 W. Lake-st. Flat A; permanently located.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM [Tower].
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free.
PARIS EXPOSITION.
VISIT BERLITZ SCHOOLS, PAVILION.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF THE U. S.—
Stewart Building, cor. State and Washington.
F. BERGER'S FRENCH METHOD.
Rapid French instruction, classes and privately, day or evening, reasonable fee; trial lesson free.

MARY BARTEAU, MENTAL SCIENCE HEALer and teacher, will give a course of six lessons in practical mental healing for $5. Atlantic Hotel, R. 19.

SCHOOL OF BOOKKEEPING, 423 47TH-ST., corner Cottage Grove-av.; instruction by expert bookkeeper; day and night; moderate terms.

WILL MAKE YOU A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPer for $5. LEWIS, formerly with Union National Bank, 155 State-st., 3d flr., with Dr. Nahin.

CHAS. W. GREEN, CONCERT PIANIST AND organist teacher; Leschetizky method. 905 Steinway Hall.

PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMMAR, LITERAture, letter writing; private course, $5. Bennett Inst., 438 Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

MUSIC MADE EASY—ONE SHORT TERM ENables young or old to entertain friends. Chicago Musical Seminary, 800 Steinway Hall; open ev'gs.

TELEGRAPHY—PRIVATE; BEST CITY REFS. Day and night. MRS. GLASS, 93 E. 18th-st.

MARY M. SHEDD, TEACHER OF SINGING; voices tested free. 905 Steinway Hall.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR, PRIVATE LESSONS; ITALIAN METHOD; 306 Great Northern Bldg.

HOW TO BECOME QUALIFIED GRADUATED physicans; short time. People's Institute, Chicago.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY. LESTER SHAFFNER, 405 Schiller Building.

BOXING AND CLUB SWINGING TAUGHT BY PROF. WILLIAM O'CONNELL, 128 La Salle-st.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR; PRIVATE LESSONS; ITALIAN METHOD. 306 Great Northern Bldg.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS GIVEN. MISS WENDT, 3121 Prairie-av.

MUSICAL.

HANS BIEDERMANN, 1101 STEINWAY HALL; Mon., Thurs. Voices carefully trained; terms reasonable.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

DANCING—BALLROOM, SOCIETY DANCES; best instruction and music; large hall; Tues. and Friday, receptions at 8; Sat., 4; 10 lessons, $2.50. Bennett Inst., 438 Athenæum Bldg., 26 Van Buren.

WALTZ, 2-STEP, REVERSE GUARANTEED; stage DANCING, buck, jig, etc., vaudeville acts; private. 127 LaSalle-st. Miss Thornton, Prof. Ridge.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HUNDREDS OF NEARLY NEW [RETURNED FROM RENTAL] PIANOS—BARGAINS AT LYON & HEALY'S—It is only at Lyon & Healy's that the bargains consist of Steinway, Knabe and other standard-make pianos that you would be glad to possess. Hundreds of uprights returned from rental offered this week at less than prices of ordinary second-hand instruments. Also a salesroom full of pianos taken in exchange. Before arriving at a decision be sure to visit Lyon & Healy's. On a new piano they can save you $50 to $100 over the best values possible to a smaller business.
Among the bargains are: Large Chickering upright, $195; Carleton mahogany upright, $150; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Hale upright, $85; New York piano, $125; New England upright, $125; Schaaf upright, $75; Fischer upright, $165; Arion upright, $75; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $350; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, $250; fine Steinway square, $150; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; handsome colonial mahogany Krakauer upright, been rented, only $285; Decker Bros. upright, very low; Stone square, $15; Bradbury upright, $100; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Steinway parlor grand, intrinsically good as new, $450; Hazelton mahogany upright, $225; two new Steinway uprights of discontinued style at a sacrifice; Lyon & Healy square, $60; Knabe oak baby grand, $450; Huntington oak upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Keller mahogany upright, $190; Knabe mahogany upright, latest model, from rental, $375; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; and many others.
Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list. And also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.
Extraordinary values in new uprights that we are closing out at $130 on easy payments.
Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be exchanged later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe.
Visitors are always welcome.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, MAKER OF HIGHEST-CLASS pianos; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices; easy terms; established 1873.

BARGAINS IN GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

$115 buys Emerson upright piano.
$185 buys Wegman upright piano.
$100 buys Behr Bros.' upright piano.
$100 buys Colby upright piano.
$100 buys Pease upright piano.
$95 buys Bradford upright piano.
$75 buys Weser Bros.' upright piano.
$115 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$125 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$125 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$125 buys Julius Bauer upright piano.
$125 buys Fischer upright piano.
$165 buys Chickering upright piano.
$165 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
$25, $35, and $45 each, good square pianos.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

To rent—$3 and $4 per month; fine, new, upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

LEFT OVER BARGAINS

from our special sale of the Hallet & Davis stock of pianos and organss, WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

NEW HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS, choice designs, $245 to $375; former prices $350 to $650.

NEW EASTERN MADE PIANOS [not Hallet & Davis], in four different makes, including all the various woods, $115 to $140.

USED PIANOS, including Chickering, Bauer, Knabe, and other reliable makes, $55 to $240.

SQUARE PIANOS [used], $15 to $50.

REED ORGANS, used, $10 to $20.
REED ORGANS, new, $30; former price $60.

Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857].

S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

ON THE BASIS OF MERIT—
superior merit,
distinctive merit,
the highest merit,
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
stands squarely.

ITS CLAIMS ARE FOUNDED
on the development of superior
and advance attainments,
which carry the piano forward and
UPWARD TO ITS HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENTS,
making it the leader in progress.

A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES
of original and elegant designs.

PRICES REASONABLE! TERMS EASY!

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL piano player
enables anybody to play the piano.

GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-Ave.
249 Washington-Boul.

QUALITY IN A PIANO—
Do you ever think of it?
Vose & Sons laid the foundation
of their present reputation in 1851.
Is it any wonder that their guarantee
is valuable? Other makes of
pianos at prices that defy competition.
Used pianos, and a few discontinued
styles, at about half the cost
of a new one.
VOSE & SONS' PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

BAUER'S BARGAIN BULLETIN—
We offer the following EXCEPTIONAL VALUES in used UPRIGHT PIANOS, all of which have been THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED in our shops and are in FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.
One large Emerson, rosewood, fine tone, $175; 2 Chickering, excellent tone, $150, $160; Kimball, large size, mahogany, like new, $190; Bradford, ebony finish, $110; F. C. Lighte, neat walnut case, 3 pedals, like new, $150; Harrington, fancy case, Hungarian ash, looks like new, $165; Henry F. Miller, substantial walnut case, excellent tone, $200; 2 Gabler, dark cases, powerful tone, $150, $160.
Also a number of SAMPLE PIANOS from Eastern manufacturers, large-sized uprights of substantial construction, in handsome natural wood cases, with carved panels, three pedals, etc., at prices from $150 to $175.
Sold on easy payments if desired.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av. Established 1857.

WE ARE SELLING THE WONDERFUL NEW Columbia Graphaphone for the marvelously low price of $10. This is one of the best talking machines manufactured, and is complete in every detail. Little cost, much pleasure. No trouble; easy terms; $1 down and $1 per week. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., diamond merchants and jewelers, 103 State-st. West Side store, 605 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

WE REPAIR, BUY, OR EXCHANGE PIANOS—House-cleaning time usually calls for the old piano to be overhauled; our work and prices we guarantee; if you wish to exchange for a new instrument we have new Eastern made pianos at $152; other new pianos, $175, $200 up. Celebrated Story & Clark pianos, $350 to $700.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few genuine bargains in slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO.,
JOHN W. NORTHRUP, Manager. 207 Wabash-av.

25 UPRIGHT PIANOS—SOME NEARLY NEW and some second-hand; all in excellent condition; 2 Steinways, Weber, Chickering, Fischer, Hallet & Davis, Schumann, Arions, at prices from $65, $85, $100, $150, to $250; easy monthly payments; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 233 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A FINE WALNUT PIANO THIS week, and if you are looking for something GOOD see our beautiful Chase, Hackley and Carlisle pianos before you buy.
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING, GABLER, PACKARD, AND Pease pianos are represented in Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOING TO LEAVE CITY—One Bauer square piano, one elegant black walnut sideboard, one leather-covered changeable invalid chair, new. 1511 N. Halsted-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS AND CHICKERING Bros.' pianos are sold only by Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av. Write or call for catalogue.

TYPEWRITERS.

GOOD TYPEWRITERS ON EASY PAYMENTS; save the money you are paying for rent; our plan enables you to own machine in short time. Call or write.
W. B. MORRISON & CO.,
Tel. 2160 Harrison. 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

139 MADISON. 139 MADISON. 139 MADISON.
F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY.
139 MADISON. 139 MADISON.
F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY.
TEL. MAIN 3935. 139 MADISON.

$3 PER MONTH RENTAL—REMINGTONS, Smith-Premiers, Olivers, etc. Ribbons and oak stands free. MACHINES SOLD HALF PRICE. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 3288.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS IN FIRST-class condition at bargain prices. RENTALS $3. W. C. GOODHUE & CO., R. 5, 122 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS — ALL MAKES rented, $3 a month; EXPERT REPAIRING.— TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, 202 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — LADY OR GENT, TO buy out established country pharmacy; bargain; must be quick; references. K 855, Tribune.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH $500 AND SERVices in big paying mfg. concern; bright future. Address L 943, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—
The 21 year old favorites
"Are the Best Rambler Ever Built."
1900—$40.
1899—$35.
Bring in your old wheel and see what we can do for you. Big snaps in second-hand wheels.
Open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday eve'gs.
MONDAY IS OUR BARGAIN DAY.
RAMBLER SALESROOM,
128 Dearborn, near Madison.

KOST'S BICYCLES, THOR HUBS, FAUBER hangers, guaranteed tires, $25; Thor or D. & J. hangers, coaster brakes, detachable tires, $40; cut down, $3; expert repairing, etc. 153 La Salle-st., rear.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BICYCLES—
We need 500 at once to fill country orders. Will pay all they are worth. Bring your wheel and get our cash offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN AMERica, the OLD RELIABLE CO. at same old place. BROWN-LEWIS CO., 293 Wabash-av.

ROOFING.

WE WILL EXAMINE OLD GRAVEL ROOFS and submit figures gratis; repairing. The E. N. BIEGLER CO., 129 Goethe-st. Phone North 424.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOUR TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS ARE EXtortionate, or if you desire to remove tax title, address K 756, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN INVALID'S SECOND-HAND wheel chair. Address L 916, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON], CHERBOURG [PARIS] AND HAMBURG.

Columbia	April 19	K. Friedrich	May 10
F. Bismarck	May 3	Columbia	May 17

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
Also N. Y. to CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

Pretoria	April 21	Palatia	April 28
Belgravia	April 24	Batavia	May 5

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Twin Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM N. Y. JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4. Apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts. Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

Lahn	April 17	Kaiser Wm. d. Gr.	May 8
K'serin Mar. Th.	April 24	Lahn	May 15
Saale	May 1	Kais'n Mar. Th.	May 22

Departure 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Rhein	Apl. 19, NOON	K. Luise	May 3, 2 PM
Bremen	Apl. 26, 2 PM	Fr. d. Gr.	May 10, 2 PM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra	April 14	Aller	May 5
K. Wm. II.	April 21	Ems	May 12
Trave	April 28	Werra	May 19

Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.

SS. New York	April 18	SS. New York	May 9
SS. St. Paul	April 25	SS. St. Paul	May 16
SS. St. Louis	May 2	SS. St. Louis	May 23

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailings every Saturday.

SS. Waesland	April 21	SS. Pennland	May 12
S.S. Belgenland	May 5	SS. Rhynland	May 19

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailings every Wednesday at noon.

SS. Westernland	Apr. 18	SS. Noordland	May 2
SS. Kensington	April 25	SS. Friesland	May 9

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE—NEW YORK TO HAVRE—PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.

L'Aquitaine	April 12	La Touraine	April 26
La Gascogne	April 19	La Bretagne	May 3

Fast express steamers. Company's special vestibuled train, Havre-Paris in four hours. Cabin reservations now ready for Paris exposition.
Low rates. Unexcelled service.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY.

Anchoria	Noon, April 21	Ethiopia	Noon, May 12
C. of Rome	Noon, May 5	Furnessia	Noon, May 19
Astoria			June 9, July 14
City of Rome			June 2, June 30
Furnessia			June 23, July 28

RATES QUOTED TO PARIS DIRECT.
Or with tour embracing Scotland, England, and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodation. ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

CUNARD LINE. ESTABLISHED 1840.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Campania—21 Apr., 19 May, 16 June, 14 July, 11 Aug.
Lucania—5 May, 2 June, 30 June, 28 July, 25 Aug.
Etruria—12 May, 9 June, 7 July, 4 Aug., 1 Sept.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIP "IVERNIA,"
600 feet long, 13,900 tons.
FROM NEW YORK APRIL 28, MAY 26.
Advance engagements recommended.
RECORD PASSAGE—5 DAYS, 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	April 18	May 16	June 13	July 11
Teutonic	April 25	May 23	June 20	July 18
Germanic	May 2	May 30	June 27	July 25
Majestic	June 6	July 4	Aug. 1	Aug. 29

RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE WITHOUT DELAY.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
St. John-Halifax to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Lowest rates in all classes.
Lusitania ......April 18 Lake Huron.....April 25
Shortest route to the Paris Exposition. Tourist tickets from $115 and upward for the round trip on sale, including all expenses. New twin screw steamships.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agt., 186A S. Clark-st.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class, $60 and up; 2d-class, $42.50. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $42.50 and upward. Holland-American Line, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GAZE'S ESCORTED TOURS—57TH YEAR.
A FEW VACANCIES
remain in some splendid vacation parties starting May 12, June 20, and July 4; $295 includes all expenses; programs free. Also highest class tours, $460 to $800. Send 5c stamp for "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.
Agents for PASSION PLAY, Oberammergau.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco; DORIC, April 17; NIPPON MARU, April 25; RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3. For rates, freight, or passage apply to
W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN $75 AND UPWARDS.
Trojan Prince..April 21 Tartar Prince....June 2
Spartan Prince..May 12 Trojan Prince.....June 23
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE—
FAST TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 TONS, APRIL 25.
PORTLAND—HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. DOMINION, APRIL 13.
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ANCHOR LINE
STEAMSHIP "CITY OF ROME"
Sails Saturday, May 5th, at noon,
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
CABIN, $60. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROS., 176 Jackson-blvd., Chicago.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, HAwaiian Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia. Apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS FOR MILWAUkee and Racine, 8 p. m. daily; fare, $1. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:45 p. m. Ticket office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Burlington, Ia.	† 8:20 am	* 2:00 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:20 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
All points in Texas	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†11:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Quincy and Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡10:55 pm	†10:20 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Keokuk and Ft. Madison	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*11:00 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent'l 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Prairie State Express	* 9:00 am	9:15 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
The Alton Limited—Peoria	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 3:00 pm	1:00 pm
Joliet Express	† 5:00 pm	7:45 pm
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:30 pm	10:00 am
Kas. City, Denver, & Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kas. City, Colo. & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	† 8:00 am	D*9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D†11:05 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D*9:09 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marshallt'n.	* 6:30 pm † 6:45 am *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket office, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Express 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Des Moines, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	.... * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*7:42 am *9:30 am *8:30 pm
Des Moines, Omaha	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	*6:55 am *7:42 am
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Sioux City, Omaha	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	c6:55 am *9:02 am *8:30 pm
Northern Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:02 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 9:00 am *10:15 pm	*7:30 am *9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm *7:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 9:00 am †11:30 am	*6:10 pm †1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	*1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	k 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshk'sh, G. Bay, Men'minee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10:00 a. m., †12:35 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:25 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:10 a. m., †4:45 p. m., s6:45 p. m., †11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 am., †9 am., s2:02 p. m., †6:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †4:25 p. m., †4:45 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:05 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSun. kDly to G. Bay. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDly to Menom.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., G. Bay, Marquette	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Wausau, Tomahawk, etc.	* 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, G'n Bay, Mad.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	† 6:05 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	* 5:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:55 pm	* 8:10 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq't. The Copper Country Lim.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:50 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Washington and Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	* 4:45 pm
Des Moines and Omaha	* 6:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Libr'y Buffet Car, Dining Car Service	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:30 pm	*11:40 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:40 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Fast Mail—Memp., N. Orl'ns.	* 2:50 am	* 4:00 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:30 pm	†11:40 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Champaign	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha Limited	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Omaha Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 1:40 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, Ft. Dodge & Lyle	†10:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Dubuque Exp.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 91 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	† 7:05 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont., & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 2:40 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:28 am	† 5:02 pm
Kansas City, Oklahoma, Tex.	† 7:28 am	
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	....	† 9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
K. City, the Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast.	* 2:45 am * 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am *11:05 am
Duluth and Superior	* 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	† 8:35 am † 1:30 pm	† 1:10 pm † 6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:25 pm
Waukesha Local	* 4:00 pm	*10:15 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

Nov. 19, 1899.	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.05 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 7.15 am	† 1.30 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 3.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.00 pm	†10.50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	§ 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.50 pm	* 7.05 am
Muskegon Sleeper	‡11.50 pm	§ 7.05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express	..	....	† 7:15 pm	7
Limited Fast Mail	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am	3
N. Y. & Bos. Spec.	10	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm	15
Eastern Express	14	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm	23
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	19
Elkhart Accom.	176	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	37
Fast Mail	32	* 3:00 am	....	...

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES [CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station. 'Phone 965 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	† 6:25 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	*10:00 am
New York & Boston	*9:20 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	* 7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains—Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited	10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim.	3:30 pm	9:00 am
Columbus & Wheeling Exp.	7:00 pm	7:30 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Exp.	8:30 pm	7:30 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

DREYER'S PLEA IS DENIED

JUDGE DUNNE REFUSES HIM LIBERTY ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Court Holds Ex-Banker Has Not Been Deprived of Constitutional Rights Nor Illegally Committed, but Rules There Was Reversible Error in Failure to Keep Prisoner in Custody of Sworn Officials — Remanded Until Wednesday.

Ruling that ex-Banker E. S. Dreyer had not been deprived of his constitutional rights by being placed twice in jeopardy and that there had been no mistake in his commitment to the penitentiary, Judge Dunne yesterday denied the application to liberate him on a writ of habeas corpus. The court stated, however, that in his opinion there was reversible error in the failure of the officials of Judge Waterman's court to keep the prisoner in the custody of sworn bailiffs and granted Dreyer until next Wednesday to get a writ of supersedeas from the Supreme Court. The record of the case was dispatched to Springfield in the afternoon.

Dreyer was in court with his two daughters and son. He was taken back to jail after the decision of the court and will remain in the custody of Jailer Whitman until Wednesday morning, when he will again be produced before Judge Dunne. If the Supreme Court has not intervened by that time he will be taken immediately to Joliet.

The decision consumed an hour in reading. The court upheld Judge Hanecy in discharging the members of the jury of the second trial because they were unable to agree on a verdict and cited numerous decisions in accordance with its view.

Judge Dunne read the decision slowly and distinctly, the convicted banker sitting easily in his chair and keeping his gaze fixed on the face of the jurist. As it became apparent that the court had decided against him there was a visible relaxation of his form, he sank low in his wide-armed chair, and his head dropped forward. When, however, Judge Dunne announced his opinion that there was reversible error in the record Dreyer brightened up again, his eyes began to twinkle, and he smiled perceptibly. His attorneys glanced at each other significantly. Assistant State's Attorney McEwen preserved his equanimity.

"Reversible error in the record?" he said, later. "Well, perhaps. But the Supreme Court hasn't said so yet. Wait."

As the last words of the decision fell from the lips of the court Attorney Mayer prayed an appeal from the order. Judge Dunne denied the request before Mr. McEwen could object. The court was then asked to remand Dreyer to jail during the time necessary to petition the Supreme Court for a supersedeas.

"The State objects," said Attorney McEwen promptly. "We have appeared in this case numberless times, and think we now have a right to have it disposed of."

Stating, however, that it was but fair that the prisoner should have a few days in which to get his case before a higher tribunal, Judge Dunne allowed the defendant five days. Attorney Mayer asked more time.

"Make it Wednesday morning," said the court, "and if action is not taken by that time the prisoner shall be given into the custody of the Sheriff. He must be brought into court on Wednesday morning."

READY FOR APRIL GRAND JURY.

Quarters Undergoing Repairs—Members to Be Sworn In on the 23d—Docket Is Light.

The grand jury which will be sworn in on April 23 before Judge Hutchinson will have better quarters than the March jury had. The room is undergoing many changes and improvements. The April list of forty names includes those of Edwin G. Foreman, President of the Foreman Bros. Banking company; Henry H. Walker, William R. Patterson, ex-State Bank Examiner; George R. Hayden, J. C. Vaughan, W. S. Lord of Evanston, E. S. Conway of Oak Park, Will H. Moore, Milton Thomas of Riverside, George S. Marsh of Evanston, and Albert Hayden. The jury will serve two weeks. The docket up to date is light and is not expected to be heavy at the opening of the term. The jury probably will investigate the fee system of the justices of the peace.

CANAL IMPROVES THE RIVER.

Results of Professor J. H. Long's Analysis to Be Used as Evidence Against Complaints.

According to a report made by Professor J. H. Long of the department of chemistry of the medical college of Northwestern University the water of the Illinois River now contains fewer germs than it did before the canal was opened. Professor Long's analysis shows the proportion of impurity in the river water this year as compared with last year.

The analysis will be used as evidence against possible complaints of residents. Professor Long concludes that the increased flow of the canal will decrease further the proportion of germs.

Drainage board officials expect to have the work at Joliet finished within two months and then the flow of 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute will be turned into the valley.

Invests in Southwestern Lands.

Eldora, Ia., April 12.—[Special.]—Backed by abundant capital, himself a rich land owner and having great confidence in the possibilities of the South and Southwest, E. S. Ellsworth of this county has just purchased immense tracts of land in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Mississippi, and Georgia, and will immediately develop a part of the timber land by the establishment of three turpentine plantations of over 10,000 acres each.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Lace curtains, 4.95.

While they last we will sell today a large assortment of ruffled bobbinet lace curtains that have been selling for $8.00, $7.00 and $6.00. In order to make a decided clearing of all these curtains we cut the price very near in half. They will only last a few days.

Lace curtains, 4.95 pair.

4.95 a pair—dainty ruffled bobbinet lace curtains—every $8.00, $7.00 and $6.00 curtain in our immense stock goes into this sale at 4.95. Soft, filmy, lacy effects, with luxurious edges and insertions on finest quality bobbinet. This extraordinary "special" for the remainder of the week only. You will be amazed at the bargains offered.

MANDEL BROTHERS

Smyrna rugs, 3.25.

With an unequaled assortment of rugs, backed by the lowest prices ever quoted, shown in the largest rug room in Chicago, we are prepared to overwhelmingly prove that here is rug headquarters.

$3¼ LOT A—choice new rugs.

Smyrna rugs, 30x60.
Wilton rugs, 27x54.
Moquette rugs, 36x72.
Fine oriental lamps.

$10 LOT C—exception'ly rare rugs.

Prayer Turk'h rugs, 42x66
Smyrna rugs, 6.0x9.0.
Shirvan rugs, 3.0x6.0.
Beloochistan rugs, 4.0x6.0.
Yutaka rugs, 9.0x12.0.

$5 LOT B—unusually fine rugs.

French Wiltons, 27x54.
Mohair rugs, 24x48.
Anatolian rugs, 24x36.
Bundhar rugs, 36x63.
Smyrna rugs, 48x84.

$15 LOT D—rare, choice rugs.

Smyrna rugs, 7.6x10.6.
Dantsu rugs, 12.0x15.0.
Axminster rugs, 8.3x10.6.
Daghestan rugs, 3.6x5.6.
Kazak rugs, 3x6.

And thousands of others similarly priced.

EASTER HATS—GLOVES

KNOX

KNOX World-Renowned HATS

Derby, Silk Dress, Opera and Soft Felt Hats.

The American Gentleman's Hat is the Knox Hat.

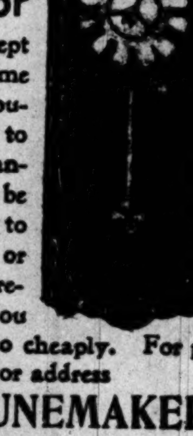
KNOX LADIES' SAILOR HATS—1900—sold *here* and *here only* in Chicago.

KNOX PATTERN HATS for ladies. Imported Hats, English Walking Hats.

KID GLOVES—We respectfully call your attention to our superb Kid Gloves, the celebrated "ROY" Gloves for men and women (Grenoble, France). DENT'S famous Gloves—best qualities only. Fowne's Town-Made Gloves for men, and the renowned "La Tosca." All gloves warranted. Mail orders filled promptly. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.25.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
187 and 189 State-st.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator



That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.

☞ Agents wanted.

KODAKS AND CAMERAS, Photo Supplies, DEVELOPING AND PRINTING. CATALOG & BOOKLETS FREE

ALMER COE, OPTICIAN
68 STATE STREET, Central Music Hall Block.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment.
E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

We give special attention to Misses' and Children's Hats

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Stevens' exclusive styles in ready-to-wear Hats.

The "Silk Store," 111 to 115 State Street.

Sale of Swell Millinery.

LATE weather indications say that we are to have a beautiful, bright, warm spring day for Easter Sunday. The ideal weather for pretty hats and gowns.

That means unusual interest in Stevens' Millinery, and we have arranged for a grand sale, determined to sell more swell Hats today and Saturday than were ever sold in two days at any previous time. Our special pre-Easter sale of the real swell millinery, making it possible for you to secure the fairest creations of the season at an extraordinarily low price.

$35.00 and $45.00 French Models for $20.00

To commence with, all those stylish French Hats, models from the most noted foreign designers, imported especially for our opening, worth $35.00, $40.00, and $45.00, have been reduced in price to $20.00.

It will also be our most elaborate showing of high-class millinery. Stevens' exclusive styles, which the majority of ladies prefer to the foreign Hats—styles that reflect the best thought and study of our clever designers. Special showing today and Saturday at

$10.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Swell Tailor-Made Suits for Easter.

Today and tomorrow you will find rare opportunities for buying the new spring suit to advantage. The swellest styles in the high-class garments are here. Today many special lines go on sale that were made especially for Easter. Values and styles that cannot be equaled elsewhere in America. But a few minutes of your time is all that is necessary to convince you of this fact.

$13.50 Stevens' Special Suits—We have ready for you today a special assortment man-tailored Suits that we had made to our special order—suits having the style, fit and appearance of the high-priced garments. In black and all the new colors.

$18.50 Tailor Made Suits—Handsome new line that we ordered specially for Easter week, plain tailored and appliqued. Styles that are exclusively Stevens', adopted from several noted models. They come in black and all the new spring shades. Suits you will say would be cheap at $25.00.

$25.00 Tailor-Made Suits—The exceptionally strong values we show at this price have been reinforced today with three new lines of as finely finished garments as it is possible to produce. They represent our best efforts in trying to see how much real value we can give you at this price.

$37.50 $65.00, $75.00 and $85.00 Suits—At these prices we are showing the handsomest novelties in man tailored garments ever seen in Chicago. Suits that for style, workmanship and perfect fit can not be excelled by the highest priced made to measure garments.

$12.50 $18.50 Spring Jackets—Pretty Etons and the nobby box coat styles—blacks, tans, and in all the season's new shades. Jackets made specially for Stevens' and in the handsomest styles that fashion has adopted.

$10.00, $12.50, $18.50 Wool Skirts—Three new lines of handsome dress skirts—cheviots, venetians and broadcloths, plain and appliqued. Stevens' special garments in the new shapes and styles. Tailored in that superior manner that you will only find in Stevens' skirts.

$13.50 To $85.00 Silk Dress Skirts—High class novelties in our own exclusive styles—handsomely trimmed Silk Dress Skirts that are extremely beautiful, but not too elaborate for good taste. Strictly Stevens' ideas.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Easter garments for girls and misses

An imposing display of beautiful garments for Easter wear—clever, stylish creations that bear the imprint of the very finest custom-made work.

Because of our large business we are warranted in buying materials in an unlimited quantity. We keep hundreds of skilled hands employed during dull months—thereby enabling us to offer you superior garments—often for less than you could have them made for—for less than you could buy the material for.

A handsome showing of misses', girls', and children's box coats, golf jackets, Eton jackets, fashionable tailor-made suits and dresses for Easter and confirmation wear.

Friday and Saturday will be Children's day here—a time when hundreds of practical, economical parents bring their children and have them fitted—even better than a dressmaker could fit them—at a saving of over one-half.

Friday and Saturday special bargains in girls' and misses' Easter garments.

BRASS BEDS AND IRON BEDS AT Manufacturers' Prices.

Over Sixty Designs to select from, prices ranging from $3.50 by easy stages to suit every purse up to $125.00. All new goods of the Scholle good quality kind.

See them, your good judgment will do the rest.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.
222 Wabash-av., Between Adams & Jackson.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

BISHOP HATS

SPECIAL EASTER STYLES.

Exclusively OURS

$3 AND $4

A. BISHOP & CO.

The Reliable Hatters and Furriers. 156 STATE-ST.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Paris Patterns.

Today we reduce all our Imported Pattern Hats (already marked at wholesale cost) to prices which should take the majority of them from our cabinets before Easter Sunday. All our patterns in two assortments, at

$15 and $25.

75 Sample Models Eton Jackets, Raglans and Top Coats.

A recent purchase from one of New York's leading tailors, who makes nothing but high-grade garments—received just in time for Easter.

The choice of the maker's entire line of new and late modes, at

$5.00 to $15.00 less than regular prices.

Materials, Black and Oxford Cheviot and Fine Kersey in black, tan, mode and golf red.

$18.50 Jackets for $12.50.
$20.00 Jackets for $15.00.
$22.50 Etons for $16.50.
$30 & $35 Etons for $22.50.
$30.00 and $35.00 Raglans for $20.00.

New Gloves for Easter.

The famous factories, whose output we control, make extra efforts for Easter, resulting in the production of Gloves that are very close to perfection in fit, style and quality.

Handsome new lines—the best values obtainable—at each of these prices:

Dress Gloves—95c, $1, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 and $2.
Street Gloves—85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65 and $1.85.

Boys' Easter Headwear.

The best styles and the best qualities, in *much the best* variety. An exceptionally fine assortment of styles and shades for the very little fellows, where fancifulness is allowable; and correct copies of manly styles for the older boys.

Boys' Derbies and Fedoras, in shapes especially suited to youthful faces.

Telescope Hats in black, brown, pearl and maple—very fashionable.

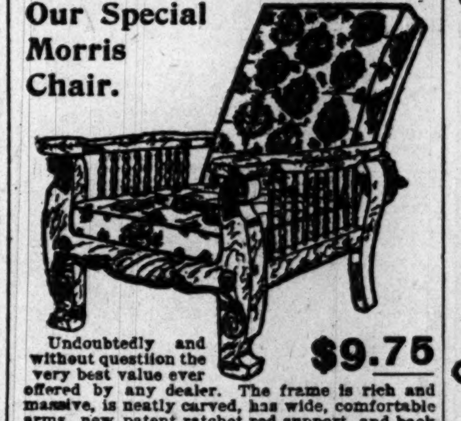
Children's Tam O'Shanters in a great many shapes and shades—new styles for this season.

Boys' Yachting, Cadet and Golf Caps in new designs.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.

250 MORRIS CHAIRS.

Our Special Morris Chair.

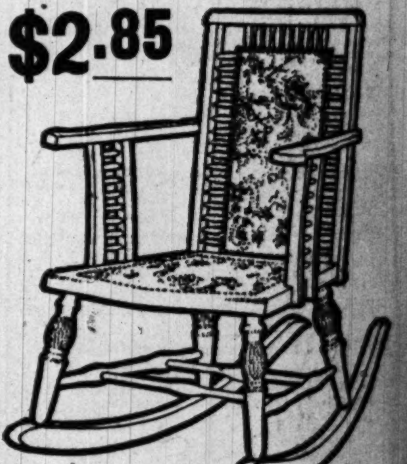


$9.75

Undoubtedly and without question the very best value ever offered by any dealer. The frame is rich and massive, is neatly carved, has wide, comfortable arms, new patent ratchet rod support, and back is easily detached, being fitted with a new patent hinge; frame quarter-sawed oak or mahogany finish; highly polished and castered; cushions loose, reversible, covered in rich figured velour, hair filled. Ask to see it. You will become a purchaser. Price, $9.75.

OUR LINE OF MORRIS CHAIRS IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.

$2.85



The above cut represents one of the neatest up-to-date Parlor Rockers ever shown—has upholstered seat and back, rich golden oak or mahogany finish; outside back is also hand polished; a very attractive rocker for any part of the home.

Sale in our Parlor Furniture Dept., 5th Floor.

Wabash Av. and Adams St.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL, ETC.

Government Printing Office,
Office of the Public Printer,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., MAY 4, 1900, for furnishing material, etc., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the material, etc., required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office.

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1900. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this department until 12 m., on Thursday, the 26th of April, 1900, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Department, postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1900. Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PERRY S. HEATH,
Acting Postmaster General.

U. S. Engr. Office, 1637 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1900.—Sealed proposals for constructing foundations for four arch culverts and for constructing fourteen pipe culverts under Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and for other work and material of same character, will be received here until 12 noon, April 16, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application here or to Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler, Rock Falls, Ill.

J. H. WILLARD, Maj., Engineers.

PROPOSALS MILITARY SUPPLIES.—CHI[illegible] Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., April [illegible] 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., April 20, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago, Boston or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, scrubbing brushes and russet and black calfskin shoes. Standard samples and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC.

Government Printing Office,
Office of the Public Printer,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., May 3, 1900, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, and electric supplies, lumber, etc., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, etc., required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office.

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

ELD & Co.

erns.
Imported Pat-
ed at wholesale
hould take the
cabinets before
ur patterns in

$25.

glans

w York's
but high-
time for

e line of

regular prices.
heviot and Fine Kersey

.50 Etons for $16.50.
& $35 Etons for $22.50.
s for $20.00.

Easter.
we control, make extra
oduction of Gloves that
yle and quality.
values obtainable—at

$1.65, $1.75 and $2.
nd $1.85.

leadwear.

, pearl and maple—very
great many shapes and
Caps in new designs.

evell & Co.
2.85

bove cut represents one of the neatest up-
Parlor Rockers ever shown—has uphol-
eat and back, rich golden oak or mahog-
sh; outside back is also hand polished; a
ractive rocker for any part of the home.
n our Parlor Furniture Dept., 5th Floor.

Adams St.

OSALS MILITARY SUPPLIES.—CHIEF
termaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., April
ealed proposals, in triplicate, will be re-
t this office until 10 o'clock a. m., April
for furnishing and delivering at either
Boston or Philadelphia Depots of the
master's Department, scrubbing brushes
et and black calfskin shoes. Standard
and specifications to be seen at this office.
ment reserves right to reject or accept any
oposals or any part thereof. Preference
articles of domestic production or manu-
conditions of quality or price (including in
of foreign productions and manufactures
thereon) being equal. Blanks for propo-
particulars will be furnished on ap-
Envelopes containing proposals to be
"Proposals for Military Supplies" and
d to J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

OSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC.
overnment Printing Office.
Office of the Public Printer,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1900.
proposals will be received at this office
clock p. m., May 3, 1900, for furnishing
y, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, and
supplies, lumber, etc., for the use of the
ent Printing Office during the fiscal year
une 30, 1901. The right to reject any and
and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed
s of the stationery, fuel, ice, etc., required
nied by blank proposals, and giving the
ns with which bidders must comply, may
ed by addressing this office.
F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

E TRIBUNE
NTS ALL THE NEWS.

PART TWO
The Chicago Daily Tribune.
PAGES 13 to 16
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

PATRIOTIC SUPPLEMENT NO. VI.
THOMAS JEFFERSON

IN JEFFERSON'S MEMORY.

Annual Banquet of Iroquois Club at the Palmer House, April 14.

THE INVITATION.

The Iroquois Club of Chicago
requests the honor of your presence at their
Annual Banquet in commemoration of Thomas Jefferson,
the founder of the Democratic party and in honor of his
eminent disciple, the Honorable Murray F. Tuley,
Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County,
Saturday Evening, April the Fourteenth,
Nineteen Hundred, at six o'clock.
Palmer House.

PROGRAM OF TOASTS.

"Chicago"	MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON
"Our Plain Duty"	OWEN P. THOMPSON
"If Jefferson Came to Chicago"	SAMUEL ALSCHULER
"Democracy"	ADLAI E. STEVENSON
"A Democrat's Idea of Duty"	NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON

JEFFERSONIA.

The general desire of men to live by their heads rather than their hands, and the strong allurement of great cities to those who have any turn for dissipation, threaten to make them here, as in Europe, the inks of voluntary misery. (From a personal letter in 1808.)

◆

It will be found in this, as in all similar cases, that crooked schemes will end by overwhelming their authors and coadjutors in disgrace, and that he alone who walks strict and upright, and who, in matters of opinion, will be contented that others should be as free as himself, and acquiesce when his opinion is fairly overruled, will attain his object in the end. (Letter in relation to a political move in 1804.)

◆

General Washington set the example of voluntary retirement after eight years. I shall follow it. And a few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one after awhile who shall endeavor to extend his term. Perhaps it may beget a disposition to establish it by an amendment to the constitution. (Letter declining third term.)

◆

Every officer of the government may vote at elections according to his conscience; but we should betray the cause committed to our care were we to permit the influence of official patronage to overthrow that cause. (Letter to officeholder, 1802.)

◆

You are in the station peculiarly charged with the interchange between the whites and the Indians, and have it peculiarly in your power to promote among the Indians a sense of the superior value of a little land, well cultivated, over a great deal unimproved, and to encourage them to make this estimate truly. In truth the ultimate point of rest and happiness for them is to let our settlements and theirs meet and blend together, to intermix and become one people. Incorporating themselves with us as citizens of the United States, this is what the natural progress of things will of course bring on, and it will be better to promote than to retard it. (Letter to an Indian agent, 1808.)

◆

With respect to the day on which they wish to fix their anniversary, they may be told that, disapproving myself of transferring the honors and veneration for the great birthday of our republic to any individual, or of dividing them with individuals, I have declined letting my own birthday be known, and have engaged my family not to communicate it. This has been the uniform answer to every application of the kind. (Letter on celebrating his birthday, 1803.)

◆

In speaking of the calumnies which had been uttered against his public and private character with such unmitigated and untiring bitterness, he said he had not considered them as abusing him; they had never known him. They had created an imaginary being with odious attributes, to whom they gave his name, and it was against that creature of their imagination they had leveled their anathemas. (Words of grandson.)

◆

I sincerely regret that the unbounded calumnies of the Federal party have obliged me to throw myself on the verdict of my country for trial, my great desire having been to retire at the end of the present term to a life of tranquillity; and it was my decided purpose when I entered into office. They force my continuance. If we can keep the vessel of state as steadily in her course for another four years my earthly purposes will be accomplished and I shall be free to enjoy, as you are doing, my family, my farm, and my books. (Personal letter during campaign of 1804.)

◆

I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me without imputing to them criminality. I know too well the weakness and uncertainty of human reason to wonder at its different results. Both of our political parties, at least the honest part of them, agree conscientiously in the same object—the public good; but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good. One side believes it best done by one composition of the governing powers; the other by a different one. One fears most the ignorance of the people; the other the selfishness of rulers independent of them. Which is right, time and experience will prove. With whichever opinion the body of a nation concurs, that must prevail. (Letter to Mrs. John Adams, 1804.)

◆

There are three situations in which the gunboat may be. 1. Hauled up under a shed in readiness to be launched and manned by the seamen and militia of the town on short notice. In this situation she costs nothing but the inclosure, or a sentinel to see that no mischief is done to her. 2. Afloat and with men enough to navigate her in harbor and take care of her, but depending on receiving her crew from the town on short warning. In this situation her annual expense is about $2,000, as by an official estimate at the end of this letter. 3. Fully manned for action. Her annual expense in this situation is about $8,000, as per estimate subjoined. When there is general peace we should probably keep about six or seven afloat in the second situation; their annual expense, $12,000 to $14,000; the rest all hauled up. When France and England are at war we should keep, at the utmost, twenty-five in the second situation, their annual expense $50,000. When we should be at war ourselves, some of them would probably be kept in the third situation, at an annual expense of $8,000; but how many must depend on the circumstances of the war. (Plan for bargain counter navy, 1805.)

◆

I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty than those attending too small a degree of it. Then it is important to strengthen the State governments; and as this cannot be done by any change in the federal constitution (for the preservation of that is all we need contend for), it must be done by the States themselves, the erecting of such barriers at the constitutional line as cannot be surmounted either by themselves or by the general government. (Letter regarding new constitution in Virginia, 1791.)

◆

I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved of by some from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory would endanger its union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association the less will it be shaken by local passions; and, in any view, is it not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children than by strangers of another family? With which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse? (1805.)

◆

But a short review of facts will show that the contests of that day were contests of principle between the advocates of republican and those of kingly government, and that had not the former made the efforts they did our government would have been, even at this early day, a different thing from what the successful issue of those efforts have made it. (Old age reflections on campaign between Federalists and Republicans.)

◆

It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself to resist invasions of it in the case of others, or their case may by change of circumstances become his own. It behooves him, too, in his own case, to give no example of concession, betraying the common right of independent opinion, by answering questions of faith which the laws have left between God and himself. (Letter to Dr. Rush, 1803.)

◆

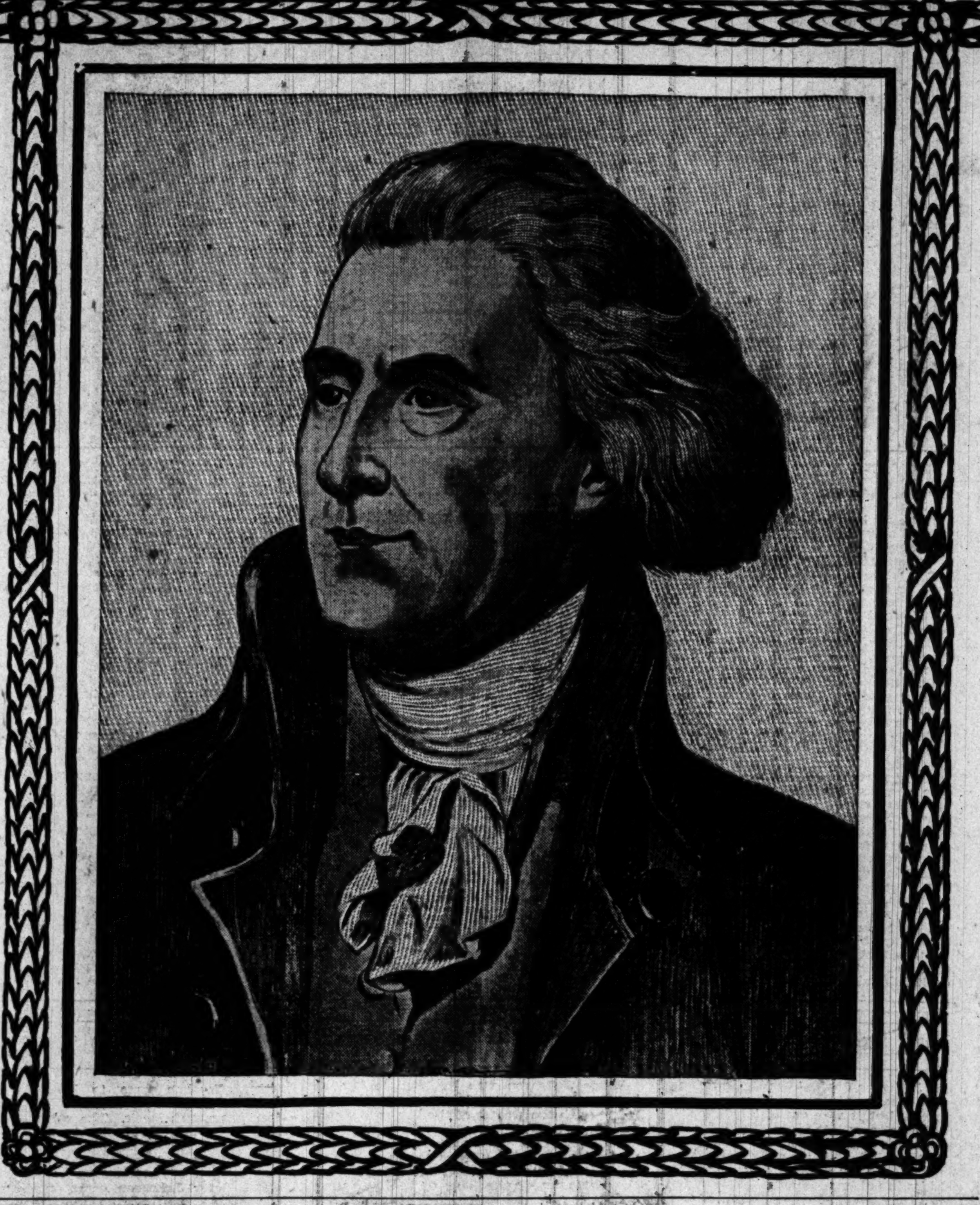
The New-Englanders are fitting out light vessels of war, by which it is hoped we shall not only clear the seas and bays of everything below the size of a ship-of-war, but that they will visit the coasts of Europe and distress British trade in every part of the world. The adventurous genius and intrepidity of those people is amazing. They are now intent on burning Boston, as a hive which gives cover to regulars; and none are more bent on it than the very people who came of it and those whose whole property lies there. (Letter to Francis Eppes, 1775.)

◆

The question whether one generation of men has a right to bind another seems never to have been started either on this or our side of the water. Yet it is a question of such consequences as not only to merit decision but place also among the fundamental principles of every government. That no such obligations can be transmitted I think very capable of proof. I set out on this ground, which I suppose to be self-evident, that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living; that the dead have neither powers nor rights over them. The portion occupied by any individual ceases to be his when himself ceases to be, and reverts to society. (Paris letter to Madison, 1789.)

◆

My motives he chooses to ascribe to hypocrisy, to ambition, and a passion for popularity. Of these the world must judge between us. It is no office of his or mine. To that tribunal I have ever submitted my actions and motives, without ransacking the union for certificates to justify myself. If no action is to be deemed virtuous for which malice cannot imagine a sinister motive, then there was never a virtuous action; no, not even in the life of our Savior himself. But he has taught us to judge the tree by its fruit, and to leave motives to him who alone can see into them. (Letter to Martin Van Buren, 1824.)



CHRONOLOGY.

April 13, 1743.	Born at Charlottesville, Va.
1757.	Death of his father, Colonel Peter Jefferson.
1760.	Entered William and Mary College.
1762.	Began the study of law.
1767.	Admitted to the Virginia bar.
1768.	Elected to the House of Burgesses.
1772.	Jan. 1, married Mrs. Martha Skelton.
1773.	Formed Committee of Correspondents with other colonies.
1774.	Wrote "Summary View of the Rights of British America."
1775.	Elected to the Continental Congress.
1776.	Wrote Declaration of Independence.
1776.	Elected to House of Delegates in Virginia.
1777.	Wrote famous religious statutes.
1779.	Elected Governor of Virginia.
1782.	Again elected to Congress.
1784.	Sent as Minister to France.
1789.	Returned to United States and became Secretary of State.
1793.	Retired from Washington's Cabinet.
1796.	Elected Vice President.
1800.	Elected President of the United States.
1804.	Reëlected.
1809.	March 4, retired to private life at Monticello.
1819.	Ruined by indorsement for a friend.
1820.	Opposed Missouri compromise.
1825.	University of Virginia opened.
1826.	July 4, died at Monticello.

FAMOUS RELIGIOUS STATUTE.

Well aware (that the opinions and belief of men depend not on their own will, but follow involuntarily the evidence proposed to their minds); that Almighty God hath created the mind free, and (manifested his supreme will that free it shall remain by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint); that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do (but to extend its influence on reason alone); that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves (and abhors) is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those (temporary) temporal rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, (any) more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to (the) offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends, also, to corrupt the principles of that religion it has meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of wordly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that, though indeed these are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; (that the opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction); that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on (the) supposition of their ill-tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict unless by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.

(We, the General Assembly, do enact), Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in nowise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And, though we know well that this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding Assemblies, constituted with (powers) the power equal to our own, and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right.

Note.—Words in parentheses cut down by Legislature before statute was adopted.

FOUNDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born on April 13, 1743, and died on July 4, 1826. Of all the men who assisted in the formation of the government of the United States, from the early movement toward independence until the final establishment of the constitution on a firm basis, no one but Washington had a more lasting influence in shaping the new government as it has come down to the present generation. As to most of the other forefathers, history has recorded its verdict, and posterity accepted it without question, but as to Jefferson the controversy will never end. His theories of government were fundamental, and the differences between him and Hamilton still exist. The achievements of his life of eighty-three years are epitomized in the following inscription on an obelisk of granite at Monticello:

HERE WAS BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
AUTHOR OF
THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE, OF THE
STATUTE OF VIRGINIA, FOR
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND
FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF VIRGINIA.

This inscription was written by Mr. Jefferson himself, and was found among his papers after his death. He might have added another, which should have read:

FOUNDER OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY.

There are in Chicago a Monticello club and a Hamilton club. The confessions of political faith of these two clubs are practically the same as those which divided Hamilton and Jefferson in Washington's first Cabinet. In its length the controversy between Hamilton and Jefferson is excelled in the history of English-speaking people only by the controversy over Cromwell, and for the same reasons. Cromwell represented the revolt against kingly rule, and his name stood for the right of Englishmen to govern themselves.

Enters Political Life Early.

When Thomas Jefferson entered the political life of Virginia he was still a young man. He was essentially radical in his trend of mind. He represented in a large degree the teachings of that school of political economists which flourished during the latter half of the eighteenth century, which sought to elevate man as an individual, and struck at the long-maintained rights of the class over the mass. With the teachers of that school it was all theory, and it was reserved for a few of them to put in practice what they preached. In the early stages of the American revolution Jefferson drew a summary for the House of Burgesses in Virginia, which was too radical for that conservative body. It was ordered printed, however, and gained a wide circulation.

It was in the Declaration of Independence that Jefferson again proclaimed the rights of the individual man to have a share in his own government. A year of war with Great Britain had shaken the habits of bowing to kingly rule in the colonies to such an extent that the wonderful exposition of the new doctrine of political rights contained in the Declaration of Independence received the approval of the Continental Congress and was sent forth to the world.

Then Jefferson returned to the new State of Virginia and took up the great work of changing the State laws to conform with the Declaration of Independence. He went at the old English statutes as with an ax. With one blow he felled the mainstay of the landed aristocracy by changing the laws so that property was divided equally among the children, instead of going to the eldest son, after the English law, which still prevails in Great Britain. Next he made it possible for a man to do as he pleased with his own real estate, doing away with the system of entail by which landed property was kept in one family.

Following out the teachings of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson endeavored to give freedom to the negro slaves, but in this he failed. His famous draft of the religious statute of Virginia showed that he extended the right of freedom to the worship of religion as well as to the political rights. He was merely carrying out in a relentless way the teachings of the new school.

As Minister to France.

Sent to France as Minister of the United States during the period when the same teachings of religious and political equality were moving toward the great change of the French revolution, Jefferson for five years was thrown into intimate associations with the enlightened leaders, who sought to give liberty to France without completely overturning the old régime. It has been charged that Jefferson imbibed his theories of democratic government while in France. More likely, his associates imbibed democratic principles from him, for he alone of them all had been successful in carrying the principles of equality into active practice.

When he returned to America at the beginning of Washington's first administration, he took his place at the head of the Cabinet as Secretary of State. It should be recalled that the shadows of kingly rule still lay across the minds of a large part of the late colonists. They had subscribed to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, it is true, but they instinctively shrank from the acceptance of them in every day life. All men were free and equal, but it was expected that the democracy would elect the aristocracy to the offices.

Men like Alexander Hamilton had no great faith in the wisdom of the masses, and worked unceasingly for a strong central government. On the other hand, Jefferson's theories were all against such a system. Hamilton wanted the general government to do a banking business, to construct canals, to encourage manufactories, to be, in fact, the real power in America, with the States only having sufficient power to legislate on local affairs. Jefferson desired to see all the powers of the States retained, with the general government but a league of sovereign States. The two men grew apart. Hamilton had at his back a well-organized party, crowned with victory over the adoption of the constitution. The opposition did not even have a name.

Every move on the part of the new government to increase its powers was viewed with horror by Jefferson as leading toward kingly rule. Questions of relations to France and England, while not bearing directly upon this fundamental issue, brought to Jefferson's support a large element of the people.

Molds Opposition Into a Party.

Then began his great work of molding the mass of opposition into a homogeneous party. At last he found a name for it. It was to be the Republican party, to distinguish it from the Federalists, who were claimed to be aiming at a kingly government. Jefferson was the avowed friend of France, and the Republicans were all enthusiastic admirers of the French republic. In the drift of events the Federalists came to be regarded as the friends of England.

During the eight years of Washington's administration the Republicans rapidly gained cohesion and strength. Washington's hold on the people was so strong nothing could shake it, and while attacks were made on him by the most radical of the new party for his course during the closing years of his administration, the Federalists were still so strong that they succeeded in making John Adams the next President.

As Vice President, Jefferson was in a magnificent position to push forward the work of organizing his party. In this he was greatly aided by the alien and sedition laws. The latter was especially obnoxious. In the heat of political passion which had been aroused by the first Presidential campaign between Adams and Jefferson the abuse of the press had passed all bounds of decency. It was such a new thing for the people to be able to say what they liked without being called to account for it that the public sentiment that now controls the press had not been formed.

It is always true that too much of one thing results in too much of something else, and the outrageous conduct of the press and the unprincipled conduct of public speakers in assailing their opponents, brought forth the sedition law, which went as far the other way.

This exhibition of tyrannical power by the general government gave Jefferson his great opportunity. The alien law went as far in the exercise of arbitrary power by the general government. Jefferson pronounced both laws unconstitutional, and went to the extreme of being a "nullifier." He announced the most dangerous doctrine that individuals have the right of passing on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress. The course of John Adams' administration throughout was diametrically opposed to all the fundamental teachings of Jefferson's political philosophy.

Is Elected to the Presidency.

At last, just 100 years ago, Jefferson was himself elected to the Presidency. The party which he had organized some ten years before had swept the opposition from power and Jefferson, by his victory over Aaron Burr, became its undisputed head.

Then appeared the essential difference between a radical reformer out of office and a radical reformer clothed with power. The government of the United States continued to run on as it had been formed by Washington, aided by Hamilton. The changes made by the man of the people were all on the surface. Even the Treasury department was left undisturbed.

The "Jeffersonian simplicity" which was inaugurated at the White House and in the general conduct of business has been charged to a desire to curry political favor with the masses. It was probably due more to a natural reaction from the extreme formality which hitherto had marked the relations between the Executive and the other departments of government.

Jefferson went as far one way as Washington and Adams had the other. His simplicity was as ostentatious as their rigid etiquette. He was certainly to be thanked for stopping the celebration of the President's birthday, as being too suggestive of monarchy. It would have gone against the grain these hundred years since to have celebrated the birthdays of some of the Presidents.

Wins Over Opponents.

As a political manager Jefferson showed marvelous ability throughout his term of office. He sought from the first to attract the rank and file of his opponents. He avoided in every way the making of martyrs which might stop the drift toward the Republicans. He preached at all times the right of the people to select their own rulers. His faith in the wisdom of the masses to select their best men was profound, and the people returned the confidence. His worship of the ballot as the solution of all questions of government went to the extreme. It is said to his credit, however, that he believed education ought to go with the ballot, and the great work of his declining years was to make education coextensive with the right of voting.

Before many years the Republicans had obtained so large a majority in Congress that Jefferson was alarmed, for he feared a split might come in the ranks. Nowhere in the United States was he so cordially detested as in Massachusetts, and yet the Republicans carried Massachusetts in one election.

His Re-election in 1804.

His triumphant reëlection in 1804 was his answer to the avalanche of abuse which the campaign had brought forth. The hatred and bitterness which Jefferson's campaigns had brought about died out with the death of those who took part in them. A century had not yet shown to the people that all prosperity or even the existence of the country itself did not depend upon the success of any one candidate. By a large part of the people of the North Jefferson was regarded with an aversion now almost incomprehensible. His theories regarding democracy were considered none better than the teachings of the Reign of Terror in France. There was hardly a crime of dishonor, treachery, or willful falsehood with which he was not charged. He went through it all with unruffled temper. His faith that the people would stand by him was unshaken by the storm of abuse which came from the then aristocratic classes of the North. His reëlection was regarded by a considerable portion as a death knell of the government.

So strong was Jefferson's hold on his party that he practically dictated the election of James Madison for eight years and of James Monroe for eight years more after he had retired to private life at Monticello. The three administrations, in all of twenty-four years, were in a large degree Jeffersonian, for Madison was his intimate friend and political lieutenant and Monroe had been his law student.

Many of the objections of Jefferson, which he had worked into the creed of his party while he was in opposition, gave way when he or his friends were in power. The purchase of Louisiana, while approved by the great mass of the people, was a great stretch of executive power. He admitted that he had gone beyond the constitution, but pleaded the necessity of the case as his justification.

After a century it has come to pass that the policies of Jefferson and Hamilton are again largely typical of the questions at issue in the Presidential campaign. The contests which they waged with such unrelenting ferocity will be renewed on a smaller scale on a thousand rostrums. It is likely that as long as the United States exists there will be recurring campaigns when the issues which divided Jefferson and Hamilton will be the same issues as those dividing the great parties contesting the control of the government.

In all the other great contests in the political life of this country bitterness and hatred passed away when their object retired from power. Even the South is coming to regard Lincoln as its best friend in the civil war. But there seems to be no such truce for Jefferson's memory. A score of years after he had been laid in the grave it was necessary for the citizens of Albemarle County to hold a great mass-meeting and protest against the slanderous stories regarding his character which his enemies kept afloat. Volume after volume came from the press attacking his political principles, his truthfulness, and his private character, long after he had retired to Monticello to pass in quietness the remaining years of his life.

The clergy of New England were particularly bitter, and the invectives against Jefferson continued until the last had passed to their rest.

Had Jefferson labored more strenuously for the abolition of negro slavery the evils he clearly foresaw might perhaps have been averted. But here his doctrine of State's rights stood directly in the way of the regulation of slavery, which was to form so soon after his death the great dividing line of parties. Thus his teachings regarding the powers of the general government, which were accepted as the gospel of his party, stood directly athwart the only means of curbing the extension of an evil he so greatly deplored. When the test came in the Missouri compromise his love of State's rights was greater than his detestation of slavery, and he bewailed the passage of that act which postponed for a generation the inevitable struggle whose outcome could be only the freeing of the slaves.

From the earliest reminiscences of his boyhood the trait of pushing some one else ahead to do his fighting appears an inborn one. It is related that when he wanted a holiday he coaxed some of the other boys to ask the teacher for it. There was a great deal of this all through his political career.

Seemed Averse to Open Conflict.

He seemed averse to the open arena of conflict. When he reported as chairman of the committee the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress, his work was done. Not once during the great debate on the adoption of the document did he speak. The task of defending it on the open floor of Congress fell to John Adams, the second on the committee. In the controversies with Hamilton, he apepars constantly in his letters as asking his friends to make replies. For himself he had no taste to bear the brunt of that hard fighting. Throughout his administrations he always sought conciliation rather than an open conflict. His representatives in Congress, acting under his advice, were far better fighters than he was. It was the same spirit which he manifested in his adherence to the embargo rather than enter open warfare with England. At all times he avoided as a political leader the appearance of dictation. He considered that he was merely giving advice and that his followers took it because he had convinced them as to the best course, and yet no political leader in the United States ever maintained better discipline in his party than did Jefferson. His rule was none the less firm though the hand was carefully gloved.

Long Continued Existence.

The Jeffersonian party has the honor to be the only one which has had a continuous organized existence since Washington's administration. The change of name from Republican to Democratic indicates no upheaval. The Federalists, its first opponents, disappeared wholly as a political party. About the time of Jefferson's death his party began to split into new lines, as was inevitable, for the Democratic party at Monroe's election represented nearly all the political life of the nation. When in 1854 the new party was formed to oppose a more solid front to the extension of slave power, the same name which Jefferson had selected for his followers when opposing Hamilton was taken, and again the country had a Republican party.

No view of Jefferson's influence on the government of the United States is complete which does not include John Marshall, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It was he who throughout the three Jeffersonian administrations strongly maintained the fundamental principles that the United States was a nation, not a league of States. Between these two great forces was worked out the greatest problem the world has seen in a government of the people which could stand the shock of four years of civil war with its liberties unimpaired.

FEARED HEREDITARY NOBILITY.

His Bitter Opposition to the Society of the Cincinnati Made General Washington Hesitate to Allow It to Continue—Time Shows the Error of His Apprehensions.

In later years there have been societies of army officers serving during wars, the strongest society of the kind being the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, formed during the late war of the rebellion. Membership in it is hereditary, descending from father to son, and no menace to republican institutions is seen in this hereditary order. But it was not so when the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by French and American officers during the war of the revolution. Jefferson, like many other, saw in the transmission of membership from father to son the seeds of an hereditary nobility in America. So strong were the denunciations of the Cincinnati that General Washington hesitated about continuing it. Jefferson urged him to withdraw and almost persuaded him. The society still exists, and its career has shown the groundlessness of Jefferson's fears.

BITTER FOE TO HAMILTON.

Historic Quarrel of a Century Ago Inevitable, as the Men Represented the Great Issues of Parties—Was Not Ended by Death.

The break between Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton in Washington's Cabinet had a far deeper significance than either of the combatants realized. To them it was largely a personal affair, embittered by charges on both sides of bad faith and political dishonesty. Washington tried in vain to keep the two members of his Cabinet on such terms that he would not be obliged to part with the services of either of them. In the end he completely failed, and was obliged to recognize that the breach could not be bridged. It has not been bridged to this day. The point where Jefferson and Hamilton separated bids fair to be the separation point between the two great national parties in the campaign this year. It was a fundamental question of the policy of the government, and the break had to come. Its great importance lay in the prominence and general character of the contestants. Its bitterness was not ended even by death, for Hamilton never believed that Jefferson was other than an under-handed schemer, who struck in the back, while Jefferson, a quarter of a century after the death of Hamilton, gave utterance to the belief that Hamilton had bent his energies to overturn the constitution and establish a monarchy. The quarrel has extended to most of the biographers of the two men. Jefferson's side has ever been sustained by the Democratic party, while a large element of the Republican party of today holds Hamilton as its patron saint.

When called into the first Cabinet of the new government by Washington two men could not have been more directly opposite in their general views and theories of government than Jefferson and Hamilton. From his earliest beliefs of which there is any records Jefferson instinctively had rebelled against the exercise of strong powers by the British Parliament. He went further than this, and as stoutly rebelled against the exercise of such powers by the Church of England, then the established church of Virginia. He did not believe in slavery, it seems, largely for the same reasons. The entire fabric of aristocracy in Virginia was offensive to him, and through his efforts was torn down. The five years he had spent in France had but strengthened his democratic opinions. He said he had seen the finest country in Europe brought to ruin by too much government. He had taken an important part in the way of advice in doing away with the extreme authority of the French monarchy. In this frame of mind he returned to America, and soon afterward took his place as Secretary of State in the first Cabinet under the new constitution.

Hamilton had been in service some months before as Secretary of the Treasury. He had received his education in the hard school of the continental army, where he had seen General Washington's plans constantly brought to nothing by the lack of power in the Continental Congress. In the years that had followed peace with England he had seen the financial affairs of the States go from bad to worse from the same cause. Debts were unpaid and commerce was being destroyed by the lack of adequate power in the central government. Bitter rivalry between the States threatened to bring on civil war between them. The government, while it seemed to have considerable power, really had none, for it had not the means to compel obedience to a single act. While Jefferson, in Paris, had been absorbed deeply in the struggle to cut down the powers of the government, Hamilton was working as strenuously at home to enlarge the powers of the government. The constitution, when finally brought before the people for adoption, did not suit Hamilton because it did not give the central government enough power, but he hoped and believed that this could be corrected by an energetic administration. It did not suit Jefferson because it conferred too much power upon the central government, but he was firmly of the opinion that this could be remedied by subsequent amendments. Thus both favored the adoption of the constitution, but from widely divergent reasons. When the two came together in Washington's Cabinet the conflict began. For some months they continued in friendly relations. Then they separated politically, but remained on good personal terms. Finally their difference of opinion took on the guise of a quarrel, and thus it continued to the end.

At this time Hamilton was forcing through the new Congress his plans for the organization of the money part of the government. He was trying to take care of the debt which had been incurred during the revolutionary war. His plans were assailed bitterly by Jefferson as tending to build up a powerful political machine under the lead of the Treasury department. Hamilton, however, was successful, and the credit of the government was established on a firm basis. The old debts had become greatly depreciated in value, and many holders parted with their claims. The men who had faith in Hamilton in the North bought these claims, and when his plans had succeeded they made large sums from their investments. The friends and allies of Jefferson, who had not shared the belief in the success of Hamilton's plans, naturally did not invest, and they saw immense profits gathered in by Hamilton's adherents. This tended still further to widen the breach between the two men.

In the trade by which the debts of the States were assumed by the new government and in return the Capitol went to the Potomac, Jefferson believed he had got the worst of it in his dealing with Hamilton. He never forgave the Secretary of the Treasury for the part he had been led to play in that transaction.

When the great question of what the United States was to do in the war between England and France arose, the two men again found themselves diametrically opposite. Jefferson was a strong friend of France, and he endeavored to prevent the new government from taking an action which might be favorable to England. On the other hand, Hamilton was horrified at the reign of terror in France, and leaned toward England's side in the great struggle which followed the execution of the French King. The great mass of the people were with Jefferson at the outset. Washington was bent on maintaining strict neutrality between the two powers. The Cabinet meetings of the time were bitter struggles between the two factions. Had it not been for the foolishness of Citizen Genet, who was sent to this country as Ambassador by the French republic, it is not unlikely that Jefferson would have been victorious, but when it came to waging open war with England to aid France, Jefferson had no more liking for it than Washington. The documents he drew as Secretary of State at this critical time ever since have been the models of the State department. He parted with the extreme element in favor of France, and was bitterly assailed by Genet. When, in the course of time public sentiment turned from the French, owing to their high-handed proceedings, Jefferson suffered no loss of political prestige by his earlier course in the Cabinet.

Washington was troubled beyond measure at the friction between his advisers, and wrote each of them a letter bearing an earnest request that they stop their quarrels. In reply Jefferson wrote a long letter, in which he reviewed the quarrel from its inception. It was a bitter letter, and Washington realized after he had read it that peace was impossible in his political household. When published, the letter placed Jefferson at the head of the new party which was slowly being formed out of the elements which had opposed Hamilton's policy not only in the Treasury department but in foreign affairs. Hamilton's reply was brief, and did not take up at length the differences of opinion between himself and the Secretary of State. In this contest of letter writers Jefferson easily had the better of it, which but increased the intense bitterness felt toward him by Hamilton's supporters. The burden of Jefferson's letter was to the effect that Hamilton was scheming to bring a monarchy to take the place of the federal government.

The two men again crossed swords on the proposition to establish a United States bank. In this contest Jefferson was defeated, and he began to long for the time when he could retire from the Cabinet. He saw in the famous report of Hamilton on the manufactures, which was the foreshadowing of the system of protection to American industries, but another evidence of Hamilton's scheming which would concentrate all power in the hands of the general government. The controversy descended to the level of personal letters in the newspapers of the time. These letters embroiled not only the two contestants but all their friends as well. Jefferson eagerly pleaded with Washington to be relieved from the duties of his post, and, finally, in the fall of 1793, he was at length permitted to retire. Not long afterward Hamilton also resigned.

Had other men than Jefferson and Hamilton been in the lead of the schools of thought the same quarrel undoubtedly would have resulted. It might have taken other shapes, but their theories could not live alongside of each other in peace. In the end Jefferson was wholly victorious. He lived to see the party that Hamilton had formed and led disappear from politics. His own party at the time of Hamilton's death was so much in the ascendancy that its rule had ceased to be disputed. And yet the strange part of it all is that not only the Treasury department but the general plan of the federal government, as worked out by Hamilton, was little disturbed by Jefferson when he became President. The outward forms and ceremonies were changed to some extent, but to this day the Treasury department remains substantially as Hamilton made it. Politically, Jefferson succeeded to the highest honors ever bestowed on any American except Washington, for he not only served two terms as President, but he practically named the occupants of the Presidential chair for sixteen years after his retirement. Hamilton met his death in a duel resulting from a political quarrel, and his party disappeared. The greatness of his work as a financier and statesman did not come to be appreciated generally until many years after his death.

TERM AS VICE PRESIDENT.

While Serving as John Adams' Colleague Jefferson Molded Policy of His Party and Welded It Into a Compact Body.

The Presidential compaign of 1796 was really the first in America, for in the two preceding elections Washington had been made President without opposition. By this time the parties had been pretty well defined. The opposition party, which had been named the Republican to contrast it with what was believed to be the monarchist party of Hamilton, entered the contest with considerable confidence. Jefferson was its candidate. Like most candidates, he protested that he did not want the office, and when the elections showed that the Federalists had a majority of the Electoral College he professed great satisfaction in a personal way, for it relieved him from the "splendid misery" of the Presidency.

The Electoral College was still what the framers of the constitution had intended it to be. Its members were free to vote for whom they liked. The present system, by which the Electors merely register the decree of the national convention of their party in the casting of their votes, had not yet come into vogue. The candidate receiving the second highest number of votes became Vice President.

Through the suspicions and jealousies rampant in the Federalist party the vote was so divided that Jefferson came within three of having as many votes as John Adams for the Presidency, and thus became Vice President. It was a position admirably suited to both his disposition and his aims. The latter were to build up his party and to destroy the Federalists.

He had a profound faith that in time his party was to rule. He believed in the people. Universal manhood suffrage had no terrors for him, for it was part of his gospel that the people would select their wisest men to rule over them. He purposed to destroy the Federalist party by conciliation, which would bring the rank and file to his standard. He never hoped to conciliate Hamilton and the other leaders.

With these aims he became Vice President in 1797. The pay of the office was sufficient to cover the expenses of a four months' residence at the capital during the session of the Senate, and the rest of the year he could devote to his beloved farming. He gave the first taste of "Jeffersonian simplicity" at his inauguration, when he managed to escape the elaborate ceremonial which had ruled at the inauguration of President and Vice President.

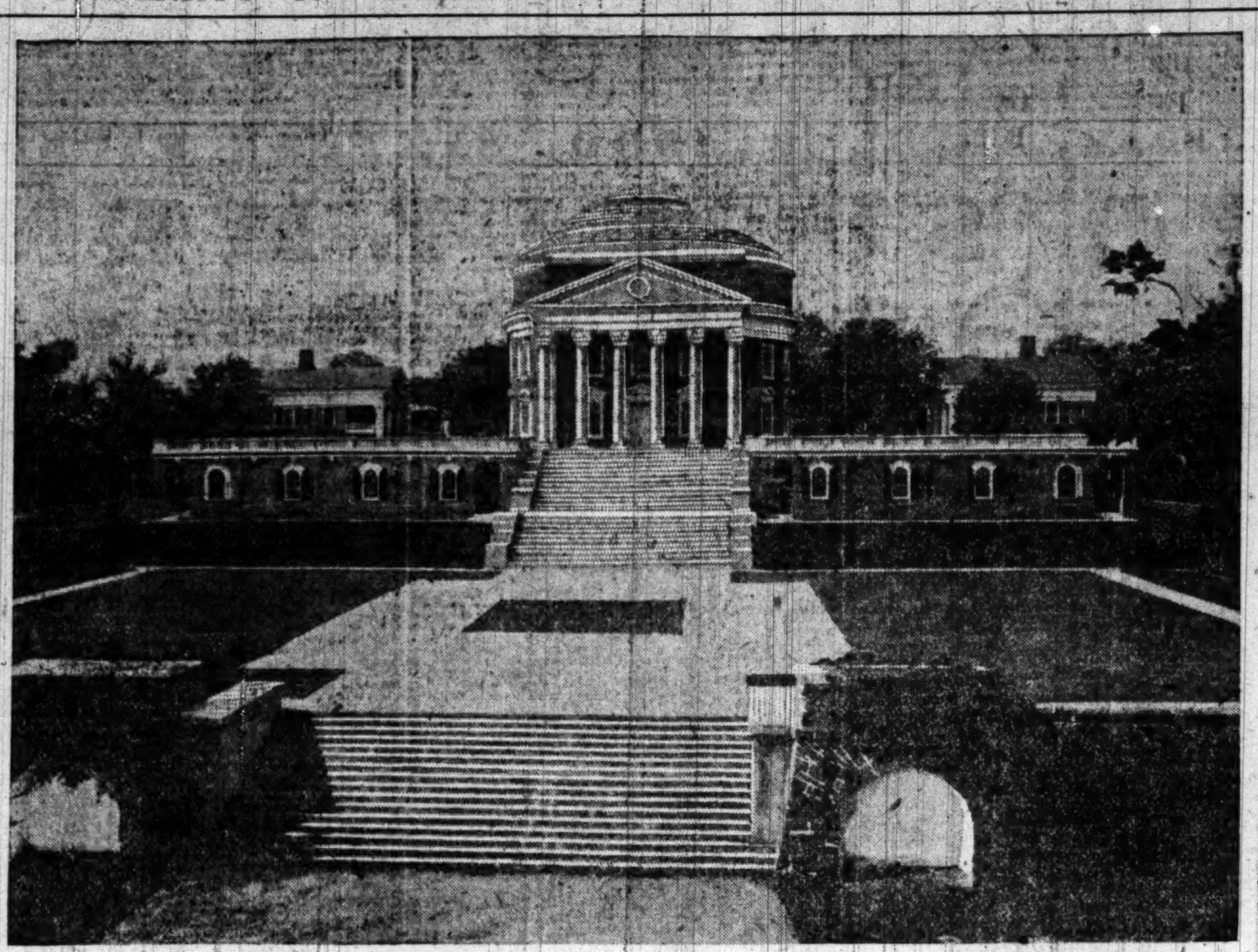
Between John Adams and Jefferson there were slight relations in a political way. They came together at first, but within a month after their inauguration they separated, not to be reunited until the latter part of their lives.

In 1798 Jefferson drew up the celebrated Kentucky resolutions, in which the right of secession was but thinly veiled. He did the work under great provocation, for the alien and sedition bills had been pushed through by the Federalists and had become laws. He differed from the policy of the Federalists in the "whisky rebellion," where for the first time the powers of the new government were put forth to enforce its will throughout the United States.

He was opposed to internal taxes. The entire trend of the government was displeasing to him, as he thought he saw in it a dangerous strengthening of the central authority which was in time destined to destroy the liberties of the States unless checked. The outburst of popular fury over the treatment of our representatives in France, which so nearly led to war with that country, received little sympathy from him.

Throughout his term as Vice President the organization of the new party was being vigorously pushed. Jefferson became known as the "friend of the people," and his rule over the party was well-nigh absolute. Nothing shows in a clearer way his genius as a political organizer than his career in the Vice Presidency. While his rule was undisputed his hand was carefully concealed. He had his way because his way seemed best, and at the close of his tenure of office the party had been welded into a compact body, which was destined to grow until it had absorbed in Monroe's administration the entire political life of the country.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA--NORTH FRONT VIEW OF ROTUNDA.



PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA FROM FRANCE.

The purchase by the United States of the vast region now comprising a large part of the Mississippi Valley, then called Louisiana, from France, in 1804, for $15,000,000 was the greatest real estate deal ever carried through. In the end the United States would have had the territory, but it might have been at the end of a long and bloody war. The region formerly had belonged to France, and with Canada formed a magnificent French domain. When England took Canada from France by treaty in 1763, Louisiana was left. Subsequently that region was transferred to Spain. All through Washington's administration there had been much trouble with Spain over the free navigation of the Mississippi River. As Kentucky became settled the demands of the settlers for an open river became louder, and finally in the early part of Jefferson's administration the question became a vital one with the administration.

Various schemes were proposed, the most important of which was the establishment of a free port near New Orleans. Not long after rumors got into circulation that Spain had ceded Louisiana back to France. Jefferson felt the utmost alarm over the change of ownership. As a colonist he knew what the French were as neighbors in Canada. He felt that the United States, when the time came, could settle matters with Spain easily enough, but with a powerful neighbor like France it would be another matter. Then with the shrewdness of a real estate dealer he set up his pins to secure the coveted territory.

Mr. Livingston was then Minister in France, and to him was delegated the task of broaching the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul. Bonaparte at the time had a dream of building up in Louisiana a powerful French colony, and orders were out for the sailing of an expedition to New Orleans. He would listen to no proposition from Mr. Livingston for the purchase of any part of Louisiana. Mr. Livingston had recourse to Joseph Bonaparte, but with no better results. The President was greatly worried over the outlook, and laid the matter before Congress. In a secret session he was voted $2,000,000 which he was to do with as he thought best. It is likely that Jefferson had in mind the experiences of American envoys to France in 1797, when a large personal bribe was demanded by the Ministers from our envoys before they would take up the question at issue. At any rate, Jefferson had $2,000,000 to start with in the deal. He selected James Monroe as his agent to Paris. Jefferson and Monroe had a long consultation before the latter sailed, and the latter was fully advised as to what the President wanted of him.

It was a curious business for Jefferson to be in. He, a strict constructionist of the constitution, was overstepping completely the bounds of the constitution in his plans. He was going further than Hamilton ever proposed to go. The best part of it was he frankly acknowledged that he was overstepping the bounds of the constitution, but pleaded that the great good to be reached and the urgency demanded formed an adequate excuse for the breach. Afterward he went so far as to ask an amendment to the constitution justifying his course, but the matter was dropped finally without that action being taken.

While James Monroe was speeding towards Paris a shift had been made in the scenes of the great play then on the European boards. War was at hand between France and England. The expedition to Louisiana was held in port. Napoleon realized fully that he had no hope of holding Louisiana against the English fleet, and he was ready to sell. For many weary months Mr. Livingston vainly had sought some kind of terms. Mr. Monroe had only to strike a bargain.

Bonaparte's Ministers first named $20,000,000. Monroe succeeded in cutting this down to $15,000,000, and at that price the sale was made. Monroe had exceeded the sum at command by $13,000,000. As there was not a scrap of paper in the instructions which Jefferson gave to Monroe, it is plain that the latter was but carrying out Jefferson's instructions in closing a deal for the entire territory instead of an island in the Mississippi, as at first supposed. History has given Jefferson the full responsibility and the full credit for the transaction.

FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY.

When Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence he inserted an anti-slavery paragraph, but it was cut out by the Continental Congress. A few years later Jefferson endeavored to have Virginia take action that would lead to the abolition of negro slavery. While his associates were willing to aid him in pulling down the fabric of aristocracy, they stopped short when it came to a movement for freeing their slaves, and he was forced to drop it. There is no evidence that Jefferson ever changed his opinion regarding negro slavery, but he believed the two races could not live alongside of each other, both free, and he favored plans for the colonization of the slaves by themselves after freedom had been reached.

Jefferson, like Washington, clearly foresaw the time of trouble for Virginia which must follow the continuance of the slave system. As late as 1821 Jefferson, writing his autobiography, said: "The day is not distant when Virginia must bear and adopt the abolition of slavery, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate that these people are to be free." But he never gave expression to any proposition for freeing the slaves and allowing them to remain where they were.

In the great agitation which resulted in the Missouri compromise of 1820 Jefferson was opposed to the restriction of slavery in the Territories by Congressional action. He considered the compromise a knell to the union. It is evident that he was looking with the eyes of a politician and had lost sight of his moral opposition to slavery. It was the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska bill which led to the formation of the new Republican party many years after Jefferson's death. He who was so clear-sighted in many things utterly misapprehended the drift of events after the passage of the Missouri compromise. He thought that the power of the North far outmatched the slave South in population and resources.

Jefferson's opposition to slavery was best shown in the cession by Virginia of the vast region, which became known as the Northwest Territory, to the United States in 1783. Jefferson drew up an ordinance for the government of the territory pending the time when the United States should take it in hand more directly. In this ordinance he inserted a clause abolishing slavery in the Northwest Territory after the year 1800. The clause was accepted by Congress, but was rejected by the States.

As a slave-owner Jefferson was kind, and objected strongly to whipping the slaves. When they were past correction by ordinary means he preferred selling them, rather than send them to the whipping post. A few of them he gave their freedom at his death, and it is believed that had his financial affairs been different all of them would have been freed in his will. One slave girl, who was a remarkably beautiful woman and nearly white, was freed when he was President, the event resulting in the charge by his political enemies that the girl was his daughter. This charge was conclusively disproved.

PUTS END TO PIRACY.

When Jefferson was Minister to France he saw the iniquities of the system of buying peace with the pirates of the Barbary states along the south shore of the Mediterranean. Enormous sums were paid by all the commercial nations of Europe to the rulers of Tripoli, Algiers, Morocco, and Tunis that the ships under the flags of the European countries might be passed by in the ravages of the pirates. When the new nation on this side of the Atlantic entered the world of commerce the same tribute was demanded from it as from England, Holland, France, and Spain. The Americans were too poor to meet the demands, and many of their ships were captured and the crews held for ransom. Collections were taken up at every church in New England to pay the enormous sums demanded by the pirates. For a Captain $6,000 was asked, with corresponding prices for the remainder of the crews. The prisoners were badly treated to force their friends at home to pay the ransom. Much of Jefferson's time in Paris was taken up with the plaints of the poor captives, combined with efforts to get money from home to liberate them.

He was so much struck with the outrage on Christian civilization which this condition of affairs presented that he proposed a joint movement on the part of European governments and the United States to put an end to the piracy by keeping a fleet of war vessels along the south coast of the Mediterranean. This proposition fell through owing to a lack of harmony between the powers. During the time he was Secretary of State the French revolution completely absorbed the energies of all governments, and the pirates were allowed to continue. Their ravages on American commerce grew steadily as our commerce extended.

No sooner had Jefferson become President than he took up the project he had conceived when at Paris. He believed that it was cheaper to fight the Barbary States than to pay ransom, and that the best course was to end the piracies by destroying the pirates. In the preparations for war during John Adams' administration the United States had built a small but efficient fleet of war vessels, and six of these were sent into the Mediterranean. Complete success attended the efforts of the administration to subdue the pirates, and the brilliant feats performed by the little navy became a proud heritage. One by one the Mohammedan Princes were glad to agree to a peace which forever insured the safety to all ships under the American flag.

All the prisoners were released without condition. Some of them had been in captivity for a dozen years and had suffered all that the ingenuity of a cruel race could devise except death. They only escaped that because dead men are not ransomed. There were 132 of these captives returned to the United States by Jefferson's expedition. In ending the piracy for Americans Jefferson ended it for all Europeans as well. The piratical states on the Mediterranean sank to their proper level when they could no longer exact tribute from Christians.

ANCESTRY AND YOUTH.

The Jeffersons came to Virginia from Wales before the Pilgrim Fathers had landed on Plymouth Rock. The name first appears in the Virginia Assembly of 1619, when there were but 600 people in the settlement. The family antedated the Washingtons in America by over half a century.

Until Peter Jefferson came on the scene the family seems to have been of no great note in colonial affairs. Peter Jefferson, however, was the kind of man to rise. He had been a surveyor of land, and had become a stanch friend of William Randolph, one of the leading aristocrats of the colony. He had later secured 1,000 acres of land near the Randolph plantation, and later he purchased 400 acres more. In 1738 he married Jane Randolph, the daughter of Isham Randolph and a cousin of William. His plantation was increased 1,900 acres, the place being named Shadwell in honor of the London parish where his wife was born. On this plantation was situated the hill or little mountain which was called Monticello, and which was destined to become famous in American history.

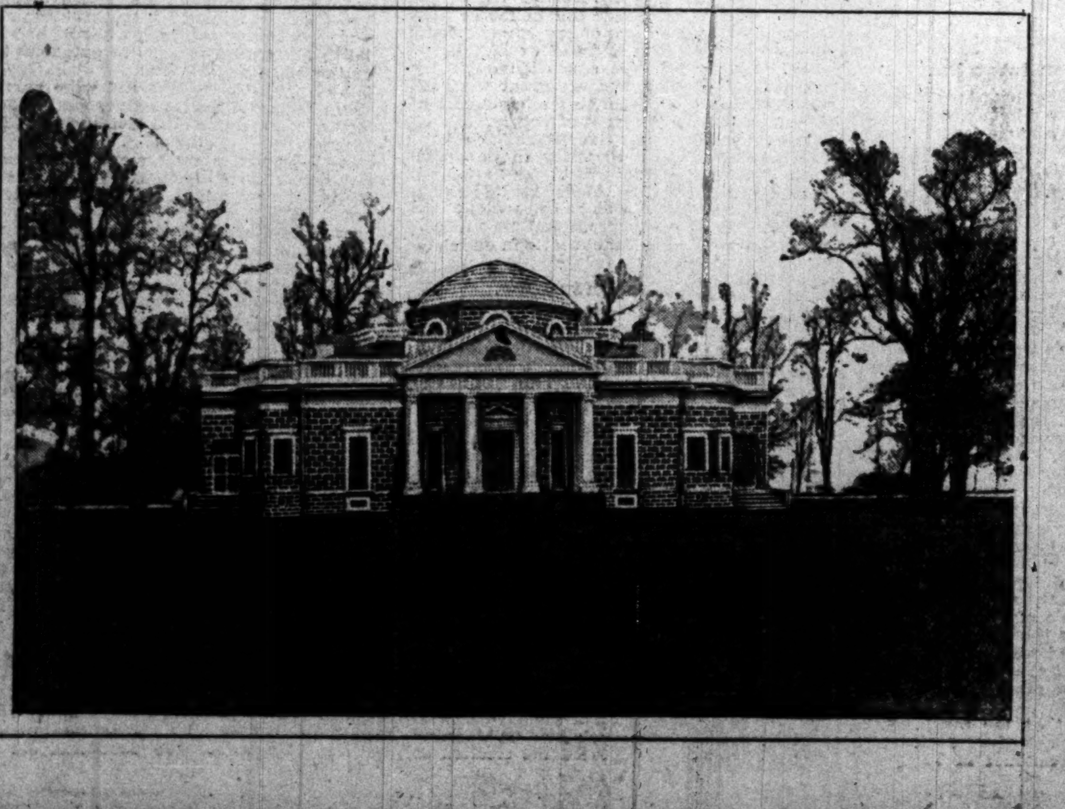
Peter Jefferson was of magnificent physique and high aspirations. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war he was Colonel of his county and member of the House of Burgesses. When in his fiftieth year Peter Jefferson died suddenly while in seeming good health. His son Thomas was then but 14 years of age. He had given Thomas the best facilities of the times in the way of education, and had personally directed his education as far as he was able. Behind him he left the injunction that his son should take a college course and be as well equipped for life as the facilities of the colony permitted.

When 17 years of age Thomas entered the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. He proved a hard student from the outset of his college career. In his later life he wrote that he studied fifteen hours a day. His physical exercise at this time consisted of a run of a mile out of town and back again. His progress was so rapid that while still a student he was one of a party of four, which included the Governor, that met regularly for dinner and a talk. Learning was a passion with him, and his reading took a wide range. Novels he did not like, nor did he attain a liking for them in his later years.

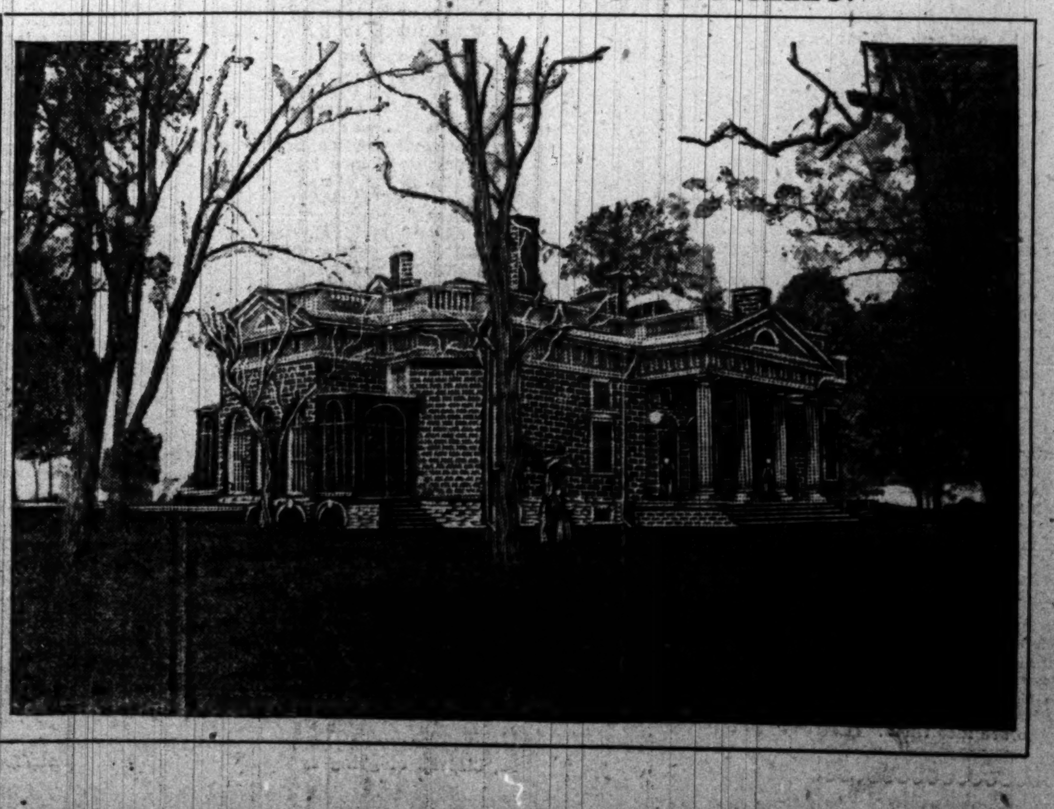
Already many of the prominent traits in his character were well marked. He considered the study of moral philosophy as time thrown away, for he believed such questions were for individual consideration. The fiddle was the chief instrument of music, and upon it Thomas became exceedingly proficient. He continued "to play the fiddle" for many years afterward.

After two years in college Thomas began the study of law under the direction of George Wythe, then a leader of the Virginia bar. He left school fairly well versed in Latin and Greek, a good student in history, and with a passionate love for mathematics. Owing to his family connections the homes of the Virginia aristocracy were open to him, and it appears that he was well liked and a welcome visitor.

SOUTHWEST VIEW OF MONTICELLO.



NORTHEAST VIEW OF MONTICELLO.



IN THE HIGHEST OFFICE.

Success After a Campaign Remarkable for Its Bitterness—Steadfast Support of the Embargo—Changes in Customs at Executive Mansion.

The Presidential campaign of 1800 had in it all the excitement and whirl of passion which since has marked these quadrennial contests in the United States. The old Federalist party had its adherents in every office under the new government. It was composed largely of the moneyed classes of the North, and was particularly strong in New England. It had lost immeasurably, however, from the alien and sedition laws in popular support, and its leaders were more eager to destroy one another than to oppose a common enemy. Jefferson entered the lists with profound confidence. He believed that the time at last had arrived when the people, as represented in the Democratic-Republican party, would rule. The personal characters of both Hamilton and Jefferson were assailed most viciously. In the end the Democratic-Republican party had a large majority in the Electoral College. Jefferson and Aaron Burr divided evenly the vote of the new college, each receiving seventy-three. According to the terms of the constitution in the case of a tie, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. Burr was from New York and was on good personal terms with Hamilton. The great leader of the Federalists, however, used his personal influence to elect Jefferson, his ancient enemy, for he believed that the country would be safer under Jefferson than under Burr. Jefferson was elected by some of the Congressmen absenting themselves, and in this way he became President without a pledge.

It was a dangerous time for the new republic, and the peaceful outcome of the struggle showed the firm basis on which it had been established.

For eight years Thomas Jefferson remained President of the United States. The opposition, under his wise management, grew less and less as the years went by. His party even carried the State of Massachusetts, the old stronghold of the Federalists.

At the outset he changed the custom, which had been inaugurated by Washington, of carrying his messages to Congress with high ceremonial. His enemies claim he made this change owing to his weakness as a speaker in public. Nevertheless, from that time to this messages from the President to the Congress of the United States have been sent in writing, and no formal answers have been made. Under Washington a good deal of court etiquette had been set up, by which it was designed to give dignity to the new republic. The celebration of his birthday was a ceremonious affair, and the receptions at the Presidential mansion rivaled the ceremonies of the potentates of small German courts. All this was swept away by Jefferson. He concealed the day of his birth so that it could not be celebrated. When the day came for the usual Presidential reception, the Federalists came, as they had been coming for twelve years before, in full dress. The President, who had been riding, appeared among his guests in his rough riding suit, liberally besprinkled with mud. That ended courtly receptions. When the British Minister came to present his credentials he was received in an entryway by the President in his lounging coat and slippers. The British Minister did not come again. Ministers of the United States abroad were stripped of uniforms and instructed to wear when representing their government on state occasions a plain dress suit. Every particle of ceremony surrounding the executive which could be spared was stripped off. From that day to this "Jeffersonian simplicity" has been a tenet in his party.

Doubtless this Jeffersonian simplicity was a rational reaction from the extreme ceremonials in the early life of the republic. After swinging to both extremes the pendulum has settled at the existing customs which now rule at Washington.

The first four years of his administration gave Jefferson every reason to congratulate himself. The country under a settled, peaceful government was making rapid strides both in resources and population. The revenues of the government were so large that the President could see that his day dream of a country free of a national debt was at hand. In his appointments to office he had been eminently successful, for he had used the greatest care in filling every vacancy. Few office-holders under the preceding administration had been disturbed. His successful purchase of Louisiana from France and the war with the Barbary States, which put an end to piracy in the Mediterranean, gave him ample reason for his contentment.

But slowly there gathered on the horizon the clouds which under his successor were to gather in a war with England. Then, as during the revolution when Governor of Virginia, Jefferson's weakness in the presence of war became manifest. The embargo act, which tied up American shipping in American harbors, was probably the greatest mistake ever made by a nation situated as the United States was at that time. It is plain now that the United States could not have escaped a war with England during the period of the Napoleonic wars. A neutral had no place in the worldwide struggle then taking place. The embargo only served to make the United States weaker when finally drawn into the struggle. It exposed America to the contempt of both England and France, with no corresponding gain. The commercial towns of New England were ruined, while their ships lay idle at their wharves under the laws of the government at Washington. If half of them had been captured in the open sea by England the loss to the merchants would not have been so great as that suffered from the absolute stoppage of business. Jefferson was opposed unalterably to building up the navy, and yet it was the navy during the war of 1812 that brought glory to the Stars and Stripes.

He longed for the end of his Presidential term as he did for the end of his service as Secretary of State. To him was given the choice of his successor, and James Madison became President March 4, 1809. There seemed little doubt that Mr. Jefferson could have been reëlected for another term, but this he peremptorily declined. When the new government was formed he had urged vainly that the President be made ineligible for reëlection. At the end of Washington's first term he had held that the solidity of the new government required a second term by the Father of his Country. Now when the question was brought home to him he remained true to his earlier traditions. He said he thought that the precedent would be so firmly fixed against the third term that it would become a fundamental law of the government. In this time has shown the correctness of his views.

Outside of the one thing of the embargo act, Jefferson's administration was eminently successful. The purchase of Louisiana alone would have made it a memorable one in the country's history. The trend of the government was so firmly fixed in the direction he gave it that up to the war of the rebellion Jeffersonian ideas largely ruled.

AS LEADER OF HIS TIMES.

Jefferson's Utterances at All Stages in His Career Show Him Far in Advance of His Contemporaries.

The career of Jefferson in the revolution and in the formation of the government was essentially different from that of the other fathers of the republic. He was a young law student at the beginning of the agitation in 1765, but he had entered into it with all the enthusiasm of youth. Even then the bent of his mind toward democracy and against prescribed authority was well marked.

At the end of that period Jefferson was ready, body and soul, to enter into the contest with King George III. He formed one of a group of the House of Burgesses in 1772 which met before the meeting of that body to consider what action should be taken over the threat of the King to transport to England for trial all colonists deemed guilty of rebellion. From this group came a series of resolutions, which now seem mild, but which at the time were a great step forward in proclaiming the rights of the colonies.

There also came forth, proposed by Jefferson, a plan for the interchange of news between the colonies, which subsequently led directly to the call for the first Congress of the colonies. It was called the Committee on Correspondence.

Two years later Jefferson was one of a radical group in the House of Burgesses which carried through a resolution to observe a day of fast on account of the troubles at Boston. When the House was dissolved by the Governor in consequence of this action the members met and proposed an annual Congress of Deputies from all the colonies.

When it came time to elect Delegates to this Congress Jefferson prepared a draft of instructions, which showed that he was far in advance of his time. The instructions were not adopted, but they were ordered printed as a tract dealing with the political situation of the time. Copies found their way abroad, and one was seen by Edmund Burke, who had it printed, with some alterations, in England for general circulation. As a result Thomas Jefferson was named among others in a bill of attainder, which was introduced in Parliament, and stood a chance of having his head cut off for treason. The rapid progress of events in the colonies, however, caused the bill to be lost sight of.

The theories of government enunciated in these instructions are important mainly as shedding light upon the Jeffersonian doctrines of a later day. They disprove in a large degree the charge frequently made that Jefferson absorbed his political ideas during the five years of his residence in France before he became Secretary of State.

Instead of being carried away by French ideas, Jefferson was at least a dozen years ahead of the French school of thought just prior to the revolution. The divine right of Kings and all that mass of rubbish were swept away in his instructions. Nor had Jefferson advanced any when, two years later, he wrote the Declaration of Independence, for that document has the same basis of thought as his instructions. All of his opposition to the plans of Hamilton, later in life, in building up a strong central government, can be explained by a reading of his views in 1774.

Jefferson was one of the seven Delegates Virginia sent to Philadelphia. General Washington and Patrick Henry were others of the seven. When Jefferson entered the Continental Congress he was but 32 years of age. His work for the House of Burgesses had given him a considerable reputation as a man who could write, and it was recognized that he belonged to the more advanced party of the colonial representatives. He had no liking then or at any other period of his career for public speaking, so it naturally fell to his lot to do the writing while others made speeches.

After the battle of Bunker Hill Jefferson wrote a paper giving the side of the colonists, but it was too radical to suit the chairman of the committee and was not reported. Later Jefferson drew up the reply to Lord North's proposition to conciliate the colonies, and it was adopted by Congress. On the reëlection of Delegates in Virginia to the Continental Congress Jefferson stood third on the list, showing a steadily growing popularity. He attended the sessions in Philadelphia, and was recognized as a leader among the element which was striving for a complete separation from the mother country.

That element quickly gained the ascendency with the spread of hostilities, and on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee offered resolutions on behalf of Virginia that should declare "the united colonies free and independent States." On June 11 the following committee was chosen by ballot to frame the Declaration of Independence: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.

Jefferson was reëlected to Congress for the next year, but declined to serve. He devoted himself to state affairs in Virginia during the remainder of the revolution. He took his place in its House of Delegates in October, 1776, and of course was awarded a prominent place in legislative councils.

Virginia had far more need of change in adopting a republican form of government than the other colonies. The foundation of the old colony was essentially aristocratic. It was as near like old England as a new England could be. The Governor was appointed by the King, and the House of Burgesses was essentially an aristocratic body. The English laws, by which property descended to the eldest son, were in force. The Episcopal Church was a state institution, supported by public taxation. The law of entail governed estates, tending to perpetuate the rich families in possession.

One by one these copyings of English life and English law were swept away under Jefferson's management. All this was not done without wailings from the class whose privileges were destroyed, but the spirit of reform was in the land and Jefferson was its agent. It was a glorious time for a mind with a strong trend for reform and change. In a limited way the spirit was the same as that animating the people of France when, a quarter of a century later, they began changing everything. Later Jefferson was elected Governor of the State, and served in that capacity through the closing scenes of the war.

At the troublous time when the leaders of the revolution were trying to establish a firm government Jefferson was away as Minister to France, and he did not return until the constitution had been adopted and Washington was President.

ATTENTION TO BUSINESS.

In one thing Washington and Jefferson were much alike. That was in their methodical ways of doing business and keeping accounts. Figures were worked down to a nicety. The accounts of all the plantations were kept down to the odd cent, and are a good example of farm bookkeeping even to this day. When the enormous amount of correspondence Jefferson was carrying on, his deep interest in political affairs, and his work for the University of Virginia are considered this close attention to detail becomes remarkable.

OFFICE.

e for Its Bitter-
Embargo—
e Mansion.

Jeffersonian simplicity was
ion from the extreme cer-
early life of the republic.
to both extremes the pen-
d at the existing customs
t Washington.

years of his administration
very reason to congratulate
ntry under a settled, peace-
was making rapid strides
and population. The rev-
ernment were so large that
uld see that his day dream
of a national debt was at
pointments to office he had
successful, for he had used
e in filling every vacancy.
rs under the preceding ad-
been disturbed. His suc-
of Louisiana from France
the Barbary States, which
iracy in the Mediterranean,
reason for his contentment.
re gathered on the horizon
h under his successor were
ar with England. Then, as
ution when Governor of Vir-
weakness in the presence
manifest. The embargo act,
merican shipping in Amer-
s probably the greatest mis-
by a nation situated as the
as at that time. It is plain
nited States could not have
with England during the
apoleonic wars. A neutral
the worldwide struggle then
he embargo only served to
States weaker when finally
struggle. It exposed Amer-
empt of both England and
corresponding gain. The
rns of New England were
heir ships lay idle at their
the laws of the government
If half of them had been
open sea by England the
chants would not have been
t suffered from the absolute
siness. Jefferson was op-
ly to building up the navy,
the navy during the war of
ht glory to the Stars and

the end of his Presidential
for the end of his service as
tate. To him was given the
ccessor, and James Madison
ent March 4, 1809. There
ubt that Mr. Jefferson could
ected for another term, but
ptorily declined. When the
t was formed he had urged
President be made ineligible
At the end of Washington's
d held that the solidity of the
t required a second term by
his Country. Now when the
brought home to him he re-
o his earlier traditions. He
ht that the precedent would
xed against the third term
become a fundamental law
nent. In this time has shown
of his views.
he one thing of the embargo
administration was eminent-
The purchase of Louisiana
ave made it a memorable one
's history. The trend of the
as so firmly fixed in the direc-
that up to the war of the re-
onian ideas largely ruled.

IS TIMES.

es in His Career
ance of
s.

revolution. The divine right of
ll that mass of rubbish were
in his instructions. Nor had
vanced any when, two years
ote the Declaration of Inde-
that document has the same
ght as his instructions. All of
n to the plans of Hamilton,
in building up a strong cen-
nt, can be explained by a read-
s in 1774.

s one of the seven Delegates
to Philadelphia. General
d Patrick Henry were others
When Jefferson entered the
ongress he was but 32 years of
k for the House of Burgesses
a considerable reputation as
uld write, and it was recognized
ed to the more advanced party
l representatives. He had no
r at any other period of his
blic speaking, so it naturally
to do the writing while others
s.
ttle of Bunker Hill Jefferson
r giving the side of the colo-
as too radical to suit the chair-
mmittee and was not reported.
n drew up the reply to Lord
sition to conciliate the colo-
s adopted by Congress. On the
Delegates in Virginia to the
ongress Jefferson stood third
wing a steadily growing popu-
tended the sessions in Phila-
was recognized as a leader
ment which was striving for a
ration from the mother coun-

t quickly gained the as-
the spread of hostilities.
, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of-
ns on behalf of Virginia that
"the united colonies free and
ates." On June 11 the follow-
was chosen by ballot to frame
n of Independence: Thomas
Adams, Benjamin Franklin,
, and Robert R. Livingston.
reëlected to Congress for the
declined to serve. He devoted
e affairs in Virginia during the
the revolution. He took his
House of Delegates in Oc-
d of course was awarded a
e in legislative councils.
far more need of change in
ublican form of government
colonies. The foundation of
was essentially aristocratic.
r like old England as a new
be. The Governor was ap-
e King, and the House of
essentially an aristocratic
glish laws, by which property
he eldest son, were in force.
Church was a state institu-
by public taxation. The law
rned estates, tending to per-
families in possession.

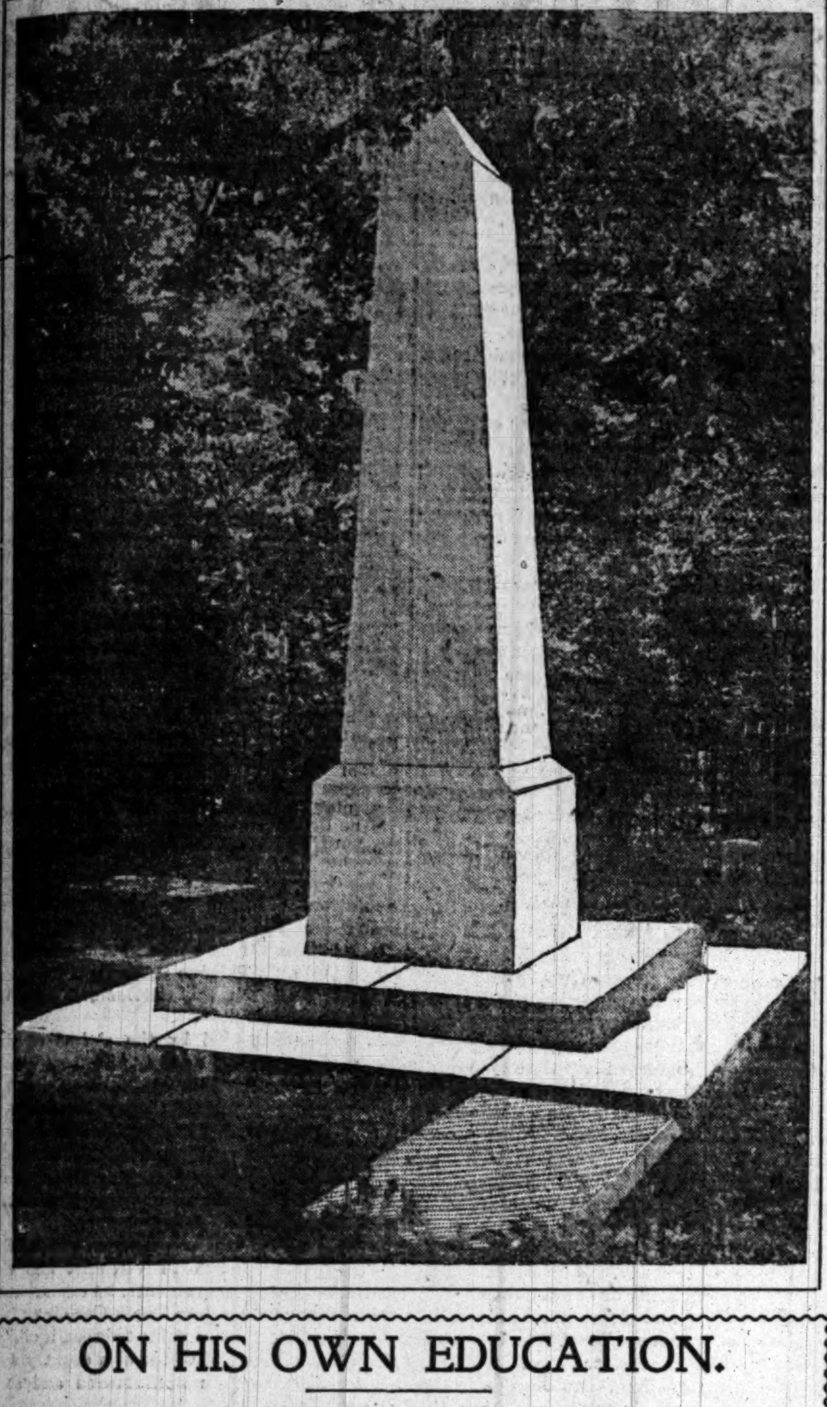
hese copyings of English life
w were swept away under
nagement. All this was not
ailings from the class whose
destroyed, but the spirit of
he land and Jefferson was its
a glorious time for a mind
rend for reform and change.
y the spirit was the same as
the people of France when, a
century later, they began
thing. Later Jefferson was
r of the State, and served in
hrough the closing scenes of

ous time when the leaders of
ere trying to establish a firm
erson was away as Minister
he did not return until the
been adopted and Washing-
t.

TO BUSINESS.

Washington and Jefferson
s. That was in their meth-
doing business and keeping
res were worked down to a
ounts of all the plantations
n to the odd cent, and are
of farm bookkeeping even
When the enormous amount
e Jefferson was carrying on,
t in political affairs, and his
iversity of Virginia are con-
ose attention to detail be-

JEFFERSON MONUMENT, MONTICELLO.



ON HIS OWN EDUCATION.

I was at Colonel Peter Randolph's about a fortnight ago, and my schooling falling into discourse, he said he thought it would be to my advantage to go to the college, and was desirous I should go, as, indeed, I am myself, for several reasons. In the first place, as long as I stay at the Mountain the loss of one-fourth of my time is inevitable, by company's coming here and detaining me from school. And likewise my absence will in a great measure put a stop to so much company, and by that means lessen the expenses of the estate in housekeeping. And, on the other hand, by going to the college I shall get a more universal acquaintance, which may hereafter be serviceable to me; and I suppose I can pursue my studies in the Greek and Latin as well there as here, and likewise learn something of the mathematics. (1760.)

A determination never to do what is wrong, prudence, and good humor will go far toward securing you the estimation of the world. When I recollect that at 14 years of age the whole care and direction of myself was thrown on myself entirely, without a relation or friend qualified to advise or guide me, and recollect the various sorts of bad company with which I associated from time to time, I am astonished that I did not turn off with some of them and become as worthless to society as they were. I had the good fortune to become acquainted early with some characters of high standing, and to feel the incessant wish that I could ever become what they were. (To his grandson, 1808.)

When I was young mathematics was the passion of my life. The same passion has returned upon me, but with unequal power. Processes which I then read off with the facility of common discourse now cost me labor and time and slow investigation. (Letter written in 1812.)

Above all things, lose no occasion of exercising your dispositions to be grateful, to be generous, to be charitable, to be humane, to be true, just, firm, orderly, and courageous. Consider every act of this kind as an exercise which will strengthen your moral faculties and increase your worth. (From letter to nephew in 1787.)

If there is a gratification which I envy any people in this world it is your country its music. This is the favorite passion of my soul, and fortune has cast my lot in a country where it is in a state of deplorable barbarism. (From letter to French friend, 1778.)

FOR STATE RIGHTS.

Jefferson was a great apostle of State rights, as distinguished from the powers of the federal government. To his mind the nation was a league of sovereign States. The powers of the sovereign States merely had been delegated to the central government for the good of the whole. The opposite doctrine is that the nation is the unit, and the States are but a part of the whole. It required the war of the rebellion to fix the latter doctrine as the keystone of all our form of government.

During the twelve years of the constitution prior to Jefferson's inauguration his belief in the sovereignty of the several States is shown on many occasions. He did not favor secession, because he considered the evils which would follow secession to be greater than those which States had to bear while in the union, but it is clear from his writings he never doubted the right of secession. The Kentucky resolution of 1798, which he wrote when Vice President, carried that doctrine a long way. With Madison, his successor, the right of the sovereign States to secede was held to be one of the principles of the government. So close were Madison and Jefferson in a personal and political way that the views of the pupil may be taken to be a reflex of those of the master.

The Jeffersonian idea of the relation of the States to the federal government was accepted so generally by the Democratic party in the South that the shock received when Andrew Jackson, the inheritor of the Jeffersonian mantle, proclaimed the supremacy of the union, was terrific. But Jackson's course when South Carolina, under Calhoun, claimed the right to nullify national laws was not accepted in the South. In the continued troubles over the extension of slavery the doctrine of secession still further spread.

Even after the war of the rebellion, when the rights of the States to withdraw had been settled by the final arbitrament of the sword, the term of "sovereign States" had not disappeared. During General Grant's administration the same charge was made against him as against Hamilton—that of "centralization" of the powers of the States in the general government.

Of late years the trend of public sentiment has been against Jeffersonian theories. There have been a number of public movements for uniform marriage and divorce laws, for greater uniformity in the laws for the collection of debts, and in many other ways the tendency has been for national rather than State legislation on social and economic questions. The movement has been strong to eliminate State lines. But conditions in the time of Jefferson were entirely different from those now, and his position might have been different had he lived 100 years later.

TRIALS AS GOVERNOR.

The part of his life in which Jefferson added no laurels to his fame was during his term as Governor of Virginia. He succeeded Patrick Henry on June 1, 1779. Virginia, up to the time of his administration, had been free from invasion, but soon after he was inaugurated the Old Dominion began to feel the destructive hand of the hostile armies within its borders. The State had furnished its full quota of men for the continental army, and was poorly prepared to meet the British troops, which poured across its borders in the British invasion from the South. Before the trouble was over the invaders had chased the State government from one point to another, and nearly had captured Governor Jefferson at Charlottesville.

The news of the British advance was brought to Monticello by a rider who told Jefferson that Tarlton, with a body of British cavalry, was but a few hours behind him. The Governor ate his breakfast, sent away his family, and, after putting his papers in secure hiding-places, made his escape.

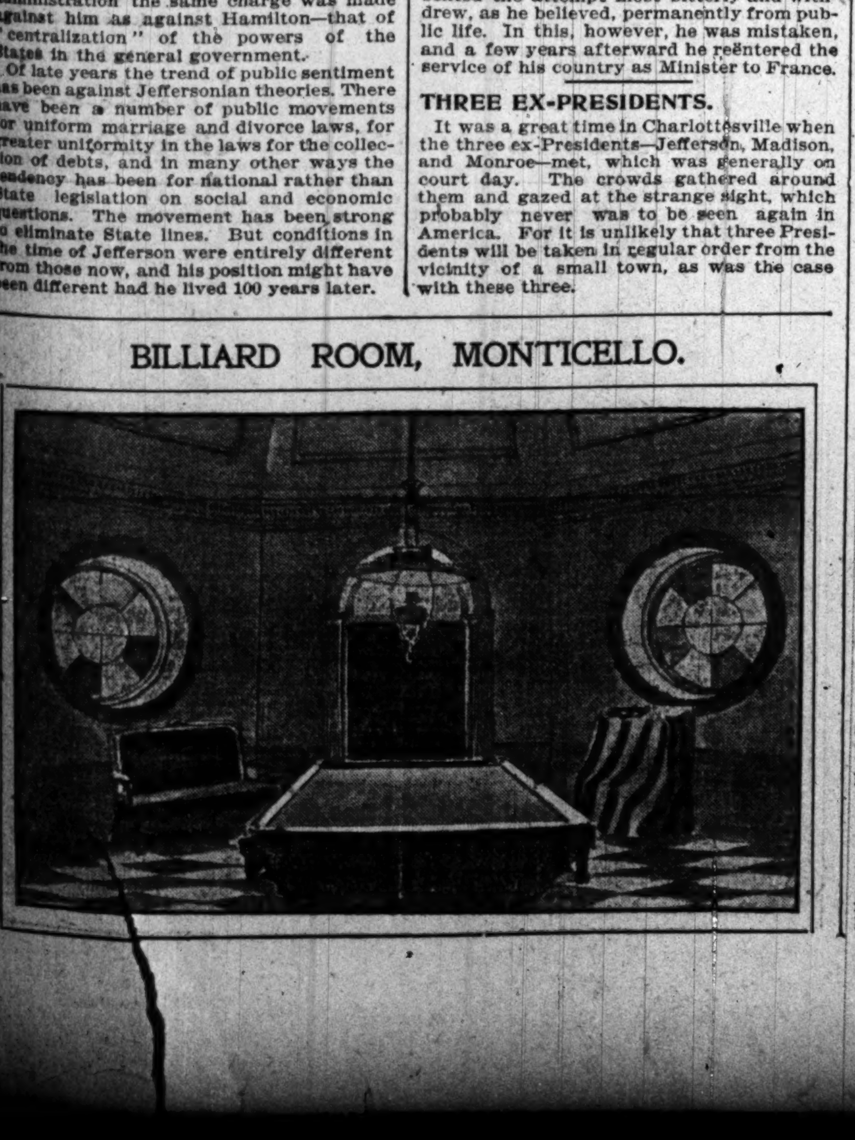
In the bitter political campaigns under the new government Jefferson's course on this occasion was used to the most advantage by his opponents. It was charged that he ran away like a coward. In fact, his whole administration of Virginia during the troublous times of the invasion was savagely attacked. The truth seems to be that Jefferson's aversion to fighting, which became his distinguishing trait in many crises in his later life, was at the bottom of his failure to make a better defense of his State. He had little of the military instinct, and was prone to hesitate when quick decisions vigorously carried out were demanded by the necessity of the hour.

So strong did the feeling against him become on account of his failure to defend his State that a motion was made in the Legislature, after it was all over, to condemn his administration. It was defeated by a large majority in the general rejoicing over the surrender of Cornwallis, but Jefferson resented the attempt most bitterly and withdrew, as he believed, permanently from public life. In this, however, he was mistaken, and a few years afterward he reëntered the service of his country as Minister to France.

THREE EX-PRESIDENTS.

It was a great time in Charlottesville when the three ex-Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—met, which was generally on court day. The crowds gathered around them and gazed at the strange sight, which probably never was to be seen again in America. For it is unlikely that three Presidents will be taken in regular order from the vicinity of a small town, as was the case with these three.

BILLIARD ROOM, MONTICELLO.



TODAY AND IN JEFFERSON'S TIME.

Monticello Preserved as Its Great Builder Intended His Home to Be.

Tourists visit Charlottesville because Jefferson was born within two or three miles of its site. The village was built on lands belonging to old Dr. Walker of "Castle Hill," distinguished in his day as physician, politician, and local great man generally. They have in mind an incidental visit to the University of Virginia because Jefferson founded it, and sometimes because the strong men of their community have been educated there. They drive out to the "Little Mountain," two miles east, and if their souls are at all susceptible a trip across the valley and up the gentle slopes of the mountain is one of elation, exaltation.

The view to the north constantly enlarges, and it changes in aspect every minute; westward loom the mountains of the Blue Ridge system, and southwest that series of odd wooded foothills known as the Ragged Mountains, made famous by Poe in his weird story. Among them dwells a race as distinct in its characteristics from the Piedmont Virginia people as the Stranger People of the Tennessee Mountains from those who surround them. These are the descendants of the Hessians.

The eastern view is shut out until the visitor stands under the great trees in the park-like lawn in the middle of which is situated Jefferson's old mansion. For nearly a thousand feet, perhaps, the slopes drop down to the level country which stretches eastward to the Atlantic, a topographical map in large of rich and prosperous farms and vast tracts of woodland, with the Rivanna River winding between them in its course to the James. Only the limitation of sight shuts out a vision of the sea.

It was up through this flat country that Lafayette came to visit the lord of the manor, escorted by a cavalcade of Albemarle citizen soldiers who had met him at the borders of the county; and it was on the east porch of Monticello that Jefferson, 83 and infirm, fell on the neck of his and Washington's friend. At the new university, whose central building was yet unfinished, Lafayette was banqueted, after a great procession through the straggling streets of the village to the sound of fife and drum and with colors bravely flying.

At this time Monticello had long been the home of its builder. Down the slopes of the Little Mountain, near the banks of the river, he had been born under an humble roof, whose burning after he had reached manhood hastened his removal to his half-finished home on the mountain. The site of his birthplace is known, though it is marked only by a clump of Virginia locusts.

Solitude is attractive to men of intellectual constitutions, and the mountains at whose feet young Jefferson lived drew him, book in hand, into these quiet places. Dabney Carr, somewhat younger than Jefferson, whose genius was recognized in his youth, and whose country received great services from him in his maturity, was his companion in those thoughtful and studious rambles. It was while they pored over law books on the western slope of the mountain since known as Monticello that these young friends entered into a boyish compact that the one dying first should be buried there by the survivor. And years after, when Dabney Carr, the distinguished jurist, was gathered to his fathers, Jefferson kept the pledge, and the spot became the cemetery of the Jefferson and Randolph families.

This has its value in estimating the character of the future President. It showed the strength of his friendships and that there was in him a strain of romantic feeling, serious enough to balance the lighter emotions which had a large part in his courting, fiddling, and college days. That he was fond of dress in these earlier days may be inferred from occasional references in his letters. That he delighted in society any one may know who has read of the gayeties in the Apollo room of the Williamsburg tavern in the days of Governor Fauquier, who, in the woods of Virginia, kept up some of the state and pomp of court society, and that he found pleasure in romping with "a fine country girl," he confesses in his letters to his "Dear Page." Moreover, the pledge so loyally kept by Jefferson at a time when the storms of state were beating about him probably led to the selection of the summit of this mountain as the site for his home.

The visitor who stands on the level plateau with which the Monticello lawn is coextensive, naturally thinks that nature left this apex to the broad and level space one finds there now, but it was not so. With infinite pains and labor the mountain top was leveled to receive the building. Mr. Jefferson was his own architect, and the visitor finds many evidences of his ingenuity and accurate taste. Owing to public cares which kept him away from home nearly all the time, and in Europe much of the time, the construction, began in 1765, before Jefferson had entered upon his public career, was not completed until about 1801.

The mansion fronts east. Externally it is of the Doric order with heavy cornices and massive balustrades. The entrance is from the eastern portico into a hall the height of the house. The visitor passes straight through this hall to enter the drawing-room. This salon opens on the western portico. Running from north to south through the house, from piazza to piazza, is a passage which crosses the hall already described. Turn to the right from the hall and enter the first door on the right of the passage and you are in the bedroom known as the Abbe Correa's; the second door entered the Madison room; this communicated with the abbe's room, and also opened on the northern piazza.

Almost opposite the door to Mr. Madison's chamber is the entrance to the dining-room. Adjoining the dining-room is a semi-octagonal tea-room, which, like Mr. Madison's chamber, opened on the northern piazza. The dining-room opens into the hall and into the drawing-room also. Between the library and the drawing-room, but not communicating with the latter, is the room which was Jefferson's bed chamber. Into the wall which separated his private room from the library was a recess for his bed. He could rise in his bedroom or in his library as he preferred. The beds, generally, were in alcoves. Along the entire length of the building runs the southern piazza, latterly sashed in for a conservatory. The public rooms are finished in Ionic.

The building is one story except the parlor or central room, which is surmounted by an octagonal story designed for a billiard-room and now actually so used. This latter is crowned by a dome or a spherical roof. From each of the piazzas a level terrace leads to a pavilion, which is one story higher than the terrace. The pavilion on the northwest was used as an office; that opposite was the first built and was the home to which Mrs. Jefferson was brought as a bride through "the great snow" of 1772.

Along the eastern terrace runs a road, and farther down the slope, commenced the terrace gardens where, in separate plots, vegetables, grapes, and figs were grown in Jefferson's day. All these features are practically present now, and some modern conveniences unknown when Mr. Jefferson lived have been added.

All the illustrations given in this supplement were reproduced from original photographs, showing the Monticello of today, which is as Jefferson intended his home to be.

When Jefferson retired to Monticello he was the most distinguished of living Americans. Like Washington, he had not escaped misrepresentation and abuse. Still, his great services to his country were recognized everywhere in the United States by men of accurate perception, and in Europe, after Franklin, he was probably the only American widely known and respected. From all sections of America distinguished men, and men who were not distinguished, too, made pilgrimages to Monticello, and in due season burdened the estate with mortgages and the spirit of its one-time owner with a sense of financial disaster. Europeans accepted his generous hospitality and added to his debts by their prolonged visits.

The inevitable came when the author of the Declaration of Independence was laid beside his boyhood friend in the little mountain cemetery. His administrator, his grandson, Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, found with dismay that the debts were more than the property; that even the library his grandfather had willed to the university would have to be sold. The most strenuous efforts and the payment of many thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the administrator availed not, and in 1833 Monticello passed to a Mr. Barclay through an exchange for property in the Town of Charlottesville which eventually sold for about $5,000. Mr. Barclay soon became tired of his bargain, and in 1836 sold it to Commodore Uriah P. Levy, an officer in the United States navy, for about $3,000. The Commodore and his family lived at Monticello many years, and increased the estate by the purchase of adjacent lands. Early in the '50s he moved back to New York, leaving the place in the hands of an agent.

During the war it was confiscated by the confederate government, but it really remained in the hands of the same agent, and became much dilapidated. The confiscation was, without lawful force, and Commodore Levy disposed of the property by will, leaving it to the United States under certain conditions. If these were not complied with it was to go to a Jewish society in Philadelphia. If it declined it was to be given to the State of Virginia under certain conditions. The United States, the society, and the State of Virginia declined it, and it reverted to Levy's heirs. During the settlement of the Levy estate the property was sold in open market and bought by Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the present owner.

He has greatly improved it, arranging the grounds as Mr. Jefferson designed them to be. The dilapidated building he has restored to its original grandeur, observing loyally Mr. Jefferson's plans wherever they could be known, and adding nothing out of harmony with them. It is fortunate that a man so liberal as Mr. Levy is in possession. He is at present a member of Congress from the City of New York, and his millions give him abundant means to keep the estate in perfect condition. Some years ago a wealthy descendant of Jefferson offered him $100,000 for Monticello, which was declined with the assurance that money could not buy it. Practically the same answer was given to William J. Bryan, who asked Mr. Levy to name a price at which he would sell the estate, the money for the purpose to be raised by a popular Democratic subscription.

The only innovation of any character whatever is a gatehouse or lodge, in the English style, at the entrance to the grounds. Here an old Virginia negro, looking a little odd in livery, opens the big gate to admit the visitor, and he looks for a tip also in the English style. Whether the tip is forthcoming or not, he rings a bell whose loud tones announce to the servants at Monticello the coming of a visitor, and near the entrance the visitor is met by another old Virginia negro who has become aged and blind in the service.

The grounds are open to all comers, but the house is closed to all alike except when Mr. Levy is staying at Monticello. This is obviously necessary, as his curios and other valuables would be exposed to a miscellaneous throng of tourists.

Inseparably connected with the fame of Jefferson is the University of Virginia, which is the lengthened shadow of this wise man in the peculiar sense conveyed by Emerson when he said: "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." For two generations Jefferson prepared for the founding of the university. Architecturally it is the most impressive and appropriate group of college buildings in America. They are, with two minor exceptions, consistently in the classic styles, displaying the Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic orders. Nowhere in the world today are column and arch and arcade used with the same attractive effect, making here, as they do, "a bit of Hellas in the abundant greenery of the Virginia hills."

J. H. LINDSAY.

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

Scope of the Statutes and Penalties for Their Violation—Numerous Prosecutions and Many Prisoners Whom Jefferson at Once Pardoned on Becoming President.

Nothing aided more in the final triumph of Jeffersonian doctrines than the monumental mistake of his opponents in the passage of the alien and sedition laws. In them arbitrary power in the hands of the central government reached its height. The alien law empowered the President to order away from this country all such aliens as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. The law made the President the sole judge as to what foreigners could live in the United States or could immigrate here. This law took care of the foreigners, for if the President's orders were not obeyed three years' imprisonment was provided as a punishment.

The sedition law was to take care of Americans and an imprisonment of five years and a fine of $5,000 formed the punishment for conspiring to oppose any laws passed by Congress or for attempting or advising riot or insurrection, regardless of whether riot followed or not. For writing, speaking, or publishing "any false, scandalous, or malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either House of Congress, or the President," there was imprisonment of two years and a fine of $2,000. The same punishment was provided for any attempt to bring the President or Congress into contempt or disrepute or to excite the hatred of the good people of the United States against them. There were many more clauses in the law whose whole purpose was to stop public criticism of the government.

Nor were the laws a dead letter, for there were numerous prosecutions, and many people were in prison serving out their terms when Jefferson became President. He and his party had vigorously resisted the passage of the bills and had held that they were wholly unconstitutional. As President he immediately pardoned every one under conviction for their violation.

In the darkest days of the rebellion Lincoln never went a quarter as far as the sedition law did in keeping down copperhead sentiment in the North. Both the alien and sedition laws long since have been regarded as not only unnecessary but a monumental blunder in politics. They are interesting to the student of history as showing the extreme swing of the pendulum toward arbitrary government in the early days of the republic. Under Jefferson the swing of the pendulum in the other direction was almost as far.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF MONEY.

This Was Established Through the Influence of Jefferson, Who Tried, but Failed, to Have It Applied Also to Weights and Measures.

It is to Jefferson that we owe our handy decimal system of money of ten mills make one cent, ten cents make one dime, ten dimes make one dollar, and ten dollars make one eagle. This was the order he brought out of chaos in the moneys used by the colonies. He was a member of the Congress of the States in 1783 when this question came up. The system had been proposed two years before, but it was awkward, and the unit was so small that Congress had rejected it as absurd. Jefferson brought forth his scheme, with the unit at a dollar, retaining the idea of a decimal system. He succeeded in carrying it through after great persistence. He tried to have the decimal system adopted in weights and measures, but in this he did not succeed. Had he done so the several months of every child's life devoted to learning how many ounces make a pound and how many inches make a foot would have been saved all these years. In their craze for reform the French succeeded better and reduced weights and measures to the easy decimal system. That was several years after Jefferson had tried and failed in America.

HARDSHIPS OF THE EMBARGO.

Measure Favored by Jefferson Intended to Harm England's Trade Now Admitted to Have Been a Great Mistake.

The embargo, which was adopted by Congress at the instance of President Jefferson, was a simple affair. Both England and France were capturing our ships and their cargoes, therefore we would keep our ships at home, safe in port. We would also not buy merchandise brought in other people's ships, nor ship our products in them. The embargo wrought a great hardship on the commercial towns of the North, and has come to be admitted a great mistake. It was intended to bring England to her senses by a loss of trade, but it did nothing of the kind. It excited only the derision of Napoleon. It continued from year to year, although adopted as a temporary measure. War came just the same, and the sufferings of the people on account of the embargo went for nothing.

HE DEVISED STRANGE NAMES.

As a member of the committee to prepare a plan for the government of the great Northwest Territory Jefferson proposed these names for the States to be formed out of that region: Sylvania, Michigania, Cherronesus, Assenisippia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelisipia. The people of the Western States had a narrow escape from these wonderful names, for Jefferson was not able to carry the committee with him.

Retirement to Monticello for the Closing Years of His Active Life.

Rising 580 feet above the surface of the surrounding land of Jefferson's inheritance was the hill or little mountain known from the early settlement as Monticello. While still a college student Jefferson determined to build himself a home on the summit of Monticello. It commanded a magnificent view, with a clear sweep to the ocean toward the east, with the peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains in sight toward the west. His success at the bar made it possible for him to begin building his new home while still a young man. This event was hastened by the burning of the old manor house. Jefferson was away on a visit at the time of the fire. A slave was the messenger who brought the news. Jefferson eagerly inquired if his books had been saved. He learned that they had all been lost, together with many months' work on legal cases which would come up at the next term of court. But the colored messenger added with much glee, as if that was the all-important thing, that his master's violin had been saved from the burning building. That indeed was about all that was left.

The new home was ever in his mind, and he passed his idle time in drawing the plans. He designed to have the most artistic house in the colony, yet he had no architect but himself, and few workmen but slaves. The bricks had to be made, the timber hewn from trees, and the nails wrought on the plantation. He had to send to London for the sash. There was not a landscape gardener in America, and everything that could not be made on the plantation had to be brought from Europe. When Jefferson was away from home all but the roughest work had to stop.

The house was twenty-five years in process of construction, but when it finally was completed it became one of the most famous homes in all Virginia. A lawn of some eight acres surrounded it. The driveway was eighty feet wide, Jefferson by experiment having determined it took that space for a coach and four to turn around in. The shrubbery was the finest that could be secured in America or Europe adapted to the climate. The owner went so far as to select the spot for the family burial ground, and it, like the rest of the property, was beautified. All this was done under the direct eye of the master, who went about the grounds with a rule in his pocket. In later years a deer park was added to the attractions of Monticello, where a score of deer were kept. It was Jefferson's delight to feed the deer with corn, and he took his guests with him in pleasant weather to the park at feeding time.

When the English raider, Tarlton, captured Monticello, Jefferson expected his home to be burned, but, under the strict orders of the Englishman, not a thing was disturbed. Thus Monticello remained to the close of his life. During his life in France he added greatly to its artistic treasures. His library grew from year to year, until upon its sale to Congress it was perhaps the most valuable private library in America. It was fortunate that the Jeffersonian library could be secured in total, for in burning the Capitol the British destroyed the library there, but its place was well taken by Jefferson's collection. For many years Jefferson had standing orders with European book sellers to send him all works coming into their possession relating to America, and this part of the collection was invaluable.

Monticello remains today much as Jefferson left it at his death. Outside of Mount Vernon it is the best preserved relic of colonial times in old Virginia.

Roads and paths wound all around and over the tract. A tree was never cut off the tract after the grounds were laid out, for that was against the express orders of Jefferson.

He was 66 years old when he took up his life anew on his beloved Monticello. Thirty-five years had been devoted almost exclusively to his State and nation. During twenty-six years of that time he had been so situated in foreign service and in office at Washington that he had been able to see little of his home. The only respite had been after his retirement from Washington's Cabinet, before he was elected to the Vice Presidency in 1796.

The great crowds which met at the stopping places on the way home to welcome him gave evidence of a popularity among the common people which had not ended with his retirement from office. In the full enjoyment of his mental faculties, and in the best of health, Jefferson now took the place of highest honor in the republic—that of an ex-President who had served his country well. He was still as much the leader of his party as when he held office. During the early years of Madison's administration its policy was directed from Monticello to such an extent that Madison was called the mere puppet of the great Jefferson. The President suffered to such an extent in prestige on account of this charge by his enemies that Jefferson ceased writing him, except on infrequent occasions. When a breach was threatened in Madison's Cabinet by a personal quarrel between the Secretaries Jefferson came forward and secured peace between the combatants. James Monroe, not knowing that his time would come in a happier era, felt aggrieved that Madison had been favored over him, but Jefferson succeeded in smoothing his ruffled feathers, and peace reigned everywhere in the party.

Back again at Monticello, Jefferson took up a plan for the establishment of a university which should follow out the lines he thought should govern such an institution in America. The latter years of his life were rounded out by that great work, and the University of Virginia today is his proudest monument.

The old Virginia idea of giving hospitality to all who came still ruled at Monticello. The place was thronged with visitors. Friends came from Europe with their children and sojourned with Jefferson for six months at a time. There were twoscore stalls in the stables for the horses of guests, and frequently this did not suffice, and horses had to be sent to other stables on the plantation. A whole beef did not more than supply the tables for a day. Once the overseer gave orders that the horses of visitors should be put on half rations, but Jefferson heard of it and countermanded the order. In addition to this great throng of visitors Jefferson had in his home the children of his daughter, Mary Jefferson Eppes, who had died in 1804, and also the children of his sister, Mrs. Dabney Carr. Their education was largely under his direct supervision.

In addition to the people who came to eat and sleep at Monticello there were large numbers who came to see the great man in the flesh. They peered through the fences, and gathered in front of the house and peered at him in open-mouthed wonder when he came forth. Jefferson did not allow his visitors to interfere with his mornings, which were devoted to letter-writing and reading, and if needs be a ride on horseback over the farms. At his death copies of over 16,000 letters were found in Monticello. During the same time nearly 30,000 were received. He remained in the best of health until he had reached his 81st year. He had feared a doting old age, but when the spring of 1826 came the family saw he was to be spared from such a fate. His bodily powers failed rapidly, and in March he told his grandson that he might possibly live until midsummer. By the middle of June he realized that the end was near, and the hope in him was strong that he might survive until the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, then but a few weeks off. On June 24 he was able to write a long letter, replying to an invitation to spend the half-century celebration at Washington. From that time on he grew weaker steadily, but was without pain. He was cheerful and in full possession of his faculties, fully realizing that the end was near. So clear was his mind that he was struck with the peculiarity that the scenes of the revolution were recurring constantly to him, rather than the events of his later years.

The night before his death Mr. Jefferson frequently inquired of the family gathered at the bedside if the Fourth of July had come. On being told that midnight had not been reached yet he relapsed into silence, only again to repeat the question in a little while. At last the hands of the clock passed the midnight hour. When the question was next repeated he gave a sigh of great relief, and a look of intense satisfaction passed over his features. He lived until a little after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, being in a state of coma most of the time after midnight.

RECEPTION ROOM, MONTICELLO.

DECLARATION HIS WORK.

On June 11, 1776, Congress resolved to select a committee to prepare a declaration of independence. This action was in accordance with a resolution introduced four days before by Richard H. Lee of Virginia. The members of the committee were chosen by ballot, and took precedence according to the number of votes received. They stood in the following order: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.

The selection of Jefferson at the head of this most important committee exhibits the high standing the quiet member from Virginia had attained among his associates in Congress. It also marked the great change in sentiment which the events of the year had brought forth. But a few months before a document prepared by Jefferson had been rejected in the committee as being too radical. Now he was put at the head of a committee which was to state the claims of the colonies before the world. Nothing illustrates the character of the revolution better than this one item. Probably from the outset Jefferson was in favor of separating from England, but the great mass of the people were not. The colonies had been at war with England an entire year before Congress took steps leading to independence. They were still legally subjects of King George, and many times had protested their love and esteem for the mother country, long after Bunker Hill had been reddened with their blood. Unlike the leaders of the revolutions of a later day, the colonies did not proclaim their independence and prepare to fight, but began fighting while a large majority yet viewed the separation from England with horror. The course of King and Parliament had been such as steadily to alienate their supporters on his side of the Atlantic, and at last it was realized that if the struggle was to be successful it must have absolute independence as its aim. No peace was possible with England which would not make the colonists a subjugated people upon whom the vengeance of conquerors would be inflicted.

It fell to Jefferson as a matter of course to write the declaration. The table on which he composed the famous document was long preserved. It was no great labor to him. For many years his mind had been absorbed in the new problems of government which the end of the eighteenth century brought forth. He had drawn declarations and protests in large numbers for Virginia, and two or three times before in the continental Congress he had served on committees to prepare important papers.

When the declaration had been written he submitted his draft to Benjamin Franklin and then to John Adams. They made a few corrections of minor importance. Then the paper was laid before the full committee, by which it was adopted without change. On June 28 Jefferson had the distinguished honor of presenting the report to Congress. There it gave rise to sharp debates. Jefferson often winced under the sharp criticism to which his work was subjected. There was a small element in Congress opposed altogether to the extreme measures involved in passing the Declaration of Independence. Then Jefferson had included some disputed points, one relating to the slave trade, and these brought forth bitter speeches. Word by word the declaration was discussed. It was changed a good deal from the way Jefferson had written it, considerable matter being cut out. The changes greatly improved the document by making it shorter and by adding to its strength. At last the final word was decided upon and a vote was taken on the adoption of the declaration as amended. It was carried, and July 4, 1776, the members of the continental Congress gathered around the Speaker's table and in turn affixed their signatures to the document. Few probably realized that in being a "signer" of the Declaration of Independence they were leaving the proudest heritage to their descendants Americans can boast of.

It is an oft-told story how the passage of the declaration was hurried by the torment of flies, which made the hall where Congress met intolerable that hot July day. The debate might have been prolonged into weeks had not the flies driven the members to a speedy vote.

The Declaration of Independence was written out by Jefferson after its adoption and again was signed by the members. It still is preserved among the state papers at Washington.

RELATIONS WITH BURR.

Aaron Burr was the leader of Jefferson's Democratic-Republican party in New York. He was a man of captivating manners, an adventurer at heart, and without principle. After his defeat by Jefferson for the Presidency in 1800 Burr became Vice President. Fairly good relations seem to have existed between the two men during Jefferson's first term, but at its close Burr was dropped from the second place.

Between Burr and Alexander Hamilton a personal quarrel had arisen in the State politics of New York, and he had killed Hamilton in a duel. In the infamy which followed the duel Burr asked Jefferson to appoint him to the French mission, which would get him out of the country. This Jefferson refused to do.

Considered a murderer in his native city and disowned by his party, Burr conceived the project of setting up a throne in Mexico, after which he intended seizing the Territory of Louisiana. The expedition came to naught and Burr was arrested for treason and brought to Richmond for trial. Jefferson was anxious to secure his conviction on the grounds of political morality. The Federalists came to the support of Burr, and the trial became of national importance.

Partisan feeling went so far that Jefferson was summoned as a witness, but declined to pay attention to the summons on legal grounds. Burr was acquitted on technical grounds and fled to England. Afterwards he lived in France and Russia, rounding out a life of adventure never since equaled by any American.

WORK FOR UNIVERSITY.

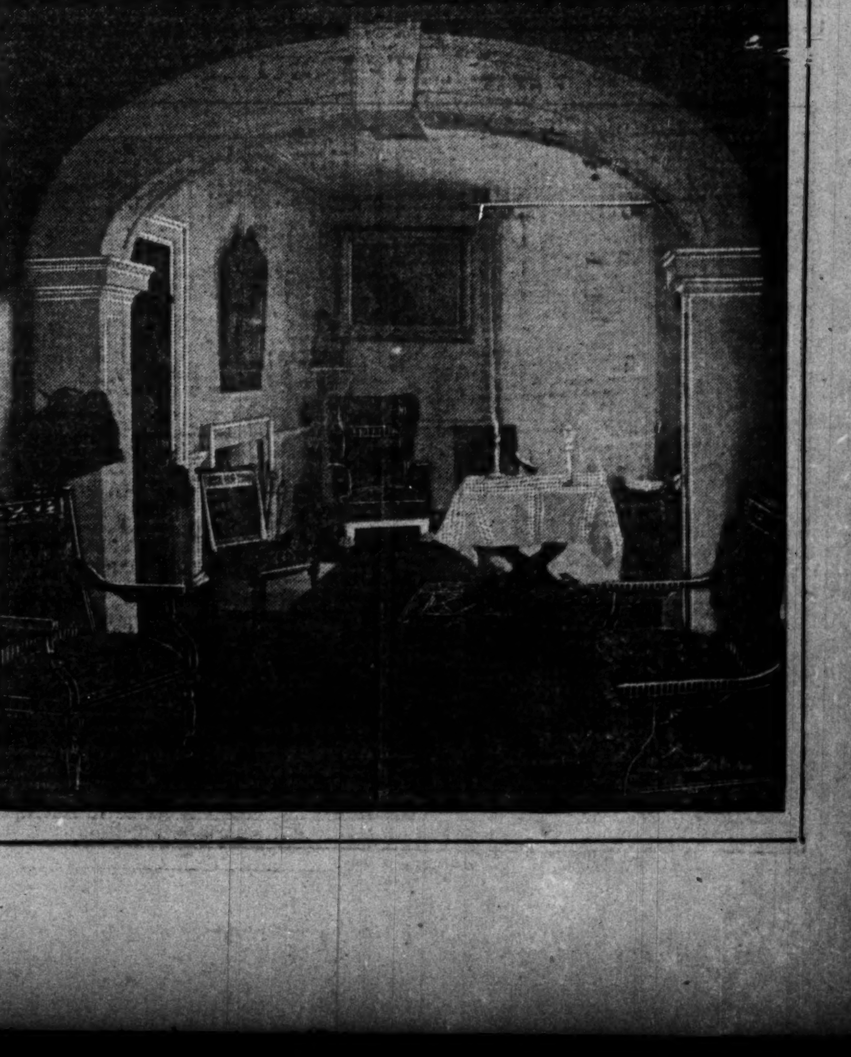
Jefferson's work in founding the University of Virginia during the closing years of his life rounded out his career and placed a fitting finale to a public life which began practically with the Declaration of Independence. The university typified his belief that education should go with democracy—that to rule wisely the people must be educated wisely. The strong orthodoxy of the northern colonies was not pleasing to him, and the College of William and Mary was not by the nature of things to be transformed into a school such as he designed. He proposed a State system of common schools and a plan for a circulating library in every county in conjunction with the university he desired to establish. He lived only to see the latter built within sight of his home.

It was no easy task he set upon to secure funds by taxation in Virginia to establish the university. With the help of associates he finally secured an appropriation. Then ensued a warm contest for its location. He had his way again, and it went to Charlottesville. From 1815 to the close of his life the university was uppermost in his mind and attention.

Not only did Jefferson furnish the outline of instruction for the new institution, but he practically was architect and superintendent.

"This is Mr. Jefferson's scheme; the responsibility is his; and it is but fair that he should be allowed to carry it out in his own way," James Madison said, and Jefferson did carry it out in his own way.

ROOM CONNECTING STUDY, MONTICELLO.



As Thomas Jefferson Studied, Loved, and Worked.

Loves of the "Sage of Monticello."

WHEN Jefferson was in college and studying, according to his claims in later years, fifteen hours a day, he had the usual college love affair, which for a time seemed exceedingly serious to him. His proposition that the favored one wait an unlimited number of years, while he was finishing his studies, and then until he had returned from Europe, was not accepted, and not long after the object of his affection married another. It was a hard blow to the young student, who sank to the depths of youthful despair, which, however, did not interrupt his studies nor the weekly dinners with the Governor. Nor did it cause him to neglect the planting of an avenue of trees near his house when he became of age, according to the old English custom.

After the unfortunate affair of his youth, Jefferson seemed to escape further attacks of love, until he met Martha Skelton, the daughter of John Wayles, who was a prominent lawyer, with whom Jefferson was much associated in his practice. He had achieved wealth at the bar, and had invested it in lands. His residence was near Williamsburg, and was called "The Forest." His daughter Martha had married young, and on the death of her husband had returned to the parental roof. At the time of Jefferson's first visit there she was a beautiful woman, 22 years of age, fond of music and of infinite tact. Jefferson went to see her often, but it was not until two years after the first visit that they were married, on Jan. 1, 1772.

Their wedding journey was in a two-horse chaise to Monticello, 100 miles distant. They encountered a furious snowstorm, and were compelled at length to give up their vehicle and ride the horses. They reached Monticello late at night, long after the servants had left, and entered a cheerless house, without fire, in the midst of the winter.

Their domestic life, notwithstanding this cheerless beginning, was unusually happy. During much of the early years of their married life Jefferson was able to be at home the larger part of the time, devoting his efforts to planning parts of the mansion, laying out his grounds, and superintending his farms. His wife had great skill at the harpischord, and Jefferson loved his fiddle. She had, too, a beautiful voice in singing, and the future President was able to gratify his deep love for music.

Six children were born to them. Of these but two lived beyond infancy, and but one survived the father.

It is not impossible that when Jefferson retired to private life at the close of his term as Governor of Virginia that he would never have taken part in public affairs again had it not been for his wife's death in the spring of 1782. The grief of the husband was so great that he did not leave his room for three weeks, and fell into a stupor of mind, from which it was impossible for a long time to rouse him. It is said that Mrs. Jefferson made a dying request that he should never give his children a stepmother. This request was religiously fulfilled, and Jefferson never married again. Martha, their oldest daughter, took her mother's place, and during much of the remaining years of Jefferson's life was the head of his household.

A sister had married Dabney Carr, a rising young lawyer of Virginia. They had a number of children, and the husband died suddenly. The mother and her children were taken into the Jefferson household, and were educated as if they had been his own children.

Jefferson's Much Discussed Religion.

JEFFERSON'S religious views played an important part in his three campaigns for the Presidency, and were the basis of continued assaults on him after his retirement to Monticello. As near as can be gained from what he wrote and what he said, he was what would now be considered an advanced Unitarian. He believed that every man's religion was for himself to decide, and it was in this spirit that he secured universal toleration in the new State of Virginia. He attended the churches of all denominations, with a regularity dictated by circumstances, and contributed to their support.

For a score of years Jefferson was represented by a good share of the clergy as an infidel and an atheist, whose teachings were to be shunned. Even after he had retired to Monticello enthusiasts came from the North to convert him to their belief. He received them all kindly, but it is not related that in the conferences which attended these pilgrimages his opinions or those of his visitors were changed. During his Presidential campaign, when his religion or alleged lack of it was an important issue, Jefferson stoutly resisted every effort to get an expression of opinion from him. He held firmly to the belief of his early manhood that a man's religion was his own affair, and that the public had no right to interfere with it.

His steadfast friendship for Thomas Paine and for Dr. Priestly had much to do with the popular idea that Jefferson shared in their religious ideas. There is no proof of any sympathy between Jefferson and Paine which might be due to religious questions, but Paine was regarded as a patriot who had done great service to the cause of independence by his writings during the revolution. His misfortunes in France naturally added to Jefferson's sympathy. The reaction from the abolition of all religion during the Reign of Terror naturally led to a general repugnance for all unbelievers, and as Jefferson was known to support the French revolution even in its greatest excesses, he was a victim of the reaction. A great many votes were turned from him on this account, and had it not been for the fatal errors of his opponents he might never have reached the Presidential chair.

So far as relations of state and church are concerned Jefferson's belief was shown in the religious statutes of Virginia, which he drew up during the revolution. This question is now settled, and for a century has attracted no attention, except in a theoretical way, but at the time the statute was written the issue was a burning one. It went far ahead of the great mass of people of Virginia at the time. It could not have been adopted except in a period when changes were in order. Jefferson always considered the statutes as being next in importance in his public writings to the Declaration of Independence. Their principles were firmly ingrafted into the policy of the new government under the Jeffersonian Presidents.

Products of Jefferson's Pen.

THE number of letters written by the fathers of the country during the revolution and the first twenty years of government under the constitution seems amazing at the present time. Letter-writing appears to have occupied the place now taken by the public press. Letters of great length were constantly passing from one leader to another. It speaks volumes for the industry of the men of the time, for their letters were all in handwriting. Those of Washington alone fill seven large volumes, and throughout his political career Jefferson was even more active with his pen. Sometimes when his letters were printed he must have wished he had not been so free.

Throughout his residence in France he wrote most voluminously to Congress, his writings forming a running history of the times in Europe. After his retirement to Monticello he continued to write letters of great length to his friends in all parts of the union, and in this wise his influence remained nearly as great as when he was in office.

Jefferson's letters remain the chief contribution of his pen to literature. When in France he published his "Notes on Virginia," which showed much literary merit and which have been a great aid to the historian of colonial times. The best example of his literary style is the Declaration of Independence. It has a mighty swing in it, and rolls along like the peal of an organ. The same smoothness appears in nearly all of his writings. Doubtless his love of music had much to do with the sonorous tone of all his literary work.

The "Kentucky resolutions," which were written when he was Vice President, had considerable weight in subsequent years in aiding the doctrines of secession. This famous document lacks the force and directness of the Declaration of Independence; is labored and involved in style, and resembles the plea of an attorney who is trying to make the best of a bad case. Jefferson's protests against the Missouri compromise were written in a much stronger vein, and were a clear presentation of the position of that side of the great question which ultimately ended in the rebellion. Critics have pronounced his "Notes on Virginia" of great value to the student of colonial times. They show a high literary merit. This was about the only work of Jefferson's pen which was not produced in controversy. He was so placed during the half century of his active life that he wrote to convince, and brought forth the argument tending to carry his side of the question at issue. In the "Notes on Virginia" alone was he writing for the love of it. But of course had he never written anything but the Declaration of Independence he would have taken his place among the first political writers of the country.

From Affluence to Financial Straits.

ALTHOUGH a successful planter and an equally successful lawyer, Jefferson was never at any time the peer of Washington in wealth. He had inherited from his father some 1,900 acres of land and thirty slaves. He had increased his estates to 5,000 acres at the time of his marriage and from them he was receiving an income of $2,000 per annum, which, combined with a larger sum from his law practice, placed him in comfortable circumstances. By his marriage in 1772 and the subsequent death of his wife's father, his holdings of real estate were largely increased. The income of the property for the next two years was largely devoted to building the new dwelling on Monticello.

Jefferson's time was so much taken up by public affairs until the end of his Presidential term in 1809 that he did not increase his wealth, save by the natural increment to the value of land and slave holdings. His wealth when he retired from the Presidency was estimated at $200,000. After a few years everything went wrong in a money way. He indorsed a note for a friend for $20,000 and had it to pay. The expenses of keeping up Monticello at all times exceeded his income. It was a time when land could not be sold to advantage, and the interest on debts rapidly ate up the principal. To save himself he applied to the Virginia Legislature for permission to sell his land in a lottery, but on opposition being offered he was so deeply hurt that he did not avail himself of the action of the Legislature. When it became generally known that Jefferson was in financial difficulties and was in danger of losing Monticello, Congress purchased his library for $24,000. This was less than one-half of what the books had cost him, but he refused to accept more than they were worth at the time of the sale. This helped him out a little, but the unfortunate indorsement completed his ruin.

The State of Virginia offered its assistance in the way of a loan, but this was refused also, Jefferson saying that he had been fully paid for his services at all times. At this crisis people came to his aid as they did with General Grant when he was ruined by his connection with Ferdinand Ward in recent years. Public subscriptions were taken up throughout the country for Jefferson's relief. He accepted the funds thus raised as being the "pure and unsolicited offering of love."

At his death debts still hung over his estate and even the burying place passed from the hands of his heirs. Not enough to pay all the debts was realized from the sale but the shortage was made good by the executor, and every creditor received the last dollar due him.

As a Manufacturer and Inventor.

THE many kinds of business in which Jefferson was engaged are a surprise in this day of specialized industries. He had a nail factory, for one thing, and supplied most of the region around Charlottesville with nails. He had also a factory for the manufacture of woolen goods, which did a thriving business. At the earnest solicitation of his neighbors, he erected a flouring mill, but this did not pay like the other enterprises.

Jefferson was also a breeder of all kinds of good stock. Horses, sheep, and hogs on the plantation were greatly improved by the importation of blooded stock from Europe, and in the end old Virginia, and later Kentucky, received vast benefits from the importations. Nearly everything Jefferson engaged in proved profitable, except the flour mill. His failure was due in a large degree to the unlimited hospitality at Monticello at a time of general depression in business.

Jefferson was considerable of an inventor, and made a plow that was considered a great improvement on the kinds then in use. It took prizes at many fairs. He drew the plans for his own carriages, and they were built under his orders. When there was nothing else to do, he was generally making some plan or model.

As an architect Monticello and the University of Virginia are the only test of his abilities in that direction. He was not only the architect but superintendent of construction. Nearly everything was done directly under his eye and under his supervision. He also drew the plans for the flour mill at Charlottesville and for the dam and waterway to the mill. The mill was a four-story stone structure of massive construction. The waterway was blasted out of solid rock and cost a large sum. The first dam, built under Jefferson's directions, was washed away in a freshet the following spring. When the news was brought to him that the dam was gone, and the results of the year's endeavor to establish a flour mill were lost, Jefferson showed not the slightest emotion. He merely told his agent that when the water went down he would design another dam which would not be carried away. This he did, and the dam stood for many years.

Jefferson always had in his pocket a small two-foot rule which doubled up. He was ever measuring articles. Even when President the two-foot rule was generally with him.

An invention in which he had great hopes was a two-wheeled barrow, to displace the ordinary barrow with one wheel. He watched his slaves, accurately timing how long it took to carry a certain amount of dirt in a barrow with two wheels, and then the same amount in a barrow with one wheel. He published his observations to the world with the prediction that the two-wheel barrow would displace that with one wheel. Like some of his political predictions, this was not a good one, for Americans still hang to the one-wheel barrow.

In having the stone cut for Monticello Jefferson was compelled to start a stonecutter's school. It was impossible to find in Virginia men who understood the work, and so he brought a few experts from Italy. With them he taught stonecutting to workmen around Charlottesville, and in the end educated the men to do the work as well as the Italians did. The craft was kept up until, when it came to building the University of Virginia, he had no difficulty in securing competent workmen for that task.

Jefferson's Love of Farming.

LOVE of home seems to have been a leading trait among the Virginians at the time of the revolution. During the eight years that Washington was in the field he was ever planning the return to Mount Vernon. No less marked was the longing experienced by Jefferson for Monticello. Virginia planters in those days were generally going from bad to worse in their money affairs, but both Washington and Jefferson seem to have been able to secure a fair income from their plantations when able to give them their personal attention. Both were progressive farmers, eager in their search for improvements in cultivation. Jefferson was particularly fond of new ventures in the way of crops. He was always on the lookout for new plants and new fruits.

Even when absorbed in his duties of trying to negotiate treaties with European powers and tormented by the claims of the Algerian pirates for ransom for captured American seamen, Jefferson had time to secure new seeds to be sown on his plantation. When in Italy he noticed that the rice was of a better kind than that grown in America, and endeavored to get some of the seed, but he found that the exportation of seed rice was prohibited. He filled the pockets of his coat and overcoat with the best rice to be obtained. On his return to France he made this rice up into two packages, sending them by different ships to Charleston. They reached their destination, where they were sown by the rice planters. The Italian rice proved well adapted to Southern soil, and South Carolina rice from this small beginning achieved a world-wide fame for excellence. Jefferson also sent some merino sheep, the breeding of which proved of great advantage to Virginia planters. These are but a few of the instances where Jefferson went to great lengths to improve agriculture in the South. Next to Franklin, he seems to have had the "most inquiring turn of mind" of all that group of great men who led the revolution.

Once, in his spirit of introspection when Jefferson was asking himself if the world was any better for his having lived in it, he wrote down a list of the things he had done or had helped to do. In this list was the prohibition of the slave trade, the disestablishment of the state church in Virginia, and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. Right in the middle of the list, as being of equal importance with these great achievements, he enumerated the fact that he had first imported olive plants from Marseilles into South Carolina and Georgia, and also had brought African rice into South Carolina.

"The greatest service," he says, "which can be rendered to any country is to add a useful culture, especially a bread grain; next in value to bread is oil."

So strong was Jefferson's love of farming that it carried along with it a repugnance for cities. It was his theory that the best virtue of a country was found in the tillers of the soil. Once he wrote a letter favoring the shipments of breadstuffs to Europe, where goods were to be manufactured and sent back to America. This, he believed, was better than the upbuilding of cities for manufacturing on this side of the Atlantic.

Brief but Brilliant Legal Career.

AS a lawyer Jefferson made a magnificent success, although his career at the bar lasted only seven years and ended when he was 31 years of age. With the best preparation that Virginia could give, Jefferson entered the practice of law in 1767. From the outset he had a certain huskiness in his voice when speaking in public that stood in the way of his success before a jury. He was remarkably strong, however, in all of his work. It was a time when the planters of Virginia were on the down grade, owing to the exhaustion of their land by raising tobacco, and lawsuits were more plentiful than crops. The first year Jefferson had sixty-eight cases in the general court. His practice grew rapidly from year to year, his income averaging $3,000 per annum during his seven years of practice. This was a large income when it is considered that a dollar at that time represented far more property than it does now. In his practice Jefferson encountered many lawyers who in later days bore a prominent part in the history of Virginia and the nation. There is no indication that he did not hold his own with the best of them.

When Jefferson was a law student at Williamsburg the relations between the colonies and the mother country became all-important by the passage of the stamp act. It was from the rooms of young Jefferson that Patrick Henry went forth to deliver his great speech which started the alienation of the colonies from England. Later he made a journey to the Northern colonies—the first time he had ever been outside the boundaries of Virginia. He visited Philadelphia and New York before returning to be admitted to the bar.

Year by year his practice as a lawyer grew. In the period of comparative quiet which followed the repeal of the stamp act Jefferson had full time to devote himself to his profession. He doubled his estates, and was on the highway to become one of the wealthiest members of the colony when the agitation brought about by the renewal of the efforts of Parliament to subdue the colonists drew him away to other matters.

As a lawyer Jefferson was most industrious and methodical. He had a temper which was seldom disturbed and a tact which went far to disarm the other side. He possessed the supreme faculty of a lawyer of making his side appear the right one, a faculty that remained with him and did yeoman service in politics.

When he gave up his practice to go as a Delegate to the first Congress of the colonies he did not realize that it was the end of his career at the bar, but such it proved to be.

Physical Aspect of the Man.

IN personal appearance the founder of the Democratic party was six feet two inches tall, with sandy hair and gray eyes. Never in any part of his career did he gain much flesh. In his youth he was called a thin and rawboned young man, but as he grew older he became better looking, and it is said he became a "good looking man in middle age, and a handsome old man." The Jeffersonian temper was the wonder of those who came in contact with him and his daughter Martha. It seemed past being ruffled. His general disposition was genial, and even at times when the annoyance was great he showed the same serenity. Sometimes the terrific attacks of his enemies moved him to repel charges, but this was never done in the heat of passion.

In the closing years of his life the same urbanity of disposition manifested itself, even when he was on the verge of financial ruin. He had during those years enough worries to have destroyed the disposition of an ordinary saint. His son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph, was given to hard drink, and frequently made himself a general nuisance around Monticello; some of the grandchildren did not amount to much, creditors became importunate, but nothing caused him to lose his temper.

When Jefferson was an old man word came at night to Monticello that one of his nephews had been seriously injured at Charlottesville. He gave immediate orders that his favorite horse be saddled. The family gathered around him and protested against his undertaking to ride to the town on a night so dark that he could scarcely see his way. He brushed their objections aside and mounted. One of his wrists was so seriously lame from the fracture of two-score years before that he could hold the reins with only one hand. He was helped into the saddle and disappeared in the darkness. The family anxiously awaited to see if he had slackened his speed when he struck the steep decline leading down from Monticello. The resounding hoofs on the hard road showed that he had not. He shot past the messenger who had brought the bad news and was soon in Charlottesville.

One result of Jefferson's residence in France was a love for French cooking. When President he had a French cook at Washington, and before he returned to Monticello he had a number of slaves sent to the Presidential mansion from the plantation to learn the art of French cookery.

He was not a large eater, but was certainly fastidious about what was set before him. He was equally nice about the wines served at his table. Tobacco he never used. He strenuously objected to card playing, and it was suppressed at his orders among the negroes at the mansion.

His Strong Personal Friendship for John Adams.

Had the telegraph existed in 1826 to carry the news to the furthest parts of the country that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams had died on the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence the half-century celebration would have been an event comparable to Lincoln's assassination in subsequent history.

Jefferson and Adams had served together on the committee which drew up the declaration, Jefferson being named first by ballot and Adams second. They had served in the early Continental Congress together, and on the conclusion of peace with England both had been sent abroad as Ministers, Adams going to London and Jefferson to Paris. They had next come together during Washington's administration and been rivals in the election to choose his successor. Adams had won and become President, with Jefferson as Vice President. Again, in 1800, they were rival candidates, and this time Jefferson had won. Adams had retired to his home in Massachusetts, while Jefferson served for eight years as President.

The early friendship of the two men seems to have survived, even after the Presidential campaign of 1796. On becoming President Adams had sought the advice of Jefferson, but not long after they had drifted apart. In the bitter personal rancor of the time the breach widened rapidly. The action of Adams in filling all vacant offices with his adherents, even to the closing hour of his administration, resulted in their complete separation. Combined with other causes of quarrel they became open enemies.

At the retirement of Adams, Mrs. Adams, unknown to her husband, began a correspondence wtih Jefferson, the letters for a time being spirited on both sides. One by one the points of difference between the men were explained away. Then Mrs. Adams laid the correspondence before her husband. The bitterness of the long quarrel was not forgotten in a day, but in the interchange of letters there was a renewal of early friendship. When the two men passed their three-score-and-ten their old quarrels were forgotten, and from that time on they corresponded as friends.

Tradition has it that the last words uttered by John Adams were: "Thomas Jefferson still lives." He was then 91 years of age, and his son had succeeded both Adams and Jefferson as President of the United States. Death came at sunset, Jefferson having died some six hours earlier.

His Career as Minister to Court of France.

As a lover of the liberty of the individual Jefferson took as deep an interest in the unfolding of the French revolution as if his own country had been directly concerned. When he reached Paris as the Minister of the United States the French King appeared to be as firmly seated on his throne as his predecessors for 600 years had been. When Jefferson left Paris five years later the Bastile had been torn down and the throne was shaking in the storms of a popular uprising. Because of his position Jefferson's advice was sought at every crisis. Lafayette, then the head of the National Guard, and Jefferson were on terms of the closest intimacy. Once the home of the American Minister was the scene of a dinner attended by all the leaders in the movement to force upon the King the constitutional government.

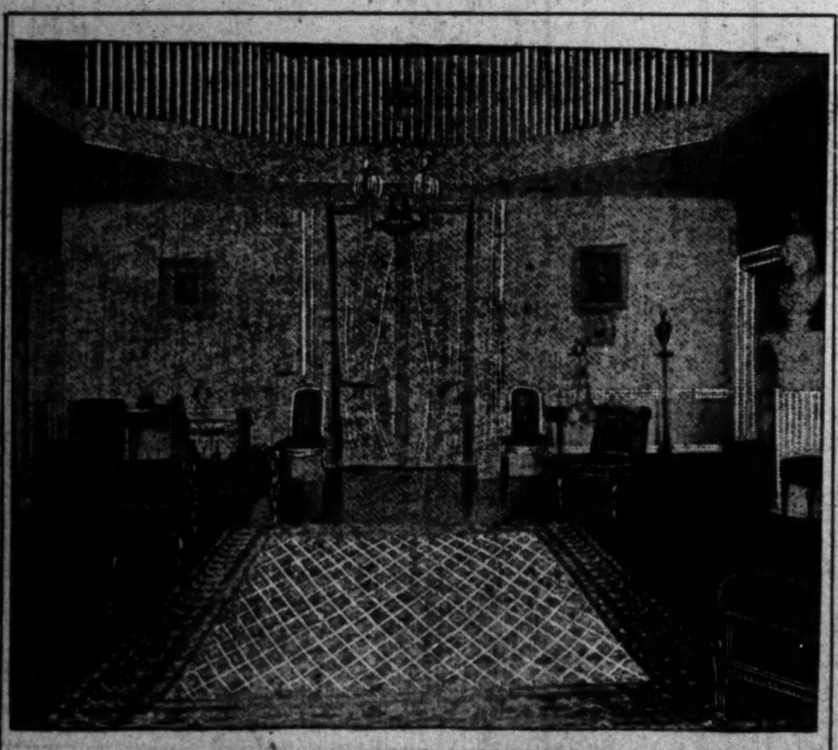
Jefferson attended a meeting of the National Assembly and took a deep interest in the proceedings. The horrible scenes of the September massacre and the reign of terror Jefferson escaped by his return to America in 1789. He did not share in the reaction against the revolution on account of its subsequent horror, but remained its friend to the end. His writings indicate that he was so deeply stirred by the misery of the common people in France that he considered the reign of terror but a just retribution for ages of misrule and unbounded tyranny.

As Minister Jefferson was constantly tormented by the creditors of his country, and the standing of the United States was at a low ebb. The entreaties of the friends of the captives of the Algerian pirates became an added burden. He made little headway in securing commercial treaties with other European nations and France, because the United States was considered of such slight importance that treaties with it were not worth the trouble of making them.

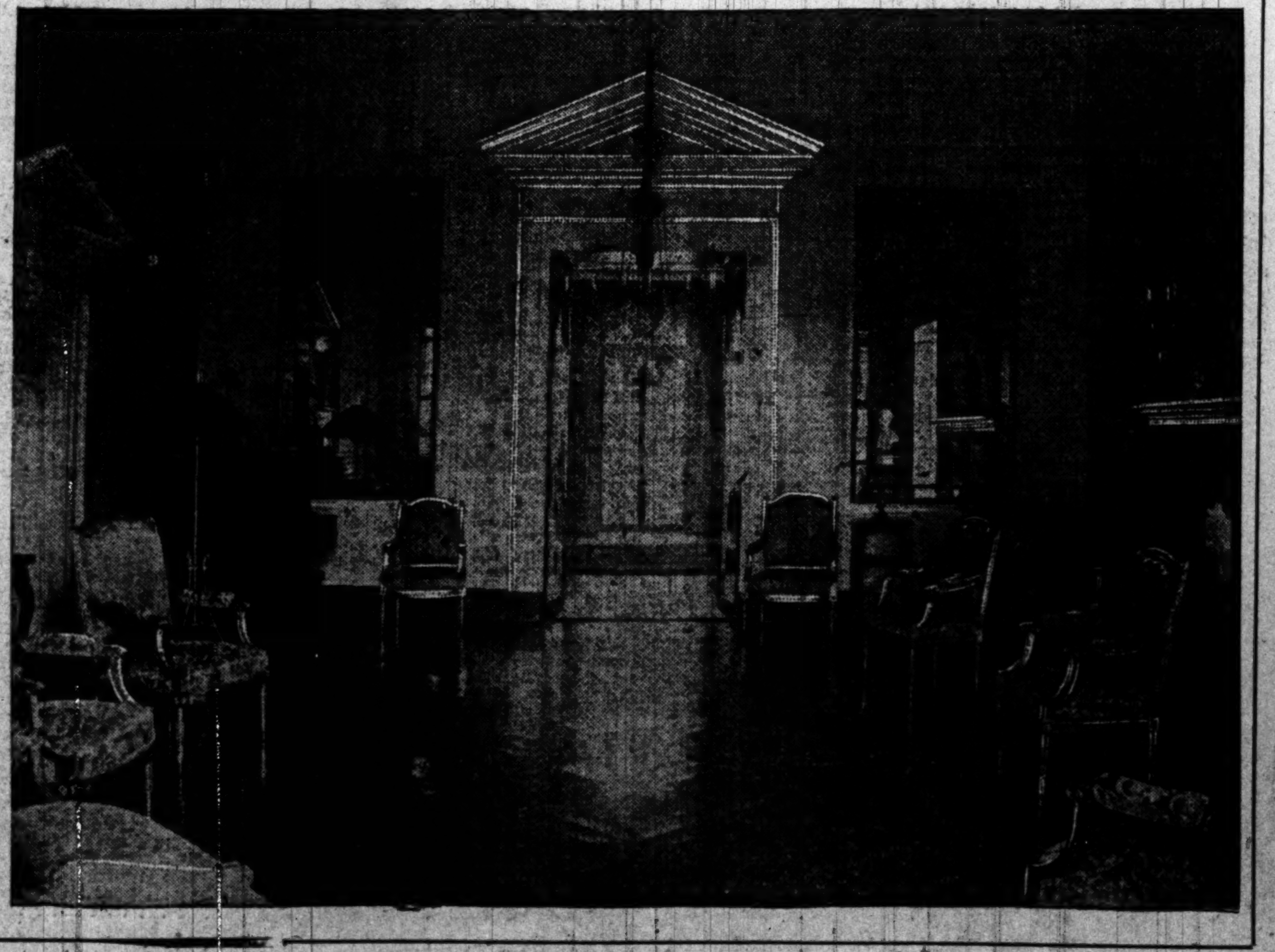
Jefferson went to London to aid Adams, but the combined efforts of the diplomats brought forth only sneers on the part of the English government. Jefferson wrote home that the "English hate us," and would be pleased to have America blotted out by an earthquake.

The courtesies shown by France and the boorishness of England had their legitimate results when Jefferson became Secretary of State.

THE HALL AT MONTICELLO.



PARLOR OR SALON AT MONTICELLO.



JEFFERSON'S STUDY, MONTICELLO.